"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Monday fair, with rising temperature; Tuesday cloudy and warmer, brisk west and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Pa. 3.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,127. NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1913.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

CROWDS GATHER FOR INAUGURAL

Vanguard of 250,000 Visitors Who Will See Wilson Sworn in Reaches Washington.

CLEAR WEATHER PROMISED

President-elect Leaves Princeton To-day for the National Capital.

GARRISON FOR WAR POST

New Jersey Justice to be in Cabinet —Lane for Secretary of the Interior.

Washington is ready for the inauguration to-morrow of Woodrow Wilson as President of the United States. Crowds are pouring into the National capital, and all are happy at the promise of the weather man that inauguration day will be clear and cool. Preparations have been made to care for 250,000 visitors.

President-elect Wilson and his family will leave Princeton at 11 o'clock this morning on a special train for Washington under escort of a large body of Princeton students. All arrangements for the trip to the capital have been left in the hands of the student committee. The personal baggage of the new White House family left Princeton for Washington yesterday in thirteen trunks. The President-elect spent his last day at Princeton with his family, denying himself to most of the callers who came to say good-bye. At the Presbyterian Church yesterday morning Mr. Wilson was greeted by a great crowd of his townsmen and Princeton students, who told him farewell and wished him well. The Essex Troop of Cavalry, which is to act as the new President's guard of honor, left Newark yesterday for Washington.

Mr. Taft spent his last Sunday as President in paying a round of farewell visits broken by consideration of official business and a Cabinet breakfast at the MacVeagh home. Among his many farewells was one he bade in a sermon preached from the pulpit of the Unitarian Church.

Justice Charles Grant Garrison of New Jersey has accepted the Secretaryship of War in the Wilson Cabinet, and Interstate Commerce Commissioner Lane is mentioned as likely to be Secretary of the Interior. This leaves the Attorney Generalship and the Agricultural portfolio unassigned so far in the accepted slates.

FLOCK TO THE INAUGURATION.

Thousands of Visitors Pour Into Washington—City in Gay Attire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The capital put on its best garb to-day, in preparation for the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson; went to church, and then walked up and down the gayly decorated streets and admired itself. All day long trains from every part of the country poured out their thousands of visitors—splendidly uniformed regiments of militia and military bands, Indians in gay native dress of every hue, hilarious civic organizations and marching clubs, and thousands of plain every-day citizens. To all of these Washington extended a welcoming hand. The city was gay, but not noisy—Sabbath-like despite its festive dress. In strict accordance with its Sunday law saloons were closed.

The welcoming glances of standkeepers, hotel men, and tradesmen had a warm, golden gleam as they talked to-day, and the warm gleam usually was directed toward the visitor's wallet. To-night, prices to visitors were, however, still normal. There were, however, ominous notes in the cries of persons selling tickets for seats in the various stands.

"Get your seats! Get 'em now! Three, four, and five dollars!" they said. "Now, get 'em while they last. They'll be ten in the morning! Just look at the weather!"

Never since the first McKinley inauguration of sixteen years ago has the weather promised to be so fine for the inauguration. The temperature may drop to 20 degrees on Tuesday morning, Inauguration Day, which heretofore has been very disagreeable, bids fair this year to shine forth clear and cold.

Officers at the Union Railroad Station early this evening said that 20,000, and perhaps 30,000, visitors had arrived already, and they prophesied that, with the bulk of the visitors to come to-morrow, fully 250,000 visitors might be expected to attend the inauguration.

The city has outgrown itself. In the densely crowded streets the hardest task seems to be to find a Washingtonian. Unless you ask one of those solid capital policemen or a Boy Scout, you will get no answer to your questions. Everybody wants to know; nobody knows. It was, however, a fine, jolly Sunday crowd. Among the merry mottoes and badges of all sorts thrust at the hurrying throng by industrious fakirs and peddlers the most popular seemed to be that written on yellow and red hatbands: "I should worry!"

Perhaps the legisators were sitting at a Sunday session up there in the Capitol wrangling over a lot of important eleventh-hour bills. Let Congress worry! Washington was too busy seeing the sights. What if there was the tariff? Washington should contract frontal furrows? There was too much life and color on the streets to think of serious things. Under the gaze of a thousand faces of the President and Vice President-elect in bas relief on bronze medallions, heart-shaped pins and badges, and red-white-and-blue buttons, street vendors found a more ready sale among the visitors for gay pennons marked with the names of the various States and "Votes for Women" flags.

Amid the tokens remindful of the incoming President, there were also some recalling to mind the one going out of office. There was one, pretty well distributed throughout the capital, bearing the playful slander, "Nobody loves a fat man!" When, this morning, President Taft, under the escort of 150 Boy Scouts, attended his last service as President at All Souls' Church, he was roundly and enthusiastically cheered, both on entering and leaving the building. The President knew then that those merry hatbands lied.

As for the sentiment of the crowd toward the President-soon-to-be-that was expressed by half a dozen hawkers of seats in the grandstands in front of the Treasury Building:

"Buy 'em while they last," they

Continued on Page 2.

$510,000,000 FOR ARMY.

German Estimates Surpass Wildest Forecasts—Tax on Fortunes.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, March 2.—Official and semi-official statements now indicate that the sum to be spent in increasing the striking force of the German army is far in excess even of the most extravagant conjectures. If the Government's plans meet the sanction of the Reichstag the expenditure voted for the Kaiser's military establishment during 1913 will read the gigantic total $510,000,000, some part which, however, may be expended in future years.

This amount will be made up of $250,000,000 for the initial cost of the forthcoming increase, $50,000,000 for the first installment of annual fixed charges arising out of the increase, and $210,000,000 which the army at present requires.

To meet the initial cost of the increase the Government proposes a resort to what is practically a war contribution in the form of a tax on private fortunes. Well informed newspapers, amplifying the communiqué in the official North German Gazette, assert that the sacrifice demanded of the propertied classes will be extraordinarily heavy and will impose serious burdens upon the nation. It is said that it is not impossible that the "fortune tax," which it is believed will be imposed summarily, may amount to one-half of 1 per cent. This would be ten times the amount of the so-called supplementary tax now levied upon property in Prussia.

One unofficial estimate places the total amount of the fortunes which will be subject to the tax at $3,750,000,000. The fixed charges of maintaining the army increase will amount to $50,000,000 a year at the lowest estimate, though $62,500,000 would not be surprising.

The Government refrains from informing the country just how the new funds are to be disbursed.

VIENNA, March 2.—A sensation has been caused by a statement in Die Zeit that the annual levy of recruits will be increased by 30,000, which would add 300,000 in all to the effective war strength.

It is understood that in view of the increase in the German and French Armies, the Austrian War Office sounded the Austrian and Hungarian Governments on the subject, but encountered opposition, for financial and political reasons.

WOMAN HURT, LOSES $43,500.

Mrs. Mabel Mills of Texas Strangely Injured and Robbed Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Mrs. Mabel Mills, wife of a wealthy land owner of San Antonio, Texas, is under the care of physicians in an Evanston (Ill.) hospital, suffering from injuries which she received on Saturday night when she was robbed of or lost $43,500. Mrs. Mills has a wound in the back of her head, but she is uncertain whether she was knocked down by a highwayman or fainted and fell on the sidewalk.

According to information obtained by the police, Mrs. Mills came to Chicago from San Antonio a week ago and registered at a hotel. A short time before noon Saturday she is supposed to have drawn $45,000 from a bank. She is said to have given the money into the care of the hotel cashier, receiving a receipt for it. When she returned for the money soon afterward, it is said, she discovered that she had lost the receipt, but as she had made herself known to the cashier she succeeded in getting the money without trouble. In the afternoon she went to Evanston to attend a dinner at the home of a friend, carrying the $45,000 in a large brown handbag, a part of it being in a smaller purse inside the larger bag.

After the dinner Mrs. Mills started back to Chicago, but on the way opened the handbag and discovered that the smaller purse was missing. She returned to Evanston, lost her way, and at 9:30 P. M. was seen by a policeman, whom she did not accost. What happened during the next hour Mrs. Mills does not know. At 10:30 she staggered to the door of a residence and asked for assistance. A physician and her friends were summoned. The friends with whom she had dined had found the smaller purse, containing $1,950, at their home. Later the handbag was found lying, open and empty, on the sidewalk.

The police are unable to understand why Mrs. Mills rode beyond the station nearest her friends' home.

The physicians at the hospital say Mrs. Mills is suffering from concussion of the brain, and that her condition is serious. She also is ill from exposure. One of them says she was sandbagged and may not live twenty-four hours.

When found Mrs. Mills had in her possession about $50, a revolver, three diamond rings, and a gold watch. Her friends say she was engaged with her husband in selling land in the West, and was in the habit of carrying large sums of money.

MARBLE CITY FOR ARIZONA.

Jack London and Others Plan to Build School of Sculpture in West.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, March 2.—A great marble city, intended as the seat of a post-graduate school of sculpture and the home of the aesthetic and beautiful, is projected by Jack London and several residents of Los Angeles. It is to be built on a plateau not far east of Dragon, Ariz.

Plans for the city have been drawn by Henry Busse, a Los Angeles architect. The Arizona site was selected because of its rich deposits of marble. Within a few miles of the place are billions of cubic feet of exposed marble of many shades and varieties.

WOMAN DIES IN STREET CAR.

Doctor She Had Consulted Was Escorting Her to Her Home.

While riding on a southbound Columbus Avenue surface car last night, Mrs. K. M. Stott, 60 years old, of 48 West Eighty-second Street, was seized with an attack of heart failure as the car reached Eighty-sixth Street and died almost instantly. A friend, Miss L. Leslie of the same address, and a physician, Dr. William P. Simpson of 230 West 107th Street, were with her at the time. The body was taken to her home.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Cameronia, Glasgow to New York, was 300 miles east of Sandy Hook at 10 P. M.; due 3d, 6:30 P. M. Anchor Line.

STEAMSHIP TO MONTREAL. [illegible] Central daily 7:45 P. [illegible] B'way. 'Phone 6310 Ma[illegible]

TRACE TAXI BANDITS THROUGH CHAUFFEUR

Dougherty Says Arrested Driver Is One of the Gang—Expects to Get the Rest.

HIS PARTNER GATHERED IN

Police Find the Two Own Car Like the One Used in Escape After Broadway Jewel Hold-Up.

In the arrest early yesterday morning of George G. Ferguson, chauffeur of the bandit taxicab in which three gunmen made a raid on the jewelry store of Moses Bach, at 1,503 Broadway, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, Second Deputy Police Commissioner George S. Dougherty said last night that in his opinion the police had found the clue to the identities and personnel of the taxicab highwaymen in this city. Mr. Dougherty was especially delighted that the captured chauffeur was unable to explain why his public hack license number on the side lamps had been obscured by strips of cardboard and his front and rear State automobile license numbers were hidden under strips of newspapers.

"There is absolutely no doubt," said Mr. Dougherty, "that Ferguson had a guilty knowledge as to the purpose for which his taxicab had been employed. I, myself, doubt whether it was really hired, inasmuch as Mr. Bach, the owner of the store, has positively identified Ferguson as one of the three who took part in the actual robbery."

Commissioner Dougherty was at work at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station with a score of Central Office detectives early yesterday morning. He personally complimented the four detectives, Dennis D. Gleason, John D. Riley, Joseph Kennedy, and Benjamin Wertheimer, all of Inspector Dwyer's staff, who had been responsible for the capture of Ferguson. The four detectives had been assigned to the task of seeing that the cabaret performances in Broadway restaurants were discontinued at midnight. They were in the Winter Garden restaurant when the shots in the jewelry store across the way attracted them. Ferguson was seized as he was attempting to get away with the bandits and their loot in his taxicab.

Just as he was halted by a volley of police revolver shots fired over his hear by the detectives, his passengers, variously stated as two and three in number, leaped from the taxicab, which had gained the middle of the street, upon the running board of a slowly moving red touring car and clambered into the tonneau. The touring car had drawn slowly alongside of the taxicab on the western side of Broadway as soon as the smaller vehicle had swung into the northern maze of traffic.

Chauffeur's Partner Held.

It was because of the part played by this red touring car that Commissioner Dougherty ordered yesterday the arrest of William Anders, who is a partner of Ferguson in a small automobile business. Anders was arrested at his home, 64 East 128th Street, by Detectives Flannerty, Moore, and Randolph. He protested vehemently that he had no knowledge of the robbery, and expressed surprise at the charges against his partner, Ferguson. Police investigations during the day revealed that the two men were the owners of two taxicabs and a red touring car, which answers the description of the automobile in which the bandits made their escape. Both Ferguson and Anders were arraigned before Magistrate Mutts in the West Side Police Court, and held without bail for examination on Tuesday.

Some doubt was thrown upon the actual number of robbers involved in the holdup yesterday, when Moses Bach, the proprietor of the store, who had maintained that the intruders who threatened him and his clerks were three in number, told the police that Ferguson, the arrested chauffeur, had played a personal part in the holdup. According to Bach, Ferguson was the man who fired two shots at him as he started from his store in pursuit of the thieves.

It was further revealed by yesterday's investigations that the tray stolen by the robbers was not a regular window display tray in which articles of jewelry are homogeneously assorted, but a deposit tray, consisting of various compartments, into which the different assortments of jewelry are deposited for safe keeping during the night. It was one of these trays which two of the bandits seized, while the third held Bach and his clerks at bay at the point of a revolver. The tray was later found in the captured taxicab, into which it had been thrown, and the recovered contents were thus tabulated by the police:

Twenty-four gold rings, 51 diamonds rings, 7 pairs of diamond brooches, 1 pearl lady's pin, 10 diamond scarf pins, 5 pairs of diamond cuff buttons, 4 pairs of gold cuff buttons, 3 diamond set ladies' gold watches, 6 ladies' gold watches, 2 watch chains, two diamond lockets, 1 lady's gold mesh bag, 6 gentlemen's gold filled watches, 5 ladies' gun metal watches, 3 ladies' silver watches, 1 lady's gold filled watch, 4 gentlemen's silver watches, 7 ladies' gold chains, and 6 ladies' pearl necklaces.

In the bottom of the taxicab were also discovered a vial of knockout drops, a quart bottle of ammonia, three ammonia pistols, and two boxes of cartridges.

Initials in a Hat.

In West Forty-eighth Street, through which the fleeing thieves made their escape in the red touring car, was later found a derby hat with initials on the leather sweatband. Commissioner Dougherty said that he regarded the find as important and refused to make the initials public.

Some tremors were experienced when the detectives reported the discovery of a wallet in the street near the taxicab, which contained a number of court subpoenas and several photographs of mounted policemen. It was at first thought that the pocketbook had been dropped by some patrolman who had been connected with the held-up, but the tension was relieved when Detective Stanley F. Gorman, attached to the West Seventeenth Street police station, appeared at the West Forty-seventh Street station an hour later and claimed the wallet. He explained that he had been in the vicinity at the time of the robbery, and that it had slipped out of his pocket while he was inspecting the number on the taxicab.

Proprietor Bach of the looted jewelry store threw an additional scare into the police when he said that the property recovered from the taxicab was worth only $7,000 and that the tray, when stolen, had contained $10,000 worth of goods. He strongly intimated that a portion of the jewelry had disappeared between the scene of the robbery and the police station. The police, called in an expert appraiser, who, after a careful examination of the recovered property, placed its value at $4,000. The police said later that they had ascertained from persons well acquainted with Bach's business that the tray, when stolen, contained goods valued at the total placed by the appraiser. The jeweler later qualified his original statement, saying he was in doubt as to the value of the jewelry in the deposit tray, and that it would be necessary for him to take an inventory of all the stock in his store before he could be certain what loss, if any, he had sustained.

NEWEST FASHIONS FROM PARIS.

The latest edict of the great French creators of dress is always awaited eagerly by women of all countries. Next Sunday's Times will contain an added Pictorial Section of fine photographs of the new gowns, hats, and accessories taken in Paris, and will contain interviews and signed articles from experts abroad which will enable women to know just what will be worn this Spring. There will be a big demand for it, so you will be wise to place your order to-day with your newsdealer for

Next Sunday's Times.

PRESIDENT SAVES HEIKE FROM CELL

Mr. Taft Commutes Prison Sentence of Man Convicted of Sugar Weighing Frauds.

MUST PAY FINE OF $5,000

Physicians Declare His Health Is Such That Imprisonment Would Cause His Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—President Taft to-day commuted the sentence of Charles R. Heike, former Secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, who was convicted of complicity in the underweighing frauds affecting that concern. Heike was sentenced to imprisonment for eight months and to pay a fine of $5,000 and costs. The sentence is commuted to the payment of the fine and costs.

President Taft decided to show mercy in Heike's case on representation that the convicted man was ill at his home. A physician sent there by the Department of Justice reported that Heike's condition was such that imprisonment probably would cause his death. Heike has been under bail since his conviction. On Jan. 27 the United States Supreme Court affirmed his conviction, and since then strong efforts have been made to induce the President to save him from the penitentiary. An investigation ordered by the Attorney General resulted in information that led the President to grant the commutation.

Heike, who lives at 256 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the "sugar weighing frauds" at the customs docks in Brooklyn. He appealed from the sentence on the ground that because, as he had testified before the Federal Grand Jury concerning the affairs of the American Sugar Refining Company, he could not legally be tried and punished. The United States Supreme Court decided against him, and sustained both the sentence of imprisonment of eight months in the New York County Penitentiary and the fine of $5,000.

But when a United States Marshal attempted to take Heike into custody it was found that the man was too ill to be moved. Physicians warned the officers that Heike was suffering from heart disease, and that any effort to carry out the decree of the court probably would result in his death. There appeared to be no hope of his recovery when the Marshals visited his home, so they withdrew after informing him of the decision.

Mrs. Heike heard the news that her husband's sentence had been commuted at her home in Jersey City late last night. "Of course, I am overjoyed," she said. "Mrs. Heike's condition is such that he could not have endured a prison sentence. If he had been sent to prison he never would have returned."

BRYAN HAILS DANIELS.

Addresses the North Carolinian's Wife as "Mrs. Secretary."

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 2.—William Jennings Bryan spoke here on "Universal Peace" to-night, and after the lecture walked with Josephus Daniels to the latter's home.

"I have come to pay my respects to you, Mrs. Secretary," said Mr. Bryan, as he extended his hand to Mrs. Daniels.

"Not Mrs. Secretary, but Mrs. Cook," replied Mrs. Daniels, who was directing the cooking of a meal.

"You are putting me out of business before I get into it," was Mr. Daniels's comment on the Nebraskan's lecture, urging America to lead in universal disarmament.

"Peace is slow," Mr. Bryan replied. "I will give you four years with the Navy."

These exchanges were the only references either Daniels or Bryan made regarding the new Cabinet. Mr. Bryan came here at the request of the North Carolina Peace Convention, which closed its three-day session to-night.

In appealing to Americans to take the lead and set the world a supreme example in moral courage, he said: "Your society cannot do better than to spend some of its money in disseminating literature that will unmask those who profit in the encouragement of war."

Mr. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, and Gov. Craig left here to-night for Washington.

MODEST GIVER OF $100,000.

New England Conservatory of Music Gets Scholarship Fund.

BOSTON, March 2.—A gift of $100,000 to the New England Conservatory of Music was announced to-night. Director George W. Chadwick said the main object of the gift was to establish scholarships and reduce the debt of the institution. He said the person who gave the money wished his name withheld.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS prevents ill effects from overindulgence in food or drink.—Adv.

HIS EYES PUT OUT BY A STRAY SHOT

Youth on the Way to Aunt's Party in the Bronx Strangely Wounded.

CAME FROM A CORNER GROUP

Fred Devour Saw Man Draw a Pistol as He Passed—Gropes His Way on Blinded and Tells the Story.

Mrs. Catherine Sherry invited some friends last night to her home at 1,312 Union Avenue, the Bronx, among them her 17-year-old nephew, Frederick Devour of 2,081 Arthur Avenue, and when the front door bell rang at 8 o'clock she exclaimed:

"That must be Fred now. He's the only one that's missing."

The bell continued to ring, and Mrs. Sherry, who had waited for her servant to go to the door, started there herself, laughing in excuse to her guests:

"Now that Fred's here; he seems to be in a hurry."

An instant later the score or more friends of Mrs. Sherry, all of whom were acquainted also with young Devour, heard their hostess scream. Several men started toward the door, but before they got out of the room young Devour ran in, holding both hands to his eyes, and stumbled into a chair. From the hall Mrs. Sherry continued to scream.

"I've been shot," cried the boy. "I can't see."

Men and women gathered around him, while others went to the aid of Mrs. Sherry. The spectacle of her nephew, blood pouring from between the fingers held over his eyes, had terrified her greatly. Young Devour kept his courage but admitted that he was in great pain and could not see. How he had reached his aunt's home he said he did not know. He had been shot at Union Avenue and Boston Road, half a block away, by whom he didn't know.

His brother and several friends led Devour across the street to a drug store, where a call was sent for an ambulance, while the druggist bathed Devour's eyes and attempted to bandage them.

The ambulance call, sent through Police Headquarters, brought Detectives Kennedy and Cavanaugh of the Morrisania Station along with Dr. Muth from Fordham Hospital. They tried to question Devour, but the surgeon said the boy's condition was desperate, and that he would lose the sight of both eyes, so they rode with him to the hospital.

On the way the boy said he had alighted from a car a block or so above his aunt's home, and had started to walk down Boston Road to Union Avenue. On the steps of a house on the corner he had observed four young men, but paid little attention to them, as they did not accost him nor offer to molest him.

He was just passing them when he noticed one of the youths take a revolver from his pocket, and a second later felt a terrible pain in his left eye as he heard the report of the revolver. He realized he had been shot, and started to run toward his aunt's house, half a block away. As he ran, he recalled, he had noticed the young men run in various directions. Devour could give no description of them at all except that they were young. He did not believe that they had fired at him, he said, and seemed to think that perhaps they hadn't seen him at all. He said he was walking in the shadow, and he thought it likely that the boys had simply fired a shot for mischief without intending to wound him. They had run, he thought, when they heard him scream with pain.

Dr. Muth took Devour to Fordham Hospital, where he bandaged his eyes and then removed him to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. The surgeon found that the bullet had struck his left eye, passed through the bridge of the nose and injured the right eye as well. At the Manhattan Hospital a closer examination was made, and it was said that young Devour would lose the sight of both eyes.

Cavanaugh and Kennedy returned to the scene of the shooting after Devour was removed from Fordham Hospital. The neighborhood is a thickly settled one, Boston Road being a favorite automobile road, with trolley cars running at frequent intervals. The detectives could find no one who had heard the report of a revolver, and no one who had seen Devour run after he was shot or had seen his assailants.

The detectives were inclined to agree with Devour that the shot had not been intended for him. The young man's home is two miles from the scene of the shooting, and he told the detectives he knew no one in the neighborhood of his aunt's home.

KILLED IN ATTEMPT TO SAVE.

Children Safe When Father Returns to Burning Building.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 2.—One life was lost in a fire that totally destroyed the Triangle Building at Ridgefield Park, near here, early this morning, and five persons were injured, three of them seriously in jumping from the burning house.

E. R. Stephens, newsdaler, occupied the entire building, he, his wife, and five children occupying the apartments over the store.

When the fire was discovered at 2 o'clock by the tower man at the railroad crossing, it seemed as though the entire floor was a mass of flames. William Chatterton was among the first to arrive. He broke into the store and dashed upstairs and returned with two of the boys, Herbert and William Stephens. When Herbert looked up and saw his mother at the window with her baby, he called out, "Throw baby down, mamma; I'll catch her." Reaching far out of the window, the frantic mother dropped her baby, and her son caught the precious bundle safely. Then, with the flames close behind her, Mrs. Stephens uttered a scream and leaped out of the window. Richard and Beatrice also jumped and sustained fractures.

"Where is Richard?" anxiously inquired Stephens, about this time, as he looked around and failed to see his son. Before any one could prevent, Stephens dashed into the burning building and upstairs. Two minutes later there was a crash as the floors fell in, Stephens with them. His charred remains were found by the firemen in the cellar.

Twice before this Stephens had gone into the building in an effort to get his valuable papers, including his insurance policies and his book of paper routes, which showed accounts totaling $2,500 due him. These he failed to get.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS IN YOUR OFFICE. The Public Service Cup Co., Brooklyn, makers of the "Lily" cup, install dispensing fixtures in offices and furnish the nicest of sanitary cups. Their service is inexpensive.

ROBES MOUNTAIN LION ALIVE

Hunter Pursues It Up a Tree and Twists Its Tail to Dislodge It.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTROSE, Col., March 2.—The largest mountain lion ever captured in this part of the country was caught on Wednesday by Url Hotchkiss, a hunter and trapper of Colona, six miles east of that place.

Hotchkiss started in quest of the lion with his son George, Roy Humphrey, and a pack of dogs. The dogs struck the trail and drove the lion up a tree, up which Hotchkiss climbed after it, unarmed except for a rope. The lion chased him down the tree several times, but finally Hotchkiss got within about three feet of the animal, and threw a rope around his neck.

The men at the other end of the rope attempted to pull the lion out of the tree, but were unable to do so. Hotchkiss worked around behind the lion and forced him off the tree by twisting his tail. After getting the lion down the men threw another rope around his leg. Hotchkiss then placed him on the saddle, fastening his feet and head to the horn, climbed on behind, and brought the animal into Colona.

The lion stands fully three feet high, measures nine feet from nose to the tail, and weighs 146 pounds.

TWO AESTHETIC STOWAWAYS.

They Complained of Lack of Music with Their Meals on the Lorraine.

The French liner Lorraine, which arrived yesterday, brought two stowaways from Havre, who attracted much attention on board because of their aesthetic tastes. One was Roger Pernoo, an engineer, 20 years old, and his companion was Victor Postio, who described himself as "an art student after Murillo."

They were detected in the first-class dining room after the ship was clear of the Channel, and when asked for their tickets by the steward Postio replied that they had neglected to get them as they were merely going to New York to look things over for a month and would return by the France. He sought to change the subject by complaining of the absence of music in the dining room. Then he waved his hand airily and ordered the steward to run away and bring two portions of poulet à la Marengo.

The stowaways were taken before Capt. Mauras, who ordered them put to work. They will return on the same vessel.

30 HURT ON CANARSIE TRAIN.

Crashed Into Bridge Terminal When Brakes Failed to Work.

A three-car Canarsie train crashed into the buffer at the end of the tracks in the tunnel of the Manhattan terminal of the Williamsburg Bridge shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. The cars were packed with men, women, and children. Many were thrown from their feet and broken glass from the windows fell over them.

There were screams and yells, for all the lights went out and every one appeared to believe that every one else had been killed. Only one girl was seriously hurt, though twenty-five or thirty persons were cut and bruised or had their ankles, wrists, arms or legs sprained.

The reserves from the Clinton Street police station finally got some kind of order in the terminal, and established a hospital there, where Dr. McLeash and Dr. Grand from Gouverneur Hospital attended the injured.

Peter Donelly, motorman of the train, said the air brake and the emergency brake had failed to work. He could not account for their failure, as they had worked well farther out on the bridge.

Frances Dukoquitz, 18 years old of 30 West 112th Street, had an arm broken and was taken to the hospital. The others left for their homes after they had been attended in the station.

EDWIN C. BURLEIGH ILL.

Maine Senator-elect Under Care of Physician in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Edwin C. Burleigh, who was elected to succeed Obediah Gardner as United States Senator from Maine, is ill in a hotel in this city.

Mr. Burleigh, accompanied by his physician, was on the way to Washington to take the oath of office on Tuesday. The physician believes his patient will be able to continue the journey, but Mr. Burleigh's condition was causing his friends some uneasiness to-night.

$20,000 POST FOR HILLES.

To Go Into Insurance at Four Times Mr. Taft's Professorial Salary.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Charles Dewey Hilles, Secretary to President Taft for the last two years, will quit the White House March 4 to become a partner of Edmund Dwight, resident manager at New York of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., of London.

Mr. Hilles will retain the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, for which he was chosen last Summer. As Secretary to President Taft he received a salary of $7,500 a year, and in his new position will receive about $20,000 a year. Mr. Taft as a Yale professor will receive $5,000 a year.

Friends of President Taft say there are few men whom he esteems more highly than Mr. Hilles. It was at the President's request that the Republican National Committee made Mr. Hilles its Chairman, and in the last few months the President and Mr. Hilles have been together almost constantly. He has been called into the Cabinet meetings often, a rare privilege for a Secretary, and has been the President's close adviser at all times.

GIVES AWAY PRIZE MARE.

Edward Knieriem Presents Kissing, Last of His Stable, to R. Vanderbilt.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 2.—Edward Knieriem to-day gave away the last of his show horses when he presented his champion mare, Kissing, to Reginald C. Vanderbilt, on condition that she be used only as a brood mare. This mare has to her credit more than a hundred ribbons and twenty-nine silver cups.

"I have now given all my prize winners to my friennds," said Mr. Knieriem, "on the condition that good homes be provided for them as long as they live. I do not wish to see any of my horses drawing traders' carts when they are old and worn out. I wish all horse fanciers would take this position. Ordinarily they express great affection for their horses while the animals are winning, and then sell them to the highest bidder."

FIGHT ON BORDER, AMERICANS KILL 6; CLASH IN CAPITAL

Huerta's Machine Guns Quell Revolt of Maderists—Their Officers Executed.

100 ARE SLAIN THERE

Opposite Douglas, Ariz., Our Cavalrymen Battle with Mexican Regulars.

OUR OFFICERS FIRED UPON

Negro Troopers Rush to Aid, and Are Said to Have Crossed the Border After Assailants.

NONE OF AMERICANS HURT

Rebellious Prisoners in Mexico City Shot Down by Guards on the Transfer to Belem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 2.—A force of irregular troops who fought under Madero during his successful efforts to drive Porfirio Diaz from power attempted a mutiny in the Colonia de Santa Julia, a northwestern suburb of Mexico City, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Government officials were aware of the conspiracy to start an uprising and had planted machine guns during the night where they would command the district in which the troops were quartered.

The soldiers, who were apparently intoxicated, broke out with shouts of "Viva Madero! Death to Diaz."

A few rounds from the machine guns and the outbreak was quelled in short order. It is estimated that a hundred of the mutineers were killed and a score more seriously wounded.

After peace was restored, several of the officers of the rebellious troops who had been Maderist leaders were executed.

This is the second plot since the fall of Madero that has been allowed to come to a head, and then crushed without mercy.

The firing during the outbreak this morning was heard in the city, but attracted little attention, showing that confidence is returning in the capital.

Rebellious Prisoners Shot.

Some prisoners, who were removed from Belem prison before the general jail delivery at the time of the fighting in the city, were retransferred from the penitentiary to Belem prison to-day. When they reached the entrance, they mutinied and refused to enter. The guards were forced to fire to bring them to terms, and several were killed. The firing caused some commotion in the vicinity.

A force of rebels said to be part of Gen. Dela O's command, attacked a train bound for Cuernavaca, this morning at Ajusco, thirty miles from here. The affair took place in a cut and the troops on the train had no chance. It is said that between fifty and sixty-five men were killed. Two hours after the receipt of the news here 600 men of the Forty-second Infantry were on the way to the scene.

A great public demonstration in favor of Gen. Felix Diaz as a candidate for the Presidency was held to-day and proved very successful. The box in the bull ring in which President Madero sat a month ago was occupied to-day by Gen. Diaz. The candidate received a tremendous ovation when he appeared in the box. The band played a march which had been dedicated to Diaz, and the crowd cheered lustily, stopping the fight for several minutes.

The mention of the name of Madero evoked hisses, indicating the wane of his popularity.

Gen. Diaz has finally persuaded Francisco de la Barra, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and former Provisional President, to be his running mate in the coming electoral contest.

The nominations meet with general approval, although some of the politicians, it is believed, will propose the candidacy of Emilio Vasquez Gomez for the Vice Presidency. The Vasquez faction has caused much trouble wherever it has had a hand, and it is believed an attempt will be made to keep them out.

Rumor of Foreign Complication.

There was great tension in political and military circles last night and to-day over what is reported as an international complication. Great reserve is being maintained, but a secret Cabinet meeting was held late last night and another to-day. These are taken as a sign that the matter is serious.

Foreign Minister de la Barra issued in appeal last night, calling upon Mexicans and foreigners alike to rally round the Government, as the situation, both internal and external, was delicate, and the Government needed all the support that was possible.

The question of finances is occupying the minds of Administration officials to a very great extent. Bankers in France, England, and the United States

are trying to obtain the forthcoming loan and political wires are being pulled.

OUR TROOPS KILL MEXICANS.

Six of Huerta's Soldiers Die in Brisk Fight on the Border.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 2.—For nearly half an hour this morning a force of 60 Mexican soldiers engaged sixteen troopers of the Ninth United States Cavalry under Lieut. Michaelson on the international boundary line here. Probably six of the Mexicans had been killed and several wounded when Troops E and F of the Ninth Cavalry arrived to reinforce the handful of Americans.

City officials of Douglas who were in communication with State officials in Phoenix immediately after the fight, said the negro troops had killed six of their opponents, and urged the authorities to use every effort to protect the lives of Americans on this side of the border.

The Attorney General at once reported the fight to the authorities at Washington, it is said, and asked that special orders be given the troopers on patrol duty for instant action in event of a recurrence of the Mexican depredations.

Correspondents who reached the scene of battle soon after the firing had ceased, searched for possible dead and wounded, who might have been left behind by the Mexicans, but found none.

EL PASO, March 2.—In a fight on the border near Douglas, Ariz., early to-day between Mexican soldiers and troopers of the Ninth United States Cavalry, four Mexicans were killed. None of the American troops was killed or wounded, according to the advices received here.

It is said that four American army officers were walking on the border, three miles from Douglas, when they were fired on by forty regular Mexican soldiers, patrolling the line out of Agua Prieta, opposite Douglas. Sixteen negro troopers of the Ninth rushed to the place of firing and a spirited skirmish ensued.

The American soldiers were holding their position at the international line, when reinforced by two troops of the Ninth. The Mexicans were routed, leaving four killed on the field and others straggling through the brush wounded.

It is said that the American troops became so excited that they crossed the boundary and pursued the Mexicans for some distance.

The fight caused great excitement at Douglas, to which the telegraph lines are not open to-day. The townspeople armed themselves and went to the boundary, believing the Mexican soldiers were trying to invade the United States.

Within a few minutes hundreds of citizens were at the place, armed and ready, and cow boys rushed in from nearby ranches.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—No official report concerning the fight near Douglas, Ariz., to-day between Mexican soldiers and United States troopers had been received here up to a late hour to-night.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood promptly called on the commanding officer at Douglas for the facts. He expressed the belief that if there had been any such firing by the American troops the latter must have been attacked by the Mexicans.

TROOPS START FOR NORTH.

Huerta Administration Thinks Situation Is Clearing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 2.—With only the northern States reporting serious disaffection, the officials of the Huerta Administration think the military situation is showing signs of clearing.

How widespread the trouble is in the border States is not accurately known here, owing to the lack of communication. The attitude of Gov. Carranza of Coahuila and Gov. Maytorena of Sonora is regarded with suspicion.

Gov. Maytorena is known to have gone into the mountains, in spite of the report that he had fled to the United States.

Agents of Gov. Carranza are reported to have been working as far north as Zacatecas, trying to work up a revolt. Emissaries of the Government have been sent to ascertain the facts and compel the surrender of the men, if possible.

The Administration has been intending to go after these disturbers, but has held back to await the reorganization of the army which has been demoralized by its inefficient leadership and the recent activities, and to allow all who wish to submit to do so.

Now, however, troops are being sent north to handle the situation, and it is planned to take prompt action in all cases where any acts of the nature of banditry or rebellion are proved. It is a noteworthy fact that none of the revolutionary forces has been called into service so far, in spite of the fact that several thousand are available, some well organized and drilled. The army leaders state that they do not wish to use these forces at present unless it is absolutely necessary.

The report comes from Aguas Calientes that Gen. Fuentes D fled from the city on the entrance of the regular troops, and with sixty men took to the hills. His present whereabouts is unknown. It is not believed here that he will be able to raise any considerable force or join the Northern rebels.

Expect Zapata to Yield.

From official quarters to-night comes the statement that the situation with regard to Zapata has not changed and that no negotiations for his surrender are on foot. He is not engaging in hostilities, and it is generally thought here that he will surrender, as he is practically isolated in the field.

Gov. Leyva of Morelos is said to have taken a rather doubtful stand. This is thought due to the fact that his removal has been asked by the revolutionists. Zapata having sought the post for himself. Other circumstances make his resignation desirable.

Manuel Bonilla, Minister of Communications in the Madero Cabinet, was arrested at Manzanilla to-day, charged with breaking his parole. He will be brought to the capital while his department is being investigated. Government officials say that they have proof that he attempted to stir up a revolt in the State of Sinaloa.

Gens. Miguel Morales, Ignacio Salamanca, Flaviano Paliza, and Eugenio Rascon have been called into active service to aid in the general reorganization of the army. Gen. Rascon was Minister of War under Porfirio Diaz. The others have held high posts in the army.

Jose Cordova, who is authorized to represent Gen. Pascual Orozco, Jr., and Rafael R. Flores, private secretary of Pascual Orozco, Sr., arrived in the capital to-day. Cordova brings a letter of authority to Felix Diaz with some statements of the revolutionist's ideas of a settlement of the trouble, but no demands.

Cordova said in an interview that Gen. Orozco did not want to have gang of politicians representing the revolutionary cause, so he was sending a man in his confidence to direct the work.

Manuel Garza Adape, who has been appointed Minister of Agriculture in the new Cabinet, also arrived to-day, and was immediately surrounded by petty politicians seeking the favor of this supporter of Vasquez Gomez.

Adape spoke of Gomez as a great man and the leader and soul of the revolution. He said, however, that he brought no official representations from either Orozco or Gomez, indicating, moreover, that the relations between the two men had slightly cooled of late. The revolutionists, he added, were glad the conflict of arms was over.

Signs are not lacking that Gomez has been trying to foment discord between Gen. Gomez and Gen. Salazar. Adape says that Salazar was appointed the military head of the revolution because of Orozco's absence on account of illness. Cordova denies this, saying that Salazar never did anything, except under Orozco's orders, and was only temporarily the military head while Orozco was ill.

Business Is Improving.

Business men of the capital say that the past week has brought a marked improvement in their affairs. The activity of the Administration in suppressing uprisings and nipping several plots in the bud has resulted in the re-establishment of confidence. Prominent brokers say that more business has been done in the last few days than in the same period for some time. Although unwilling to predict that this is an indication of permanently better conditions, they believe that if the Government is able to demonstrate that it is going after troublemakers in earnest, the present business activity will be sustained and even increased. There is a large accumulation of business from last year and a clearing up of many big contracts is being considered.

It is thought here that some persons and interests are fomenting distrust in the United States toward Mexico, as several firms have received orders to suspend operations. Many persons have received telegrams from friends and employers to close up and come North. This course is thought incomprehensible and causes much mystification here.

Want Wilson Kept as Ambassador.

A committee of fifteen prominent Americans was named at a special meeting of the American Club to make all possible efforts to have Ambassador Wilson retained at his post, pending a definite settlement of the trouble, and the re-establishment of peace and business prosperity.

It is argued that it would take a new man months to get in touch with the new Administration and the Mexican people, and be able to handle efficiently the delicate questions which are continually arising. It is possible that a sub-committee will go to Washington to confer with President Wilson on the subject.

REJECTS ZAPATA'S DEMANDS.

Huerta Won't Make Rebel Leader Governor as Price of Allegiance.

MEXICO CITY, March 2.—President Huerta has refused Zapata's demand that he be made Governor of the State of Morelos as the price of his co-operation with the new régime. Government agents also brought back to Huerta last night the rebel leader's requests that all Federal office holders in that State be retired and that all the officers in his army receive similar ranks in the regular army.

President Huerta sent the agents back to urge Zapata to yield, suggesting that he work for the Governorship in an open campaign.

The Government has entered into satisfactory arrangements with some of the Zapatista leaders. That many of the Zapatistas expect to be paid for giving in their allegiance is shown by the sacking of Cuautla Amilpas in the Federal District. These men belong to five different leaders, the chief of whom, Antonio Limon, was one of those executed Friday. The men had been led to believe that they would receive considerable money on being mustered out, and when agents failed to appear with the cash they resumed their old tactics of outlawry.

Limon's men have chosen his widow as their leader, giving her the title of Colonel. She has sworn to avenge her husband's death.

Gen. Juvencio Robeles will be in charge of the campaign in the State of Morelos. He conferred with President Huerta yesterday, and they went over the plans of the campaign. It is understood they will use the same tactics of extermination that was successfully employed by Robeles several months ago, when he was recalled by Madero. Robeles will go to Morelos with 1,000 men.

Although Francisco de la Barra has agreed to run for Vice President on the Diaz ticket, it is known that he wished to devote his time to foreign affairs during the existence of the Provisional Government and then retire to private life.

De la Barra expressed confidence last night that the Washington Government had been favorably impressed by the developments in the past week, and would be patient with Mexico in her troubles.

The Minister of Finance sent a message to Congress yesterday, asking authority to float two loans, one for 100,000,000 pesos, to be placed abroad, and the other for 20,000,000 pesos, to be floated at home. The larger loan would be used for general purposes, including the expense of the army. The other would be employed to pay indemnities arising from the revolution of 1910, including the Chinese claim of 3,000,000 pesos.

Rumored Trouble With Cuba.

The Cuban Government confronts the possibility of an interesting diplomatic squabble with the Mexican Government as a result of reports which have reached officials here of plans of the members of the Madero family who were taken to Havana on the gunboat Cuba.

It is stated here that the actions of the Cuban Minister, Manuel Marques Sterling, in helping Ernesto Madero to leave the country, are regarded as unfriendly by President Huerta and some members of the new Cabinet. Señor de la Barra, however, denies that Minister Sterling is persona non grata.

Word comes from secret agents in Havana that the Maderos and some of their friends are already planning a new revolution, and it is stated that if this is true the extradition of Ernesto Madero, and probably a few others, will be asked for. As the laws of Cuba regarding the extradition of political offenders are practically the same as those of the United States, the Mexican Government will probably charge the suspected men with crimes against the common order, and it is even said that charges of murder, resulting from the recent bombardment, might be filed.

According to Government reports, the junta in Havana includes Frederico Gonzales Garza, former Governor of the Federal District; Senor Rendon, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and Rafael Hernandez, ex-Minister of the Interior.

Raoul and Emilio Madero, brothers of the late President, who have several times been reported to have been killed, are now said to be in Texas and in communication with Rendon at Havana.

Another feature of the revolutionary activities of the Madero family, in which Cuba is alleged to be involved, was the escape from Vera Cruz on the Spanish steamer Marcus Calvo of a Cuban named Carriecarte, a former secret agent of the Mader Government in Havana.

The Federal Government ordered the arrest of Carriecarte, who, it is said, came to Vera Cruz to help transfer money and documents for the Maderos out of the country. He escaped arrest by hiding in the hold of the steamer, and it is asserted here that he received aid from Cuban officials in evading the Government authorities.

TUCSON, Ariz., March 2.—Assertions that he has the promise of political preferment from the Huerta Government, if he will use his influence to bring Sonora into line, are made by Gov. Maytorena, who is resting here after a hard trip by train, horse and automobile to elude Huerta's soldiers after his escape from Hermosillo last week.

DIVISION IS READY TO SAIL.

Texas City Dubbed "Camp Misery" by the 7,000 Men There.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, March 2.—With the exception of one battalion of the Twenty-third Infantry from Indianapolis, lost somewhere on the way, the mobilization of the division of regular troops here may be said to be practically complete.

About 3,000 of the troops are encamped on the Government reservation at Fort Crockett, a short distance out of Galveston. There the conditions are excellent, and the men are content.

It is a different story with the camp at Texas City, however, and army officers are still trying to figure out why such a place was selected. Already the enlisted men have named the place "Camp Misery," and the title suits the place exactly. Certain it is that a more inconvenient spot could not have been found in all Texas. There is not one electric street light in the town, the water supply is said to be deficient, the camp sites are on soft, marshy ground, pools of stagnating water are everywhere and mosquitos have already arrived. One of the officers described the place this afternoon as a cross between a sewer and a swamp.

Texas City is owned almost outright by corporations, and rumors are current here that the Government was somehow persuaded to send two-thirds of the division there for advertising purposes, or, as one of the city officials of Galveston put it, "in order to get Texas City on the map."

A more disgruntled lot of soldiers never slept in a tented city than are the unlucky 7,000 in Texas City. A protest is certain to be made to Woodrow Wilson before he is President many hours.

CARDINAL FARLEY RETURNS.

Enjoyed His Trip to Porto Rico and His Reception on the Island.

Cardinal Farley returned yesterday on the steamship Brazos from San Juan, Porto Rico, where he went two weeks ago to assist in the celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first Catholic Bishop on the island, which is the oldest diocese in America. The Cardinal appeared to be in excellent health. He said he had enjoyed the trip very much, and expressed pleasure at the reception accorded to him by the Governor and other officials at San Juan, and the kindness and hospitality extended to him by the people of the island.

The Cardinal was accompanied by Monsignori J. Z. Lewis, P. J. Hayes, E. J. McCue, and J. F. Mooney.

BOTH HOUSES HOLD SUNDAY SESSIONS

Backward Legislation Compels Congress to Rush Business in Order to Finish by March 4.

BUILDINGS BILL DEADLOCK

Still in Conference, with Its Fate in Doubt—Agree on River and Harbor Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The congested and backward condition of pending legislation required both houses of Congress to extend their Saturday sessions well into this morning, and, after a recess, to continue it in both chambers to-day, reassembling shortly after 2 P. M. The deadlock on the River and Harbor bill ended in the small hours of the morning by the adoption of the conference report. The Public Buildings bill is still in the throes of a fight in conference, and its fate remains in doubt. As for the other big appropriation bills on which the two chambers are split, it is believed that they will be agreed to in time to receive President Taft's signature before Congress finally adjourns on Tuesday noon.

The House and Senate conferrees, however, reached a deadlock to-night over the naval appropriation, and adjourned indefinitely. The House managers, it is understood, are so fearful that the Senate two-battleship bill may be accepted by the House that they may refuse even to report the disagreement, and so open the question on the floor. The Senate managers will probably report the disagreement to their Chamber, but no plan of action has been arranged. To-day's sessions of both houses extended far into the night.

The Capitol was overrun with inaugural visitors. The sitting of both branches of Congress kept the Capitol open, and the crowds flocked through the doors like ants. The galleries were packed and crowds filled the corridors craning their necks at the doors trying to get within earshot of the proceedings. The attendance of members was far above the average, committee work having ceased, and many members not ordinarily on the floor were in their seats for the wind-up of the session. For a dying Congress, with many lame ducks packing their political valises, the House was a lively place.

The proceedings were frequently punctuated with laughter and applause on the floor. Ex-Speaker Cannon, who is about to leave for Danville, Ill., after thirty-eight years of Congressional service, was much in evidence, and stepped around the aisles as "chipper" as ever. On the Democratic side, Speaker Champ Clark, Oscar W. Underwood, and Representative Albert S. Burleson of Texas, who is to be Postmaster General under the Wilson administration, attracted the attention of most visitors.

Passes Seaman's Bill.

The Senate began its Sabbath session by taking up the Seaman's bill, and after a long debate passed, by a vote of 43 to 20, a substitute for the House bill. The measure aims at ameliorating the condition of labor on vessels of the merchant marine. Though the Senate substitute is considered less radical in its reforms than the House bill, Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, a prominent member of the Committee on Commerce, said to-night that it will work a revolution in maritime conditions, and will accomplish more for the relief of sailors than all the legislation of the last forty years.

The bill as it passed the Senate provides for at least two watches for sailors and three watches for firemen while at sea, more prompt payment of wages at the end of a voyage, or in port on ruote, inspection of the seaworthiness of a vessel on the demand of the First and Second Officers of the vessel, or a majority of the crews, better and cleaner quarters, milder punishments for offending sailors, abolition of flogging, though confinement in irons on bread and water is retained, and better rations.

Senator Robert M. LaFollette, who led the fight for the more radical provisions of the House bill, succeeded in defeating a Senate amendment which permitted a ship to have a crew so composed that only one man in each section need understand the language of the officers. Mr. LaFollette favored the house provision aimed to exclude coolie sailors by requiring that 75 per cent. of the men in each section understand the language of the officers.

Mr. LaFollette failed, however, to strike from the Senate bill a paragraph imposing six months imprisonment on any person convicted of inducing a sailor to desert his ship. Mr. LaFollette charged that the provision was an attack on labor unions.

$5,000 Post for Cullom.

The courtesy of the Senate led to a suspension of all rules to-night to pass a bill giving a position carrying $5,000 a year to Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, the father of the Senate, who retires on March 4 after thirty years of service. The bill, which names Mr. Cullom as Resident Commissioner of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, was introduced to-day by Senator Elihu Root of New York, and, though no committee had examined it, was passed unanimously.

Mr. Cullom is regarded as the gentlest and most modest of Senators, his one pride being his marked resemblance to Abraham Lincoln. It is probable that he has not an enemy in the Senate, and when he failed of renomination last Summer he said that while he had no regrets for himself, the kindly expressions of his friends and the newspapers almost made him weep.

The Workmen's Compensation bill providing a scale of compensations for injured employes of inter-State common carriers is to-night in grave danger of falling this session, although it has passed both Houses. The Senate passed the bill early in the Winter, and to-day the House returned the measure with about ninety amendments. Rather than risk the delays for a conference at this late hour, Senator George Sutherland of Utah, Chairman of the commission that studied the subject and the author of the bill, gave notice that he would move to accept all the House amendments. Already, however, it had become known that great opposition existed among Democrats who disliked having the laws of their States supplanted by the less sweeping Federal act. Senators Hoke Smith of Georgia and Charles A. Culberson of Texas were among those who threatened a filibuster, and late to-night Senator Smoot, Mr. Sutherland's colleague, said that the bill seemed to be doomed.

In the House the Senate amendment to the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, increasing the salary of the Secretary of the President to $75,000 a year, was agreed to. This means that, thanks to Republican Representatives, Joseph P. Tumulty of Jersey City, who will be Secretary to President Wilson, will get that compensation instead of $6,000, the statutory salary of the office. Charles D. Hilles, Mr. Taft's Secretary, has been receiving $7,500 a year under a temporary legislative arrangement, which provided that the compensation of the President's Secretary should revert to $6,000 on March 4. Many Democratic members of the House vigorously opposed the increase, and seventy-five of them voted against it on the final roll call. However, with the Republicans voting solidly on Mr. Tumulty's behalf, the increase was adopted by a vote of 193 to 75.

Republicans Aid Democrats.

Mr. Mann, the Republican leader, urged the Republicans not to vote when the Tumulty amendment was put to a rising vote. Despite an appeal from Mr. Roddenbury of Georgia the Republicans followed Mr. Mann's advice and refrained from voting when the question was first put. The vote was then 87 to 49 for the increase in Mr. Tumulty's salary. On this roll call only Democrats voted. It was the purpose of Mr. Mann to show that a majority of the Democrats who last year voted to cut a Republican Secretary's salary down to $6,000 were now willing to put it back to $7,500. But when the record roll call vote was taken Mr. Mann urged all the Republicans to vote for the increase to demonstrate that without the Republicans lending a hand the proposal could not be passed even by a Democratic House.

"The distinguished ex-Speaker, Cannon," said Mr. Roddenbury, "is speaking of increasing this salary from $6,000 to $7,500. In all the days when your tyrannous hand presided over the House and these men followed you you were unable to appropriate more than $150,000,000 for pensions. But we Democrats, before we have even got the Senate and before we have inaugurated our President, have appropriated $180,000,000 for pensions. We know how to legislate."

A gale of laughter and applause from the Republicans punctuated Mr. Roddenbury's attack upon the work of his party in the House.

"We have reformed the rules of the House," continued Mr. Roddenbury, "so that the people of this country can get action. Why, the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Foss, who presided over the Naval Committee when the Republicans were in power, was never able to get over $123,000,000 for the navy. But before our new President even comes into power we have got $140,000,000 for the navy under our reformed rules. We are legislating for the people.

"My prohibition friend from Missouri, Col. Bartholdt, was never able to get a public buildings bill through the House carrying over $25,000,000, and we Democrats have gone up to $45,000,00 for public buildings. Oh, don't go about chiding us about our platform that said we denounce the Republicans' reckless expenditure of the people's money! That platform was made, like the Republican platform, to get into office on—and we have won."

The House also passed the Norris bill providing for publicity of all testimony taken before masters appointed by the courts in equity proceedings under the Sherman anti-trust law. The bill has passed the Senate, and now goes to the President for his signature. The measure was prompted by a special court order issued in the suit brought by the Attorney General against the United Shoe Machinery Company, which enforced the examination of witnesses in secret.

A resolution extending for one year the provision of the Burton act regulating the development of electric power at Niagara Falls was approved by the House. The resolution would amend the law to increase the amount of Canadian developed power allowed to be imported into the United States from 160,000 horse power to 250,000 horse power.

The various disagreements in the conference committees showed no signs of settlement at midnight, at which hour the House leaders decided that they would wait no longer for the conference reports on the various appropriation bills in dispute. The Senate was in executive session, and the House recessed until 9.30 o'clock to-morrow morning to allow time for the adjustment of the conference reports.

CROWDS GATHER FOR INAUGURATION

Continued from Page 1.

shouted, "at $3 and $5; they're going up! It's worth twice that much to see a man as good as Woodrow Wilson!"

Prices of Stand Seats.

Seats in the grand stands along the line of march were generally selling to-day for $3 and $5. The latter was the price for the stands that were protected by roofs. The highest variation from this, the prevailing price, was charged for two seats in the big stand just opposite the President's reviewing stand, in front of Lafayette Park. These, early in the day, were sold for $12.50 apiece.

The stands have been let to contractors by the Government, with a stipulation that the best seats be sold for no more than $5. That price is stamped on the tickets. Stands in windows along the line of march on Pennsylvania Avenue have been selling at $50 a window a day for four days. Such stands have been erected in shops of every description. One enterprising boy who had a small bootblacking stand has converted his stand into a little platform of seats.

Every shop on Pennsylvania Avenue as well as on the side streets which will give a view of the parade as it passes up the avenue, has been decorated with streamers of the National colors and with National flags. The inaugural colors of yellow and white are not greatly in evidence. The great stand at the east of the Capitol, where the new President will take the oath, is decorated in these colors.

The inaugural colors are draped also along the great Court of Honor, where, between double grand stands facing each other on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Lafayette Park and the White House, the inaugural parade will pass in review before President Wilson. The finishing touches had not yet been given to these stands to-day. Workmen were stringing electric lights. They put in place the clusters of lights at the base of the four female figures at the corners of the court.

A thick hedge of impromptu cedars has been planted back of the grand stand, from which the President will review the parade. It hides from view the White House and its park. A strong wind early to-day blew over several of the cedars, but they were at once replaced. Behind them, nestling in the centre of its park, stands the White House, which will remain white and bare of decorations throughout the inaugural festivities. The Capitol, too, will have but few decorations. At present there are only six great National banners draped between the columns on its eastern portico, near the inauguration stand. On Inauguration Day there will be besides four great National flags on its dome, pointing north, east, south, and west, to the four winds.

In contrast with previous inaugurals, and especially with that of the man who made the Rough Riders famous thus far, there have been few spectacular displays of visiting troops. No buckskin garbed cowboys have raced up and down Pennsylvania Avenue to give their horses the "feel of" the asphalt. Instead, the splendid black norsed troop of the Culver Military Academy has ridden in orderly array, as special escort to Vice President-elect Marshall. These troopers accompanied the Vice President-elect to-day when he went to church. So numerous was his guard that Gov. Marshall was obliged to seek the large Foundry Church so that the troopers might be accommodated.

A picturesque company of Indian chiefs, garbed in the robes of civilization but adorned with many-colored trinkets, attended mass at St. Patrick's Church and listened to a sermon by Mgr. William T. Russell. The Indians were led by Col. Dick Plunkett, and in the party were Mountain Chief, Richard Santerville, Red Cloud, Red Hawk, and Aleck Matt, and a number from the Blackfeet Reservation.

The most prominent politician to arrive to-day was Chairman William F. McCombs of the Democratic National Committee. He was met at the station by a delegation led by National Committeeman John F. Costello of the District of Columbia, and was escorted to a reception held in his honor at the National Press Club. William Jennings Bryan will arrive from Raleigh, N. C., at 8:40 o'clock to-morrow morning; Josephus Daniels, the next Secretary of the Navy, will accompany him. Chairman W. W. Bride has made preparations to receive Mr. Bryan and his family.

Many Governors are expected to arrive to-morrow. At the New Willard reservations have been made for Gov. McCreary of Kentucky and Gov. Penfield of Louisiana. At the Raleigh Gov. Tener of Pennsylvania, Gov. Dunne of Illinois, Gov. Pothier of Rhode Island, and Gov. Hadley of Missouri are expected to-morrow. Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris of Michigan will also arrive to-morrow. Reservations have been made for Gov. Foss of Massachusetts at the Shoreham.

All day long the Union Railroad Station was crowded with arriving visitors and those waiting to meet them. The arrival of each train was announced by means of a huge bulletin flashed on a white screen. The visitors passed through a narrow lane that filled the waiting room and concourse.

In the dense crowd only the muscular friends and relatives could crowd to the front to meet the newcomers. For the most part visitors were told to go to the booth of the Public Committee, where guides were ready to care for strangers.

With the arrival of the President-eleot and Mrs. Wilson and their large family party at 3:45 P. M. to-morrow the Shoreham will become the centre of interest and social activity, for President and Mrs. Taft have declined all invitations for the last twenty-four hours of their stay in the White House. The President-elect and Mrs. Wilson will cross the threshold of their future home, according to the best information, for the first time on Tuesday afternoon after the oath of office has been administered.

One entire floor of the Shoreham has been reserved for the Wilson party, which will include between twenty-five and thirty relatives and close personal friends. The arrangement of the floor provides a reception room, drawing room, dining room, and numerous suites of bedrooms, all entirely separated from other parts of the hotel, affording all the privacy of a home with no responsibility as to domestic details.

In addition to the immediate family of the new President the party will include his only sister, Mrs. Howe of Raleigh, N. C., and her daughter, Mrs. Perrin Cothran, and the latter's two-year-old daughter, Josephine, already known as the White House baby. Joseph R. Wilson, a brother of the President-elect, has already arrived with his wife from Nashville, Tenn., as also has a first cousin, John A. Wilson of Franklin, Penn. The latter is accompanied by his wife and one son, and will be joined to-morrow by another son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wilson of Portland, Ore.

From Pennsylvania, where the President-elect has a number of cousins, will come Mr. and Mrs. John McC. Wilson of Pittsburgh, and Mr. and Mrs. William McC. Wilson and Miss Elizabeth Wilson of Franklin, Penn. Mrs. William McC. Wilson will be no stranger in Washington, as she was formerly Miss Sibley, a daughter of former Representative Sibley of Pennsylvania, and was very popular in society when her parents occupied a handsome residence on K Street, more recently the Japanese Embassy. Two nephews of the President-elect, James Wilson Howe, with his wife and two children, and Prof. George Howe of the State University of North Carolina, are expected.

Mrs. W. W. Stark, Mrs. S. N. Leech and daughter, Mrs. Roger Lee and Mr and Mrs. Fenn, all of Ohio, and all cousins, in the first or second degree of the President-elect, arrived at the Shoreham to-day.

Others who are expected to-night or to-morrow, all of whom will appear with the Presidential party on the reviewing stand in the Court of Honor, include Mrs. Wilson's brother, Prof. Stockton Axson of Princeton, Mrs. Thomas Woodrow of Denver, Col.; Mrs. James Woodrow and her two sons, James and Fitz William Woodrow of Columbia, S. C., and Miss Helen Woodrow Bones of Rome, Ga. The latter, who is a cousin of the President-elect, is to make her home in the White House as Mrs. Wilson's secretary.

The Vice President-elect and Mrs. Marshall, who have been occupying an apartment at the Shoreham for two days, are already quite at home in Washington. Mrs. Marshall talks freely on many subjects and is frankly delighted with Washington and the outlook of the next four years.

Thirty special trains in all arrived at the Union Station to-day, not including extra sections of regular trains. Late to-night thirty-five trains were stalled just outside of the Union Station, owing to the delay in clearing the crowds from the concourse. To-morrow will be the heaviest day for the railroads.

Gov. Sulzer's Arrival.

Gov. Sulzer was delayed on the road, and it was 10 o'clock to-night when he reached the capital. He was accompanied by Gen. O'Ryan, Lieut. Commander L. M. Josephthal, Gen. Hamilton, Major Schermerhorn, Capts. Feets, Fiske, Costigan, Walsh, Finke, and Collins; Lieut. J. F. Daniels, and Lieut. L. R. Walsh. The party was met at the station by a committee, consisting of Perry Belmont, Chairman; Charles Henry Butler, Lafayette Pence, and J. Miller Kenyon.

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WAR PORTFOLIO FOR GARRISON.

Jersey Judge Accepts Offer—Lane May Be Interior Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Speculation regarding who will be Mr. Wilson's Secretary of War ended to-night by the announcement that that post had been offered to Justice Charles Grant Garrison of the New Jersey Supreme Court, who had accepted it.

According to statements by Democratic Senators to-day, Franklin K. Lane of California, the present Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, is to be Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Wilson. Mr. Lane is a Democrat of strong progressive tendencies, which he has demonstrated in his seven years' service on the Commerce Board. He was born in Prince Edward Island in 1864, was educated at the University of California, practiced law in San Francisco, where he was Corporation Counsel; was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1902, and received the vote of his party for United States Senator in the California Legislature the following year.

Although friends of J. C. McReynolds of New York still insist that he will be Attorney General, the gossip in Democratic circles is that President-elect Wilson has not definitely determined on whom he will confer the portfolio of Justice.

The Cabinet slate up to date, with two vacancies, appears to be as follows:

Secretary of State—WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN of Nebraska.

Secretary of the Treasury—WILLIAM GIBBS McADOO of New York.

Postmaster General—ALBERT SIDNEY BURLESON of Texas.

Secretary of War—Justice CHARLES GRANT GARRISON of New Jersey.

Secretary of the Navy—JOSEPHUS DANIELS of North Carolina.

Secretary of the Interior—FRANKLIN KNIGHT LANE of California.

Secretary of Commerce—WILLIAM COX REDFIELD of New York.

Secretarw of Labor (if the Department of Labor bill becomes a law)—WILLIAM BAUCHOP WILSON of Pennsylvania.

A good deal of feeling has been aroused among Democrats of the progressive wing over the elimination of Louis Brandeis of Massachusetts from President-elect Wilson's Cabinet list. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma are represented to be up in arms over Mr. Wilson's understood decision not to ask Mr. Brandeis to join the Cabinet, and their friends were saying to-night that they were preparing to make strong representations on behalf of Mr. Brandeis when Mr. Wilson arrived in Washington to-morrow afternoon.

Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, Progressive Republican, is greatly interested in having Mr. Brandeis in the Democratic Cabinet, and is urging his Democratic colleagues in the Senate to make an appeal to Mr. Wilson in Mr. Brandeis's behalf. Mr. Brandeis was slated originally, so it is understood here, for the Attorney Generalship. Later, however, it became known that he had been put down on Mr. Wilson's tentative list for Secretary of Commerce. Yesterday, when the positive information was obtained that Representative Redfield of New York was to be Secretary of Commerce, and that Mr. Brandeis would probably have no place in the Cabinet, the latter's friends were greatly disappointed. Mr. Brandeis is a Progressive of the ultra-radical type. While he had been a supporter of ex-President Roosevelt, he came out for the Democratic National ticket in last year's campaign and worked in behalf of the election of Mr. Wilson. The radical Progressives among the Democratic Senators would like to see Mr. Brandeis at the head of the Department of Justice, and it is expected that some of them will urge President-elect Wilson to-morrow to appoint Mr. Brandeis to the Attorney Generalship. They are hopeful of obtaining support in this connection from Col. William J. Bryan, who is due here to-morrow morning.

Apparently an effort is being made to induce Mr. Wilson to change his mind about appointing William G. McAdoo to be Secretary of the Treasury. Opposition to Mr. McAdoo exists, it is understood, among some of Mr. Wilson's closest friends. The gossip to-night in Democratic circles was that a meeting of those opposed to Mr. McAdoo would be held to-morrow, and that a plan of action with the view of having him eliminated from the Cabinet slate would be agreed on. There does not appear to be any authority for the statement, but the report was current that Col. Bryan would lend his support to those who think Mr. McAdoo shou'd not receive a Cabinet place. The opposition to Mr. McAdoo is said to be based on the ground that he has close corporation affiliations.

CABINET HOSTESSES.

Mesdames Bryan, Daniels, and Burleson Have Many Friends at Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Of the women likely to find themselves called Cabinet hostesses, after the nominations of their respective husbands are confirmed by the Senate on Weanesd y, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, and Mrs. A. S. Burleson are well known in Washington.

Mrs. Bryan took little part in society during her husband's Congressional career when they occupied a home on Capitol Hill, quite remote from the fashionable residence centre of the Northwest. Her three children, all of whom are now married, at that time occupied her attention to the exclusion of society. Since that time she has traveled extensively with her husband here and in Europe. She passed several weeks in Washington last Spring when she was one of the promoters of the famous Dolly Madison breakfast, attended by some 400 women of the Democratic faith.

As the wife of the Secretary of State, Mrs. Bryan will probably take much the same point of view as Mrs. Knox, who cares very little for society, and is most democratic in her mode of life with a small circle of personal friends devoted to her at all times.

Mrs. Albert Sidney Burleson is very well known here. She is clever, and of a literary bent. She has written several plays. One of them, "The Congressman's Secretary," was presented in a local theatre a year ago with success. Mrs. Burleson is slender, graceful, and extremely youthful in appearance. She has just returned from a month's visit to Texas to welcome her first grandchild into the world.

Mrs. Daniels was a Miss Bagley of North Carolina, and has been much in Washington. She is a sister of Ensign Worth Bagley, U. S. N., who was killed in the Spanish-American war. Another brother, David Bagley, is a naval officer.

PORTO RICANS ARRIVE.

Delegation of Sugar Growers Here for the Inauguration.

Among the arrivals from Porto Rico on the liner Brazos yesterday were Francis H. Dexter, Chairman, and a delegation of sugar growers who have come to attend the inauguration at Washington. Other members of the delegation are Henry W. Dooley, National Democratic Committeeman, and three Porto Ricans, Messrs. Texedo, Guerro, and Amado.

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THREE CANOEISTS ESCAPE.

Boat Capsizes in Hackensack with Two Women and a Boy.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., March 2.—Miss Aimee Louise Green, daughter of W. Green of 231 West Ninety-sixth Street, New York City, and Mrs. Bernice Siebrecht, wife of W. R. Siebrecht, a Fifth Avenue florist, of Rose Hill, New Rochelle, N. Y., narrowly escaped drowning in the Hackensack River this morning, when a canoe in which they were paddling with Emory T. Wales, aged 16, son of Mrs. H. G. Wales, their hostess, was capsized.

The canoe, which had been laid up all Winter, was warped and dried out, and as a result the seams were open, and the tiny cockleshell began to take water as soon as it was floated. Paddling out into the channel, the girls bucked the strong wind as far as New Bridge, in front of the better-known Washington headquarters of this section of the State. Then a smart puff of wind veered the canoe broadside, and the first wave upset it.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Guarding Mouth and Throat from Infection

People have always felt instinctively that disease floated in the air and entered the body through the mouth and throat. What disease really is, of course, was not actually known. At one time it was considered to be due to malign spirits or demons, and at a later date to miasms or poisonous vapors, and pictures of the late Middle Ages show doctors wearing a sort of beak filled with strong smelling drugs in order to counteract these miasms. Now, however, we know

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PRESIDENT TAFT AND HIS SUCCESSOR SAYING FAREWELLS

MR. TAFT LEAVING ALL SOULS CHURCH FOR THE LAST TIME AS PRESIDENT

PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON TAKING LEAVE OF FELLOW-PARISHIONERS AT PRINCETON
©AMERICAN PRESS ASS'N

coming the aid of all churches toward the progress of Christian civilization. And when we show our interest in these churches, we invite from them a co-operation with us, and we secure from them a tolerance that exists to-day that has not existed in the past—a tolerance that makes one proud to be a Unitarian in the thought that we have contributed so much to that general spread of brotherhood of man, for that is the real brotherhood, when we all stand before God and welcome all who worship Him.

"Now, my friends, I am going to leave you. I leave you at a time in the history of this church when you are about to take a most important step—to enlarge your usefulness and to add to the National standing of this particular church in the capital of our Nation. You are to have a new and beautiful structure, and united with it a parish house bearing the name of Edward Everett Hale. I believe that it will call National attention to the church as an important influence in National life, and give it a broader relation to that life.

"One of the things that I have noticed about this church is the excellence of the Sunday School. I suppose we are constantly in life running across the things that we ourselves would like to enjoy as a mark of the progress since we were children, but it seems to me that if I could have had the benefit of the thorough education in Biblical study, under conditions that exist in the Sunday School of this church, I would be a great deal better man, and I would know a good deal more. I leave with a sense of leaving a great and useful association in religion, which I hope will continue to grow and make for better men and better women in Washington, and will widen its influences so as to make for better and purer religion the country over.

"I thank you, my friends, for your kindness during the last four years. Dr. Pierce has been good enough to suggest some of the reasons why at times I had to be absent from service here for various reasons. I have at times attended other churches, but always with the hope that in so doing I could show that we are all one brotherhood, and that as we stood together we could accomplish more in the name of God."

From the church the President returned to the White House, and, after attending to some official business, went with Miss Taft to the function at the MacVeagh home, where the guests were entirely official, and included Charles Dewey Hilles and Mrs. Hilles, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Philander Knox, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson, the Attorney General and Mrs. George Wickersham, Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Walter L. Fisher, the Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson and his daughter, Miss Flora Wilson, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Charles Nagel.

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GUGGENHEIM QUITS SENATE TO LIVE HERE

Though Representing Colorado, He Is "Returning Home to New York" on March 4.

INSISTS HE'S A WESTERNER

A Silent Senator, His Record in Washington Has Been Marked by Extreme Conservatism.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—One of the sayings in the press gallery is that the Senator from Colorado is returning home to New York on March 4. The saying is as true as could be expected, though Senator Simon Guggenheim laughingly denies that he is anything else than a Westerner. However that may be—and he has maintained a domicile in Colorado since 1888—Mr. Guggenheim will find himself quite at home in New York. His wife was Miss Olga H. Hirsh of that city, while his five brothers, with whom he will be associated in the American Smelting and Refining Company and the other Guggenheim corporations, spend most of their time in that city.

In claiming citizenship in Colorado, Mr. Guggenheim admits that State is like Indiana, in that all its population is devoted to politics. Mr. Guggenheim himself is no exception, and his political activities began when he was so young—he is only 45 years old to-day—that he received the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor of Colorado when he was only 29 years old—below the constitutional age limit of the Chief Executive. Two years later he declined the gubernatorial nomination. In 1904, as a Presidential elector, he cast his vote for Theodore Roosevelt, though he is perhaps the most conservative member of the United States Senate. Three years later, with only two dissenting Republican votes, he was elected by the Colorado Legislature to the Senate.

Mr. Guggenheim's career in the Senate has already been indicated in saying that he is one of the most conservative members of that conservative body. His conservatism, however, is of a type that is fast disappearing. Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, the father of the Senate, and Senator W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts are also of this conservative class. Once Mr. Crane was named to eulogize some Congressman, and as the time approached for his oration he was seen walking nervously up and down the cloakroom.

"I'd give $10,000 to escape this speech," he muttered to a friend. Mr. Guggenheim's offer under similar circumstances is not recorded, but save for one speech on conservation, a short statement of his position on the Alaskan question a few years ago, two or three eulogies, and his votes, Mr. Guggenheim's record in the Senate has been practically confined to the arduous labors of the committee room.

At least that was true until the last week of Mr. Guggenheim's service in the Senate began. Then one evening his whole method changed, and though he made no set speeches, for many hours he threatened to prevent the creation of a new Government department—the Department of Labor—and for one day at least led a filibuster that made it impossible to reach a vote on the bill, in spite of the supposedly inviolable unanimous consent providing for that vote. Mr. Guggenheim did not violate the agreement, of course, but by insisting on every parliamentary prerogative he made it impossible to get a vote until midnight put an end to the agreement. The bill creating the department was passed the next day, but Mr. Guggenheim's success that one night was the more remarkable because nearly every Senator favored the measure opposed by Mr. Guggenheim.

Mr. Guggenheim's definite removal from Colorado to New York means that he is taking a higher position in the great mining enterprises dominated by the Guggenheim brothers. In those enterprises Mr. Guggenheim has worked up from the bottom. He was one of the seven sons of Meyer Guggenheim, who came to this country in 1848 and founded the fortune which his sons have increased. When Simon Guggenheim went to Colorado he began as an ore buyer, and he speaks to-day with pride and pleasure of his experiences in what was the wild West in those days.

He does not hide his pleasure, however, in going to New York, and he only perfunctorily denies that he is going home there. His high school education, by the way, was received in Philadelphia previous to his two years' stay abroad. But since he came of age New York has been the meeting place of his family.

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FRIENDS BID WILSON GOOD-BYE AT CHURCH

President-elect Forced to Hold an Informal Reception for His Princeton Neighbors.

GOES AWAY THIS MORNING

Mrs. Wilson's Inaugural Gown Is Ready, and the Governor Receives Much-Disliked Silk Hat.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 2.—On the eve of his departure from Princeton President-elect Wilson was again the recipient of a tribute from his neighbors. When he left the door of the First Presbyterian Church this morning hundreds of townspeople, who were waiting to see him come out, pressed forward to shake his hand and wish him well in his new post. The Governor, who was taken entirely by surprise, stood on the steps of the church and held an informal reception.

Across the street were about 200 Princeton students, and as the Governor, after getting through with his impromptu levee at the church door, came out into the street the students all removed their hats.

This was his last day in Princeton. To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock he will start for the place which is to be his home for the next four years. The thousand students who are to escort him to Washington will go to his house at 10:30, and the Governor will leave for the train in an automobile, followed by his escort. On his arrival in Washington, which will be at 3:30, he will be met at the station by Thomas Nelson Page, representing the Inaugural Committee. The student escort will form in double line, and the Governor will pass between them in an automobile which will take him to the Shoreham Hotel. At 8 P. M. he will go to the smoker of the Princeton men at the New Willard.

The Wilson family sent their baggage to Washington to-day. It went in thirteen trunks. The Governor also received the silk hat, which, much to his regret, he has to wear at his inauguration. He is very unlikely to wear that hat again if he can possibly get out of it.

Mrs. Wilson gave to-day the details of her inauguration gown. It is not really that, since there will be no Inaugural Ball, but she will wear it at the first opportunity after her arrival in Washington. It is of silk brocade, rose pattern, with light green as the predominating shade.

The gown is cut low in the neck, where it is trimmed with lace, with lace down the front of the skirt, and a bit of lace down the back. About the neck there is also a little irridescent appliqué bead work and some butterflies in shades of green and rose. At the shoulder of each sleeve there is a butterfly.

The silk was chosen especially to suit Mrs. Wilson's taste, and was made by a firm in Paterson, N. J., said to be the original American silk manufacturers, and who made silk gowns for Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Taft.

For the first time in several months the President-elect was able to spend the day in a family reunion. His three daughters have so many activities that it is seldom the whole family can get together. Miss Margaret is studying music in New York, Miss Jessie is a settlement worker in Philadelphia, and Miss Eleanor is studying art in New York. The last time the whole family got together was on Christmas, and on that day the Governor was laid up with the grip and could not join them. So he devoted the whole day after church time to a session with the family, and denied himself to all but a very few of the callers who came up to Cleveland Lane to pay a farewell visit to him.

On the train, and in fact until he is turned over to the care of the Inaugural Committee, he is to be the guest of the escort of Princeton students who have taken charge of the arrangements.

At Philadelphia Josephine Cochran, the new "White House baby," will come aboard the train with her mother.

BABY LAMB FOR MR. WILSON.

Its Sire Was Born on the Day Cleveland Retired as President.

Waiting at the White House in Washington for the arrival of its new tenant is a letter that gravely offers to Woodrow Wilson a little baby lamb, one of the youngest in the fine flock at Central Park and the special pride and pet of Ellen Conway, the 6-year-old granddaughter of the old shepherd who has tended that flock for so many years. The letter is from her. Its literary style is hers, although it must be admitted that Park Commissioner Stover had something to do with the spelling.

"He was born on Feb. 22," Ellen wrote to Mr. Wilson, "and grandpa said I could call him George Washington. Grandpa, you know, is the shepherd in Central Park, and he said you had no little lambs, and if you will take George Washington I will send him to you. He is awful nice."

George was the first lamb ever born in Central Park on Washington's Birthday, as far as "Pop" Conway can remember, and his memory goes back so many years that some of the women who lead their grandchildren past the sheepfold in the park can recall the days when they themselves, as little girls in pinafores, peered through the grating at Shepherd Conway tending his flock.

George is a little out of drawing, it must be confessed, and when he frisks, as all good lambs do, his legs are a little wobbly; but he is of the best breed in the land and a direct descendant of Grover Cleveland, that fine old ram in the park flock, who was born at the sheepfold on the day that Cleveland went out of office. On that day the old shepherd predicted that the new lamb should live to see another Democrat in the White House at Washington. The years have been many, but Conway has tended faithfully, and old Grover, while not as spry and supple as he used to be, is still a fine upstanding ram.

SAME BIBLE FOR THE OATH.

Wilson Will Swear on the Book He Used on Becoming Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—The Bible upon which he took the oath of office when he became Governor of New Jersey will be used by Woodrow Wilson when he takes the oath of office as President of the United States Tuesday. The oaths of each office have been engrossed in the Bible by Augustus L. Clark of the Secretary of State's office. The Bible is a cherished possession of Mrs. Wilson.

GUARD OF HONOR STARTS.

Troop Leaves Newark to Escort Wilson at Inauguration.

The First Troop of Cavalry, Capt. Bertram R. Roome, commanding, left Newark yesterday by the way of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for Washington to act as personal escort to ex-Gov. Wilson at his inauguration to-morrow as President of the United States.

There were 100 troopers attired in their elaborate full dress uniforms. There was also a squad of ex-members in the ranks. The latter detachment was in charge of Sergt. Allen and rode at the left of the line. Capt. William A. Bryant, who retired as commander of the troop last August, accompanied the troop.

SPECIALS FOR WASHINGTON.

Pennsylvania to Run Sixty in Addition to Regular Trains.

The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad said last night that they expected to carry 100,000 persons to Washington for the inauguration. In addition to their regular trains sixty special trains will be run.

The first special party left on Saturday at 3:08 P. M. from Jersey City, with 150 members of St. John's Academy in five cars. The Tenth Regiment, New York National Guard, to the number of 250, left at 9:34 o'clock Saturday night. Two hundred members of the Second Regiment left in eight special cars at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and 100 members of Company D of the National Guard from Oswego, N. Y., left later in the morning.

Gov. Pothier of Rhode Island left last night at 5:08 o'clock on a special car with a party of friends.

The twenty-one regular trains to Washington out of the Pennsylvania Station all have extra cars. The regular 12:30 train this morning went out in three sections, in the first of which was a party of 100 of the Women's Suffrage Party. The First Regiment, numbering 230, left over the Lackawanna at 1 o'clock and will switch to the Pennsylvania lines at Mauch Chunk.

At 8:25 o'clock this morning 250 members of the Second Corps Cadets are scheduled to leave Jersey City, and at 11:05 P. M. the New Jersey Signal Corps will leave in six special cars. Fourteen hundred will be in a party of the Fourth Regiment of New Jersey, leaving at 9 o'clock to-night. A thousand of the Third Regiment will leave Camden at 11 o'clock to-night, and the Second Regiment, numbering 1,250, will leave from Elizabeth and Trenton to-night.

Tammany Hall has four special trains leaving within a few minutes of each other and starting at 1:34 this afternoon from the Pennsylvania Station. There will be nearly 2,000 members. Four cars of the Yonkers Democratic Club members will leave just before noon. There are also several smaller parties, up to 300, leaving early to-morrow morning.

These special trains to Washington were run yesterday by the Central Railroad of New Jersey: The Massachusetts Artillery Company special, in two sections, left Jersey City at 7:02 and 7:05 A. M.; the Sixth Regiment National Guard of Massachusetts left at 8:27 A. M.; the Eighth Regiment in two sections, at 9:13 and 9:14 A. M.; the Essex Troop left Newark at 10:08 A. M., the Massachusetts State Democratic Committee at 12:13 P. M., the First Cavalry, New York, at 10:16 P. M., and Companies I and L of the First Regiment, New York, at 10:51 P. M.

To-day specials will leave Jersey City for Washington carrying the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment at 7:30 and 7:40 A. M., a Tammany Hall delegation at 1:30 P. M., the West Point Cadets at 9:10 and 9:20 P. M., the Hudson County Democratic Committee at 10 P. M., and the Bayonne Democratic City Committee at 11 P. M.

TAFT BIDS FAREWELL; PREACHES A SERMON

Occupying Unitarian Pulpit, He Wonders Why the Whole World Isn't of That Creed.

CABINET AT MacVEAGH HOME

Taft Breakfasts There, and Spends a Busy Sunday Paying Final Calls Amid Official Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—No President of the United States ever had a more strenuous day in Washington than William Howard Taft had on this last Sunday of his official residence in the White House. Even the indefatigable Roosevelt, who put "strenuous" in the political dictionary, will have to take second place to his successor in their manner of spending the final Sabbaths of their tenures of office.

It was no day of rest for President Taft. After breakfast he went to his own church and said farewell to the congregation. He took another "breakfast" at the home of the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. MacVeagh. This was a sort of last gathering of the Cabinet circle. Then he attended a tea and musicale at the residence of Huntington Wilson, the Assistant Secretary of State, and from there he went to Georgetown University, the oldest Jesuit educational institution in the country, to deliver a speech and say good-bye to the professors and students. To-night the President and Mrs. Taft had a company of young people at dinner in honor of Miss Alys Meyer, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, and her fiancé, Lieut. C. R. Rodgers, U. S. N. And between times the President attended to fag ends of official business and saw several Government officers who had important matters that required the Executive's immediate attention.

Boy scouts escorted the President from the White House to All Souls' Church. With him was Major Thomas L. Rhoads, U. S. A., his military aid, who wore full dress uniform. There was a big crowd at the church, for hundreds of strangers had augmented the regular congregation. Outside was a gathering of several hundred people, mostly inauguration visitors. They cheered President Taft when he entered, and a large crowd gave him an enthusiastic send-off when he went away in the White House motor car.

The Rev. U. G. Pierce, the pastor of All Souls', made reference in his sermon to Mr. Taft's coming departure and spoke gratefully of the President's regular attendance at divine service there. Then Senator Fletcher of Florida, a Democrat, who is a member of the congregation, said complimentary things about the President. After an autographed etching of Mr. Taft had been presented to the church in behalf of the Unitarian Club the President was called to the pulpit, where he delivered this sermon:

"My Fellow-Unitarians: In the course of a life of varied experiences I have never found myself in a position quite so embarrassing as this. I have been used to occupying the other side of the pulpit. When our good minister came to me and asked me if I would say a word of farewell the last time that I expected to come to this church as President, I said that I should be glad to say goodby, but I had no idea of such an elaborate farewell as this. And, therefore, I am not prepared to say anything but farewell.

"I am glad to be in this presence, because it is a Unitarian presence. My father was a Unitarian, my mother was a Unitarian, my grandmother was a Unitarian, and it has always been a wonder to me why all the world is not Unitarian. I think all the world is verging in that direction. We preach the doctrine of sweet fellowship, of love of God, of love of Jesus Christ, and of tolerance, for every faith depends upon the great principle of liberal Christianity; and that makes for progress toward morality and higher religion. The one trouble we suffer from—if it be a trouble—is that there are so many Unitarians in other churches who do not sit in the pews of our church.

"But that means that ultimately they are coming to us. It is not necessary that we should stand shoulder to shoulder and speak out for broad, liberal Christianity and for the tolerance of faith, for, if accompanied by works, and real, sincere love of God, wherever that faith may be manifested, whether in the Church, which is rigid in its doctrine, or one which is more liberal, I believe that we cannot show our position as Unitarians in society more emphatically than by welcoming the aid of all churches toward the progress of Christian civilization. And when we show our interest in these churches, we invite from them a co-operation with us, and we secure from them a tolerance that exists to-day that has not existed in the past—a tolerance that makes one proud to be a Unitarian in the thought that we have contributed so much to that general spread of brotherhood of man, for that is the real brotherhood, when we all stand before God and welcome all who worship Him.

"Now, my friends, I am going to leave you. I leave you at a time in the history of this church when you are about to take a most important step—to enlarge your usefulness and to add to the National standing of this particular church in the capital of our Nation. You are to have a new and beautiful structure, and united with it a parish house bearing the name of Edward Everett Hale. I believe that it will call National attention to the church as an important influence in National life, and give it a broader relation to that life.

"One of the things that I have noticed about this church is the excellence of the Sunday School. I suppose we are constantly in life running across the things that we ourselves would like to enjoy as a mark of the progress since we were children, but it seems to me that if I could have had the benefit of the thorough education in Biblical study, under conditions that exist in the Sunday School of this church, I would be a great deal better man, and I would know a good deal more. I leave with a sense of leaving a great and useful association in religion, which I hope will continue to grow and make for better men and better women in Washington, and will widen its influences so as to make for better and purer religion the country over.

"I thank you, my friends, for your kindness during the last four years. Dr. Pierce has been good enough to suggest some of the reasons why at times I had to be absent from service here for various reasons. I have at times attended other churches, but always with the hope that in so doing I could show that we are all one brotherhood, and that as we stood together we could accomplish more in the name of God."

From the church the President returned to the White House, and, after attending to some official business, went with Miss Taft to the function at the MacVeagh home, where the guests were entirely official, and included Charles Dewey Hilles and Mrs. Hilles, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Philander Knox, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Stimson, the Attorney General and Mrs. George Wickersham, Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Walter L. Fisher, the Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson and his daughter, Miss Flora Wilson, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Charles Nagel.

APPROVE MORE NOMINATIONS.

Senate Confirms Uncontested Taft Appointments—Clash Over Major Ray.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Another executive session of the Senate began early this evening, resulting in the confirmation of more of the Taft appointments to the army, navy, and allied services. The executive session was resumed as a result of the agreement reached yesterday for action upon certain uncontested classes of appointments.

A controversy that developed over the nominations of Major Beecher B. Ray, who was appointed a Lieutenant Colonel, and Col. Carrol A. Devol, appointed a Brigadier General, delayed progress to-night.

Opposition to the promotion of Major Ray was based largely on old charges of political activity and of misconduct. The opposition to Col. Devol's promotion came from those who contended that under the new system by which the Quartermasters' and Commissaries and Pay Departments of the Army have been consolidated, the Brigadier Generalship should have gone to a Colonel of the Pay Corps rather than to Col. Devol of the Quartermasters' Corps.

Col. John Clem of the Pay Corps, known as the youngest "drummer boy" of the civil war, was one of those in whose interest the opposition was made to the Devol appointment.

500 SEARCH FOR LOST BOY.

But Police and Neighbors Fail to Find Four-Year-Old Charles Lyons.

Nearly 500 men and women searched all day yesterday and a good part of last night for 4-year-old Charles Lyons, who disappeared from his home, 303 East 135th Street, the Bronx, early on Saturday morning. They found no trace of him.

Mrs. Delia Lyons, the child's mother, was almost hysterical last night with grief and worry over the baby's absence, and once friends had to lead her almost forcibly away from the pier at 135th Street and Lincoln Avenue, two blocks from her home, where she had searched again and again for some trace of Charles.

The mother said that the little boy had wandered to the pier frequently, and that she had had to go in search of him. Always, she said, she had forbidden him to go there, and had whipped him when she found he had disobeyed. She was certain last night, however, that he had wandered there again and had fallen into the river.

Charles was seen last by his mother shortly after 10 o'clock Saturday morning, when he had been playing in front of his home. He did not come in for luncheon, and his mother was worried. When he failed to return at supper time his father Michael began a search for him, and yesterday the neighbors took a hand in it.

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DO IT NOW

DYING CONGRESS ENDS EPOCHAL PARTY WAR

A Democratic House, Changed Senate, and a Republican President Hampered Work.

GET NOTABLE BILLS PASSED

While Others Have Met Taft's Veto—Short Session's Work Perfunctory, with New Regime Coming.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The adjournment of Congress on Tuesday noon will end two years of an epoch-making struggle within the party ranks, and three sessions of effort, only partially successful, to adjust the differences between a Democratic House, a Senate under Democratic-Progressive control, and a Republican President.

Many important pieces of legislation have been enacted within that time; investigations of a peculiar significance to the public have been conducted; and many subjects of general interest have been laid aside without action. The tariff, attacked alike from Democratic and Republican sources twice in that period, has been the subject of attempted revision, but none of the proposed changes became effective.

The Sixty-second Congress opened in 1911 with a special session called by President Taft to consider Canadian reciprocity; it ends with an extra session of the Sixty-third Congress only a few weeks away, to be called by President Wilson for a general revision of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law. National conventions, the birth of a new party, a general election, and a complete change of administration have intervened between its beginning and end. Activities of the short session now closing have been limited almost entirely to routine work, because of the determination to leave to the new administration all the important subjects of a general character.

Perhaps the most important developments of the entire Congress are the following:

Canadian reciprocity law passed, but rejected by Canada.

Wool, cotton, metal, and free list tariff bills passed, but vetoed by President Taft.

Constitutional amendment for popular election of Senators submitted to the States.

Shipment of liquor into prohibition States forbidden by law.

Arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France negotiated, but failed of ratification because of changes made by the Senate.

Termination of the treaty of 1832 with Russia demanded by Congress.

Notice served on the world by the Senate that the United States will not permit foreign nations to effect military or naval footholds where they might threaten safety of this country.

Children's Bureau created in Department of Commerce and Labor.

New Federal Bureau of Labor created, with Cabinet officer at its head.

Physical valuation of the property of railroads and other common carriers ordered to form basis for rate making.

Panama Canal law passed, establishing free passage for American coastwise ships, and barring railroad-owned vessels from the canal.

Campaign publicity laws passed requiring a complete public accounting of all campaign funds.

William Lorimer declared not entitled to seat as Senator from Illinois.

Judge Robert W. Archbald of the Commerce Court impeached and convicted on charges of judicial misconduct.

Money Trust investigation conducted, disclosing detailed methods of present-day financial operation.

Campaign expenditures investigated covering campaign funds of 1904, 1908, and 1912, and disclosing correspondence between John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company and members of Congress.

Investigation made of formation and operation of the United States Steel Corporation.

These comprise but a few of the laws passed, investigations conducted, treaties passed on, and legislative subjects considered in the two years of the Sixty-second Congress. The two great personal struggles, involving William Lorimer and Judge Archbald, ran throughout the Congress, and with their interesting personal phases helped to draw attention from the actual legislative work of the two years.

While Congress passed an eight-hour law covering all Government contracts, except on the Panama Canal, it took no action on three important subjects: anti-injunction, workmen's compensation, and anti-trust legislation. Recommendations were made by a Senate committee within the last week, for radical changes in the anti-trust law, to restore competitive conditions and prevent monopoly, and they may bear fruit in legislation under the new administration.

The final session, now ending, has witnessed a struggle in the Senate between Republicans and Democrats that prevented the confirmation of the greater part of President Taft's appointments. With more than 2,000 appointments before the Senate, Democrats declined to permit action on the great majority, and the result will be that President Wilson will fill the places after he comes into office.

This factional struggle, coupled with the internal Democratic contest for the organization and control of Senate and House under the new administration, injected the political equation into the last session's work to an unusual degree. Several bills that might have become law in the closing days of this session have been held back because Democratic leaders preferred to have the subjects carried over until a Democratic President, Senate and House can have an opportunity to carry out definite legislative programmes.

This Congress has witnessed the ratification of many important treaties with foreign nations. The arbitration treaties with France and Great Britain, negotiated by President Taft, however, were not ratified, because the Senate so amended them that the President considered they did not carry out the understandings made with the two powers.

Investigations covering a wide range of important subjects were conducted. In addition to those enumerated, (the "Money Trust," campaign expenditures and steel inquiries,) special committees and the regular standing committees of the two houses have conducted the following:

Tariff hearings, by Ways and Means Committee, in preparation for new Democratic tariff bills.

Currency hearings, preparatory to framing monetary reforms.

Investigation of affairs of American Sugar Refining Company, and its alleged domination of the market.

Inquiry into the Titanic disaster.

Investigation of conditions along Mexican border, and alleged financing of Mexican revolutionists by Americans.

"Shipping Trust" inquiry, to determine extent of the common control of ocean routes.

Investigations of Indian affairs, on various reservations, and at Washington.

Investigations of Agricultural, Treasury and other Government departments.

Investigation of land grants about Controller Bay, Alaska.

President Taft has used the veto power freely throughout the Congress. Fully twenty bills have met his disapproval, including Democratic tariff bills, appropriation bills which contained Commerce Court, civil service, and army reorganization and legislation of which he did not approve; water power bills in which the principle of Federal control was not recognized, and the immigration bill containing the "literacy test" feature.

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ANGRY LONDON MOBS ATTACK MILITANTS

Break Up Suffragette Meetings in Hyde Park and at Wimbledon.

WOMEN PELTED AND HOOTED

Hats Torn Off and Wearers Thrown to Ground Before Police Can Check Rioters.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 2.—Public anger with the suffragettes led to further reprisals to-day. Attempts to hold meetings in Hyde Park and on Wimbledon Common were attended with disorderly scenes. Neither Mrs. Drummond nor any of her seven companions could obtain a hearing in Hyde Park, where a crowd of 8,000 hooted and cheered ironically, danced, waved sticks and greeted the speakers with cries of "You ought to be tarred and feathered!" and similar taunts. The mob tried to rush the wagon in which the suffragettes were standing, but police reinforcements arrived and protected it.

The women abandoned their efforts to make speeches, but continued for some time to reply to the derisive remarks of the crowd. Pieces of turf were then thrown at the speakers, some of whom were struck several times in the face. Mrs. Drummond's hat was disarranged by a walking stick which became entangled in her hair, and another suffragette had a fierce fight with a member of her audience who tried to get into the wagon. This woman later injured her wrist in a tug of war for possession of a spectator's stick. Eventually the women were escorted from the park by the police.

At the Wimbledon meeting the disorders were even more serious. About a score of militant suffragettes mounted the platform and attempted to address a crowd of some 5,000. Uproar soon began. The crowd tooted motor horns, discharged chemiacls, and sang topical songs; then the great mass of people began to sway dangerously toward the platform, and rushes were made. For some time the police held the crowd in check, but finally the people broke through the cordon and stormed the platform, afterward pulling it to pieces. A flagstaff ten feet high was torn down, but one woman succeeded in rescuing the suffragette colors, which were flying at the top.

About a dozen suffragettes were thrown to the ground in the rush. When the women succeeded in rising they were severely hustled by the crowd. Several had their hats torn from their heads. Threatening shouts of "Duck them!" were heard, as there was a pond close by, and there was some danger that the threat might be carried out. For half an hour there was a scene of wild confusion, some thirty policemen doing their utmost to protect the women. Gradually the police succeeded in forcing a way for the suffragettes to a house on the edge of the common, to which they were admitted amid the hoots and jeers of the following thousands. There they remained safely for about an hour, when the crowd diminished, and they were able to escape.

The Daily Telegraph's' Parliamentary correspondent learns on undoubted authority that the Home Secretary will introduce at the opening of the next session a bill to amend the law relating to such offenses as have been committed by the suffragettes and so widen the discretion and power of the authorities as to enable them more effectively to discharge their responsibilities.

LIBRARY SALES IMPENDING.

That of Rotherwas May Be Followed by Auction of Crawford Collection.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 2.—Following upon the dismantling of Rotherwas, the Elizabethan paneling of which is being sent to New York, the Rotherwas library will be sold at auction in London early in April.

It consists chiefly of books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in old calf and morocco bindings, and has apparently not been added to for many years. There are many books of American interest, such as Stedman's "American War," in two volumes; Weld's "North America," in two volumes; Charlevoix's "Paraguay," in six volumes, and Hennepin's "Voyages."

There are choice editions of some French illustrated books of the eighteenth century, first editions of "Gulliver's Travels," Purcell's "Orpheus Britannicus," Dugdale's "Monasticon," and Johnson's' "Pirates."

It is said that the Earl of Crawford's library at Haigh Hall, Wigan, is likely to be dispersed soon. It surpasses in value and extent any of the private libraries in this country. An unconfirmed report says the library may become the property of the nation, but in the event of the collection being sold at auction it is understood that the trustees of the Ryland Library of Manchester, the British Museum and various university libraries will have an opportunity of acquiring such treasures as they may want. The strength of the collection lies in its examples of the early English and Italian printers, of works printed in Mexico and Lima on the languages of North and South America, of Reformation and Civil War tracts, of some 20,000 broadsides of all nations, of early English newspapers and those published in France during the Revolution, of Chinese books and historical French and German caricatures.

It is announced that the late Earl bequeathed the philatelic section of his library to the Nation. It will probably be housed in the British Museum, which will thus possess the greatest reference collection of stamps and the most nearly complete library of philatelic works in the world.

THREATEN RAILWAY STRIKE.

Union Demands Reinstatement of Guard Who Disobeyed Orders.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 2.—England is again threatened with a national strike of railway men. Trouble has arisen over the dismissal of one Richardson, a guard, by the Midland Railway Company for refusing to obey the oral instructions of his foreman to add more coaches to his train.

Richardson's defense, in which he is backed by his union, is that he refused in accordance with the printed instructions forbidding him to add more coaches to the train than it had brake power to control. Several mass meetings of railway men were held to-day, and resolutions were passed demanding the immediate and unconditional reinstatement of Richardson under penalty of a general strike being declared. Responsible leaders of the railway men's union in the course of their speeches asserted that unless the dismissed guard received justice there would be a national strike of all railway workers. No notice of the date of the strike was given, but it was hinted that it might come within a few days.

The case for the Midland Railway Company is stated fully in an official memorandum. Richardson's attitude is said to have been offensive to superior officials. It is held that oral instructions are essential, that no Board of Trade regulation has been contravened, and that all guards have known since the beginning of 1909 that they are to take oral orders from the control office.

ACTORS QUIT TO SPITE DUN.

Refuse to Give Performance When Box Office Receipts Are Attached.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 2.—At the Scala Theatre in Bordeaux yesterday, just as the curtain was about to rise, a bailiff appeared with a policeman and seized the box office receipts for the day. The landlord rendered his account for the rent, which the lessee was unable to meet.

When the actors heard of the bailiff's visit they refused to give a performance. The bailiff offered them half the receipts, but in vain, and there was no money forthcoming to return to the disappointed audience, some members of which became much excited and committed all kinds of eccentricities, even to drinking the bottles of wine provided for use on the stage.

CHINA MISSIONS NEEDED.

Presbyterians Cry for Reinforcements to Remove Curse of Opium.

In more than forty Presbyterian churches in this city yesterday the need of reinforced mission work in China was presented from the pulpits. This was the first big day of a campaign to be conducted in all the principal Northern cities of the United States. To make it effective, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has brought over from the Far East more than a dozen of its best workers and started out to raise money in record time. These dozen workers intend to get 100 new missionaries, $750,000 to support them, and, within three years, to return to China for a new era of Christian conversion in that country. The propaganda was further emphasized in this city yesterday by the interchange of pulpits among more than thirty pastors in the outlying sections of the city.

Speaking at the West Park Church in Amsterdam Avenue yesterday afternoon, one of the missionaries urged America to send her aid to a country really trying to throw off the curse of opium.

"For fifty years," he said, "the Government of Great Britain has treated the importation of opium into China as a lawful trade. It is still doing so. Although it has tried, heathen China has not been able to get the consent of Christian Britain to stop this awful trade. But China is now acting on her own account."

And he read some of the new China's drastic anti-opium laws providing the death penalty for those who smoke opium, sell it, smuggle it, or resist those officers who try to stop the planting of the poppy. The missionary said this law was being rigidly enforced.

JEWISH TAILOR'S FIT PLEASED THE CZAR

Summoned to Livadia Palace, He Went in Terror, but Returned in Joy.

EMPEROR PAID HIS DEBTS

And Added a Gold Watch, with a Complimentary Inscription, to His Reward.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 2.—The St. Petersburg monthly magazine, the Argus, with the permission of the Court, publishes an amusing account of the ordering of a uniform by the Czar from a Jewish tailor in the Crimea.

While in residence at Livadia, the Czar wanted a uniform of the Crimean Dragoons. He admired the Colonel's uniform, and asked who made it. On being told, the Czar said that the tailor, one Kurichkess, should make him one like it. A military officer went in a motor car to the tailor and, giving him no explanation of the visit, said: "You must come with me. Don't be frightened; you'll know later where I'm taking you. You'll be away for several days."

After tearful farewells from his wife and children, the terrified Kurichkess was taken away in the car. Four days later he returned and recounted his adventures. At Livadia he was taken into the presence of "such a big General that he must certainly have been the General of Generals." This General said: "Great good fortune has fallen upon you. The Emperor wishes you to make a uniform of the Crimean Dragoons; but it must be as good as that of the Colonel of the regiment. I hope you won't make a mess of it. I will take you at once to the palace, where you will be admitted to the Czar's study to see his Majesty's figure."

When the tailor reached the Czar's study his Majesty was standing reading a document, with his back to the door. Some minutes elapsed before he turned around. In the meantime Kurichkess remained rooted to the floor. The Czar, on realizing his presence, faced him and said: "You are Khaim Kurichkess, the tailor. I want you to make me a uniform of the Crimean Dragoons. Do your best; see that it is a good fit, and get to work at once."

Kurichkess went on to describe how God helped him in his work; how satisfied the Czar had been with his uniform, and how he had thanked him for it. Kurichkess refused to accept anything in payment, but "his" General insisted that according to the law he was obliged to receive 50 rubles (about $25) for his expenses. Moreover, the General added, the Minister of the Court was aware that Kurichkess was in debt. He then gave the tailor an envelope containing 300 rubles with which to discharge his obligations.

Kurichkess was driven back in the motor to Simferopol, and some days later an imperial messenger brought to his shop a case containing a gold watch and chain, with the double eagle of Russia engraved on the watch, which also bore the inscription: "To Khaim Kurichkess; for zeal."

VESUVIUS RUMBLES AGAIN.

But Scientist Says an Eruption Is Not Imminent.

NAPLES, March 2.—The rumbling of Mount Vesuvius, which has been persistent for some time past, has caused considerable alarm, in the fear that an eruption may be impending. New cracks and fissures are to be seen, and a great mass of basalt has rolled down, its dark outline contrasting against the white bed of snow.

Prof. Mercalli, director of the observatory, and his assistant, Prof. Mallada, have made an ascent of the mountain, and Prof. Mallada descended into the crater, which has been extinct since the eruption of 1906. He found it filled with snow, and the lower strata showed no signs of melting.

"This indicates," said Director Mercalli in the way of explanation, "that the zone of fire is still a very considerable distance from the bottom of this crater and is sufficient to disprove alarmist reports. It is inevitable that the activity of the volcano will be resumed, but that is not probable for from five to twenty years."

ADMITS POISONING FULHAM.

Lieut. Clark and Wife of Victim Found Guilty of Murder.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 2.—The remarkable poison trial at Allahabad came to a sensational conclusion on Saturday, when Lieut. Clark confessed that he poisoned the husband of the woman he wished to marry. He admitted that he sent drugs to Mrs. Fulham, the woman in question, who administered them, acting under his influence, he said, in an attempt to acquit her of blame.

"At first I intended making him sick by giving him small doses," said the prisoner, "so that he should have to leave the country. The last dose made him very ill, and he was brought to Agra in a dying condition. I was sorry for his condition and that is why I killed him. I simply administered four drams of antipyrin before dinner, and this killed him. The injections I gave him after dinner were either digitalis or strychnine, but the dose was too small to counteract the effects of the antipyrin. I gave him the antipyrin because Fulham was a wreck, and I wanted to finish him off."

Mrs. Fulham, replying to the judge, said she had nothing to say. She had no explanation to offer of her letter suggesting that Mrs. Clark must also be removed.

The jury took ten minutes to decide unanimously upon a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. The judge deferred sentence.

BANDIT ACQUITS COMRADE.

Callemin Says Dieudonne Had No Hand in Crime for Which He Is to Die

PARIS, March 2.—The bandit Callemin, who at the close of his trial made a confession and now lies under sentence of death, has written to the Public Prosecutor an amplification of his earlier statement that Dieudonné was not concerned in the Rue Ordener crime, and that he was wrongly condemned.

"These are the facts," he writes, "Garnier, Bonnot, and myself arrived at the bank in a motor. Garnier fired at the messenger and endeavored to tear away his bag. I held other people off with my revolver while Garnier placed the bag by the side of Bonnot, who was driving. Then I sprang upon Caby and tried to get the other bag, but he would not let go. Garnier came back and shot him in the back. Then I seized the bag, and Garnier, covering my retreat, fired both revolvers. Then we drove off. Garnier continued firing from his seat, and I fired from both windows. We drove to Dieppe, where the motor was found."

In the latter part of his letter Callemin refers to the Chantilly crime and endeavors to clear Monier, who was also condemned to death.

BALKAN ALLIES GIVE PEACE CONDITIONS

Demand Adrianople, Gallipoli, and Aegean Islands Now Held by the Greeks.

INDEMNITY OF $300,000,000

But They Will Deduct Debt of European Provinces — Many Arrests in Constantinople.

ROME, March 2.—According to official information received here the Balkan States will insist upon the following conditions for the conclusion of peace, even through the mediation of the powers:

First—The contracting parties pledge themselves to the immediate and simultaneous cessation of hostilities after the signing of the treaty of peace.

Second—Contemporaneously Turkey must surrender to the allies Adrianople, Scutari, and Janina.

Third—The Bulgar-Turkish frontier shall extend from Rodosto to Midia, the exact line to be established by a military commission composed of Bulgarians and Turks.

Fourth—The Peninsula of Gallipoli to be ceded to the allies.

Fifth—All the Aegean Islands occupied at present by the Greeks to be ceded to the allies.

Sixth—Prisoners of war and hostages to be exchanged with the briefest delay.

Seventh—Turkey to pay the allies $300,000,000 war indemnity, deducting from it, however, that portion of the Ottoman public debt borne by the Turkish European provinces.

Eighth—A special representative of the Sultan to be permitted in the Balkan territory for religious purposes, having under his jurisdiction all mosques, pious funds, and church properties.

Ninth—All treaties, conventions, and agreements existing between the allies and Turkey before the commencement of the war to be re-established.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2.—The Government appears to be apprehensive of a fresh revolution since the discovery of a conspiracy on Thursday last, when several prominent officers and civilians, including a former Military Governor, were placed under arrest. The young Turk leaders are nervous, and the garrison has been increased by two regiments. The guards at the Porte have also been strengthened, and other measures have been taken to enable the immediate suppression of any attempted coup.

Many officers have been dismissed from the army for meddling in politics. Thirteen officers, delegated by the army at Tchatalja to make representations to the Government, were arrested to-day on their arrival in Constantinople.

The severe weather continues, and the country is covered with snow.

French and Italian steamers passing Charkeui have been fired upon by the Bulgarians. One Italian vessel was badly damaged, and as a consequence was beached. It is reported that British vessels also have attracted the fire of the Bulgarians.

LONDON, March 3.—The Daily Mail Sofia correspondent learns that Russia considers that the Turkish proposals form a basis for new peace negotiations. Dr. Daneff, head of the Bulgarian peace delegation, has consulted with the Russian Minister on the subject, and is proceeding to Demotika to consult army headquarters with regard to the new frontiers.

WON'T PAY TAX ON BABIES.

Socialist Town Council Thwarted by Indignant French Mothers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 2.—The Socialist Municipal Council of Brest has imposed a tax of 6 cents daily on market vendors for the right to wheel handcarts through the streets. The ordinance applies to baby carriages, and mothers and nurses are up in arms at the demand that they pay 6 cents every time they take a baby out for an airing.

The first attempt to collect the tax was made yesterday, and all the women refused to pay.

ITALY TO HONOR SCOTT.

Geographical Society Will Give Medals to Families of Dead Explorers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, March 2.—The Italian Geographical Society purposes to give a gold medal to Capt. Scott's family, and two silver medals respectively to the families of Wilson and Oates.

They will be ordinary medals, there being no question of striking new ones.

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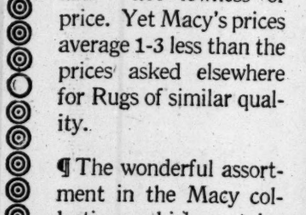

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FRIEDMANN AT LAST READY TO TEST 'CURE'

Visits Officers of County Medical Society and Agrees to Prove Merit of His Serum.

WILL GO TO PHILADELPHIA

Has Promised to Treat Fifty Cases in the Jewish Consumptive Institute There, Beginning March 15.

The mystery which has surrounded the actions, or, rather, the apparent inaction of Dr. Frederick Franz Friedmann of Berlin since his arrival in this country with his so-called cure for consumption is to be dispelled to-day before nightfall. Dr. Friedmann will issue a definite statement this evening outlining his plans for the future and indicating when and where he intends to begin the administration of his secret serum.

The Doctor said so himself last night, speaking through his brother, Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann of Colorado Springs, who is stopping with him at the Waldorf. Dr. Friedmann is overrun with applications from prospective patients. He has his materials ready at last, and is fully prepared to go ahead with his work of treating patients, he says, but his trouble up to now has been that he has not had a place in which to treat his prospective patients with the serum, and apparently has had insuperable difficulties in renting a suitable office.

Dr. Friedmann's brother said last night that they were still without an office, but that they had happily found a way out of their difficulties. He authorized this statement:

"We have found a happy solution of the problem of procedure here. We must decline now to say what it is; that is absolutely impossible at present, but we shall give out a statement to-morrow."

Agrees to Test by Medical Society.

It was learned late last night, however, that Dr. Friedmann's closely guarded new plan of procedure in all probability would consist in submitting to a rigid test before a comittee of physicians of the County Medical Society, and that in the event of the test resulting favorably the society would co-operate with the discoverer of the alleged cure and do all in its power to help him. It was said that this was the first recognition that Dr. Friedmann had obtained from the medical profession here.

Dr. Friedmann and his brother were gone from the Waldorf for several hours yesterday afternoon, after they had been in consultation with a number of physicians, and it was learned that they had spent the time calling upon officers of the County Medical Society. They were cordially received, it was said, and were practically told that if Dr. Friedmann would submit to certain conditions, chief of which was a rigid test before a committee of physicians, everything possible would be done to give him a chance.

This does not mean in any sense that the County Medical Society is back of Dr. Friedmann, but it does mean that in the event of the test being successfully met they would co-operate with him and would help him to obtain hospital facilities.

With Dr Friedmann and his party on their round of calls was a New York physician, himself a member of the various medical societies, who introduced them. This physician had been urged by friends to call on the Berlin doctor and see if he could not do something to help him out of his present dilemma. The above plan was the result of his friendly mediation, the object being to give Dr. Friedmann a fair chance to prove his assertion that he has a remedy for tuberculosis.

Can't Practice Without License.

A regular meeting of the Board of Censors of the Academy of Medicine takes place to-night, and it is said that the Friedmann serum will be considered at this meeting.

An officer of the County Medical Society, who did not care to have his name mentioned late last night, confirmed the report that Dr. Friedmann had called on the officers of the society, and that cordiality had prevailed on both sides.

"Dr. Friedmann has been told what he has to do. If he's straight, and has what he says he has, we'll do all we can for him. If he hasn't got the goods, God help him! In that case he has put himself in a very dangerous position.

"Dr. Friedmann was told that he would have to obey the laws of the State. He cannot practice here without a license, but the Board of Regents has the power to grant temporary licenses to visiting foreign physicians, and they would no doubt be willing to do so in Dr. Friedmann's case when he has convinced them that he is all right.

"I don't know anything against him except his unprofessional way of coming here, and the unpleasant notoriety of the whole business. If he really has anything, we'd like to know, and we'll do all we can to help the cause."

The speaker indicated that the officers of the Medical Society were absolutely openminded.

While it was impossible to learn from Dr. Friedmann when he would commence operations in New York, it was definitely ascertained that he was going to Philadelphia during the week of March 15, and would begin the treatment of tuberculosis victims there at that time. This information was given out by a committee of three Philadelphia physicians, representing the Jewish Consumptive Institute of that city, who called in a body on Dr. Friedmann last evening.

The Philadelphia physicians were Dr. J. A. Langbord, Dr. Joseph M. Fruchter and Dr. S. R. Schultz. They were in conference with Dr. Friedmann and his advisers for more than half an hour, and emerged beaming, more than satisfied with the results of their trip to New York.

"We understood that Dr. Friedmann was a very busy man and hard to see," said their spokesman, Dr. Langbord, "but he received us very kindly, and moreover definitely promised to come to us during the week of March 15.

"The Jewish Consumptive Institute of Philadelphia, of which Dr. Max Staller is Medical Director, is a non-sectarian institution. It treats all kinds of patients. It is purely a charitable institution, supported by public contributions. It was founded for the study, prevention and eradication of tuberculosis, and that's why we are so interested in Dr. Friedmann's new serum.

"As soon as the articles about him appeared in the papers the institute sent its representatives to investigate. We found a very encouraging response. The doctor promised to come to the institute, where we will have fifty cases in readiness at his disposal.

"These cases will be of various types, and will include sufferers from tuberculosis of the lungs, bones, joints, and so on. Dr. Friedmann told us that we must have definite histories of each case, and must furnish him with laboratory reports covering bacteriological and chemical examinations of each patient to be treated by him. All this we have promised to do.

Promised Serum to Physicians.

"Dr. Friedmann said he would follow up the cases in our institute, which will be a matter of several weeks, running over to Philadelphia by a morning train and returning in the afternoon. Moreover, he promised to teach some of our physicians the technique of administering his serum, and also promised to give us some of the serum. We were treated better than we had anticipated."

The three Philadelphia physicians left for home in a happy frame of mind.

Dr. Friedmann will make his first public appearance as a lecturer here in the course of this week. He has accepted an invitation to lecture at the Women's Industrial Exhibition now running at the Grand Central Palace, and while no date has been set it will probably be about the middle of the week. Dr. Friedmann said that he would be very glad to help the ten worthy charities which are the beneficiaries of the exhibition. One of these is the Stony Wold Sanatorium at Lake Kushaqua in the Adirondacks, which cares for women and children suffering from tuberculosis.

All day yesterday prospective patients continued to send up their cards to Dr. Friedmann. One of these was a man who had come all the way from Columbus, Ohio, and to make sure of obtaining access to the Berlin doctor he was armed with letters of introduction from Gov. James M. Cox and Senator J. O. Becket of Ohio. He said that he was a personal friend of the Senator, and, thanks to his letters, he obtained a ready admission.

The doctor has no professional jealousy for other discoverers of alleged cures. When a dispatch from Rome was shown to him last evening which stated that an Italian scientist had discovered a new tuberculosis serum, he said:

"I hope it is true. I wish him all good luck."

BRITISH-AMERICAN SUIT.

Tobacco Company Would Compel Cigar Stores to Drop Name.

The British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, of which James B. Duke is President, brought suit in the Supreme Court on Saturday to compel the British-American Cigar Stores Company, a New Jersey corporation, to drop the words "British-American" from its title.

The suit was filed through the law firm of Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller. In the complaint it is set forth that the New Jersey concern was organized a short time ago to conduct a chain of retail cigar stores. It is held that in these retail stores the smokers who have learned to prefer the tobacco of the British-American Tobacco Company would be very likely to think they were purchasing its goods, whereas, as a matter of fact, the retail stores had no connection whatever with the British company.

GIRL PUZZLES THE POLICE.

Mary Strucker, 14 Years Old, Found Wandering Here.

A 14-year-old girl, who said her name was Mary Strucker, was sent to the Children's Society last night after she had told conflicting stories to the police of the Greenwich Street Station. Patrolman Grossarth found her at Cortlandt Street and Broadway. He had noticed her standing on the corner for an hour, and when she began to cry he spoke to her. She said that she was looking for a married sister who lived somewhere in the city. She said she did not know her sister's married name or address.

Grossarth took her to the station, where the girl told Lieut. Lincoln she lived in Hoboken. The Hoboken police were communicated with, and while they were trying to trace the girl's relatives, she told Lieut. Lincoln that she thought Hoboken was not her correct address after all. She was sure, she said, that she lived with her father, a farmer, in New Brunswick, N. J. The Hoboken police reported they were unable to find any one who knew Mary Strucker.

ADVERTISE FOR J. C. SHEEHAN

Lawyers Take That Way to Let Him Know He Is Wanted in Court.

An advertisement was inserted in a newspaper yesterday morning offering a reward for the home address of John C. Sheehan, of 253 Broadway. Mr. Sheehan's presence was required in Special Term, Part 3, of the Supreme Court, this morning, it was said. The advertisement was signed "A. C."

Mr. Sheehan is a brother of William F. Sheehan, and a friend of Richard Croker, former leader of Tammany Hall. His home is at New Rochelle, but he has been stopping at the Hotel Plaza. At his apartments there, it was said yesterday that Mr. Sheehan was in Pittsburgh on a business trip, and wasn't trying to hide. Anyone could communicate with him easily, it was said.

William F. Sheehan, who lives at 16 East Thirty-fifth Street, was annoyed when the matter was brought to his attention.

"This thing is a farce and an outrage," he said.

BARRED AFTER 32 YEARS HERE

Aged Thomas Stevens Had Spent All His Money on Brother's Funeral.

Thomas Stevens, 74 years old, a second cabin passenger who arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic, was sent to Ellis Island because he had no funds. He was born in England, but had lived in the United States thirty-two years. Two years ago Mr. Stevens went to Bristol to see his brother William, 84 years old, who was ill. Just before his arrival in Bristol William died, and Thomas spent all his spare cash in paying for the funeral and a stone for the grave. The old man has a nephew in San Francisco who is well to do, and he will be held at Ellis Island until his relative can be heard from.

Patrick F. Kinney, 35 years old, a steerage passenger on the Celtic, died suddenly of heart disease on Feb. 22 and was buried at sea.

CITY CONCERT A SUCCESS.

Hundreds Turned Away from First of Series at Normal College.

The first of a series of sixty-three free orchestral concerts to be given in the different buildings of the Department of Education, for which the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate appropriated $10,000, was heard yesterday afternoon by more than 3,000 people in the auditorium at the Normal College, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street.

Hundreds of persons were turned away. Preceding the musical programme, Borough President McAneny praised the idea of thus utilizing the many empty school auditoriums and gave due credit for the movement to Prof. Henry T. Fleck of the college. President McAneny helped to obtain the appropriation.

The orchestra was made up from the Metropolitan Opera House and Damrosch organizations. There were selections by Albert Von Doenhoff, Signor Campanari, and Maurice Kauffman.

DEATH FROM SUBWAY FIGHT.

Man Knocked Down in Canal Street Station Succumbs to Injuries.

Angelo Guerra of 151 Mulberry Street was held without bail in the Tombs Court by Magistrate Levy yesterday to await the outcome of the injuries of Patrick Barry, 72 years old, of 420 Willis Avenue, the Bronx, whom Guerra had knocked down in the Canal Street Subway station on Saturday afternoon. Later it was learned that Barry had died in the Hudson Street Hospital before Guerra was arraigned, and the charge against the prisoner will be changed to homicide when he is rearraigned to-morrow morning.

What started the trouble between Guerra and Barry is not known to the police, and Guerra refused yesterday to make any explanation. He was not told that Barry had died.

ALBANY HIGH SCHOOL STRIKE

One Thousand Students to Walk Out in Aid of Suspended Classmates.

ALBANY, March 2.—Pending the hearing of their grievances by the Board of Education to-morrow night 1,000 students of the Albany High School are planning to go on strike to-morrow morning. More than 100 boys left the school on Friday following the suspension of Miss Helen Goold and Frank Hughes, two members of the senior class, whom Frank A. Gallup, the Principal, disciplined for talking during school hours. To-day the young women of the school decided to join the strikers.

The members of the senior class have adopted resolutions demanding the reinstatement of their classmates.

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THAW TO BE CALLED BEFORE GRAND JURY

Whitman Decides to Have Him Testify on the Albany Bribery Charges.

HEARING ON HIS WRIT FIRST

Sulzer Receives Suggestions to Stop His Frequent Appeals to Courts —Carmody for a New Law.

Harry K. Thaw will be called before Justice Seabury's Grand Jury in the investigation which will be made this week into the bribery charges growing out of the attempt of John N. Anhut to free Thaw from the Matteawan Asylum. This was decided upon yesterday after District Attorney Whitman had read the testimony taken at Albany by the investigating committee appointed by Gov. Sulzer.

The copy of the testimony will be used at the investigation in this county merely as a guide. The witnesses who appeared at the Albany hearing will all be called before the Grand Jury and subjected to further questioning. The evidence brought out at the hearing at Albany is not in itself full enough to warrant action by the Grand Jury, and it is believed that the inquiry in this county can be made much more searching.

The Grand Jury inquiry will probably not begin until after the hearing on the writ of habeas corpus sued out for Thaw by Dr. Charles Kennedy on Saturday, and returnable before the Supreme Court on Thursday. Thaw will be brought to this city on that day, according to his counsel, Dr. Kennedy, and his case will come before Justice Guy or Justice Giegerich. If action on the writ is taken without delay, Thaw may be called before the Grand Jury before the end of the week.

Before he left for Washington yesterday Gov. Sulzer at the Waldorf-Astoria received Asa Bird Gardiner, ex-District Attorney of New York, who has acted as special counsel for the State to oppose previous attempts of Thaw to gain his liberty. Mr. Gardiner laid before the Governor a plan to prevent Thaw from taking his case into the courts so frequently. While Mr. Gardiner would not describe his plan in detail, it is understood that it contemplates introducing a bill before the Legislature which would limit the right of a prisoner whose case has been thoroughly adjudicated to appeal for a writ of habeas corpus oftener than once a year.

"It is an outrage," said Mr. Gardiner, "that a man with money can force the State to spend large sums every year in going before the courts to keep him in jail after the merits of his case have been settled time and again."

Gov. Sulzer was surprised yesterday at the latest move Thaw had made to gain his freedom, and regarded it as extremely impertinent at a time when the investigation of the bribery charges was in progress. In this state of mind Gov. Sulzer was ready to listen with great interest to the proposal of Mr. Gardiner. The Governor indicated that he was more firmly determined than ever that Thaw should not get out of Matteawan during his term of office.

At the Amen Corner dinner Saturday night Gov. Sulzer talked over the Thaw case with District Attorney Whitman. Gov. Sulzer said that he wished to leave no stone unturned in fixing the guilt of those implicated in the latest bribery charges. The Governor yesterday sent a special messenger to Albany to obtain certified copies of the testimony before his commission at Albany yesterday, in order that they might be placed promptly in the hands of the District Attorney.

Copies of the testimony have also been sent to the Bar Association for the inquiry into the conduct of John N. Anhut, the lawyer who obtained $25,000 from Thaw, accused Dr. John W. Russell of soliciting a bribe and was himself accused of offering a bribe. It is believed, however, that the Bar Association will not act until after the Grand Jury has reported its findings.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—Harry K. Thaw's latest move to obtain his release from the Matteawan State Hospital through habeas corpus proceedings, illustrates the necessity for legislation to restrict such proceedings, in the opinion of Attorney General Carmody.

"I recommend to the Legislature this year," said the Attorney General to-day, "the enactment of a law that would provide that where a person confined as an insane criminal has once had a hearing upon a writ of habeas corpus, the testimony and exhibits produced upon that hearing may be used in subsequent hearings without recalling the witnesses.

"Under the present law Thaw can go along and obtain these writs until he can find a judge who might be convinced he is sane. He has begun four habeas corpus proceedings since his confinement at Matteawan, and each time the State has been called upon to oppose his release at large expense to the people, although practically the same testimony has been produced in each proceeding.

"We will oppose Thaw's latest attempt to obtain his freedom. Dr. Roy L. Leak, acting superintendent of the Matteawan State Hospital will come to Albany to-morrow to aid in preparing the return to the writ granted Thaw in New York Saturday, by Justice Guy."

William T. Jerome, ex-District Attorney of New York, represented the State at the hearing last Summer on Thaw's application for release. Attorney General Carmody was unable to say to-day whether Mr. Jerome would be retained again by the State.

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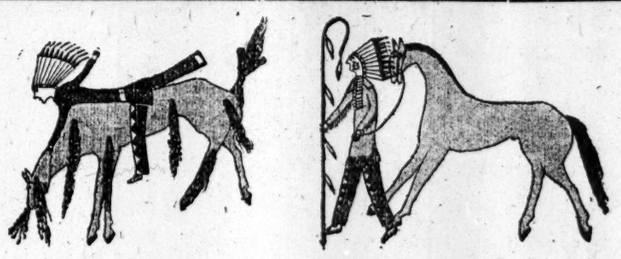

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WAGNER COMMITTEE WILL CALL WHITMAN

District Attorney to be Asked to Suggest a Police Department Remedy.

SUNDAY OPENING FAVORED

Legislators Also Advocate Ten-Year Commissioner—Two More Inspectors Under Fire.

District Attorney Whitman will be asked to appear on Thursday before the joint legislative committee investigating the police situation, to describe what he knows to be the conditions n the Police Department and to suggest a remedy. Members of the committee said last night that they regarded Mr. Whitman as the most important witness that could be called, and that they were hopeful that he would consent to appear.

On Wednesday the committee will call Lieut. Dan Costigan and Inspector John Daly. Costigan will be questioned regarding the efficacy of the system of checks by which Police Commissioner Waldo has sought to prevent the delivery of police protection.

The witnesses on Thursday, in case Mr. Whitman will not take the stand, will be City Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan and Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, ex-Police Commissioner. The witnesses at Friday's hearing will be ex-Mayor Seth Low, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, and ex-Police Commissioner Baker.

On Friday night the committee will hold a secret meeting to decide whether to take more testimony or to proceed at once with the drafting of its report. The sentiment of the majority of the committee has already taken a definite shape, and unless the testimony this week causes a change of attitude the report, it is said, will contain the following recommendations:

That the Police Commissioner should hold office for a period of ten years. He should be named by the Mayor, and be removable only on charges before the Appellate Court. His salary should be increased from $7,500 a year to $15,000 a year.

That saloons should be permitted to remain open on Sunday in cities of the first class from 1 P. M. to 11 P. M. The Walker bill, now before the Legislature, provides for the opening of saloons on Sunday between these hours.

That no attempt should be made to deal with vice by segregation.

The majority of the committee believe that for this plan a number of segregation districts would be required, and the opportunities for graft would be made greater than ever.

The majority will also be opposed to a Morals Commission, or at least opposed to a body having power to enforce the segregation of vice.

Assistant District Attorney Groehl laid before Mr. Whitman yesterday proof that the system of graft collection which existed under Inspector Sweeney, was not originated by Sweeney. Mr. Groehl has obtained evidence that the same places which bought protection from Sweeney bought it from at least one of Sweeney's predecessors. This week indictments of two Inspectors are looked for. Another who will probably be indicted is the collector who preceded Policeman Duffy in the office of gathering in money from saloons and disorderly resorts in benalf of an Inspector.

The first witnesses who will be questioned concerning their relations with the two Inspectors and the collector will be Ashley Shea, the gambler, who confessed paying for protection before and during Sweeney's regime; John Mustard, President of the Thirty-first District Retailers' Association, and James J. McGrath, a Harlem saloonkeeper, who will testify that every saloon in Harlem paid $10 a month for protection.

Mr. Whitman will appear before Justice Seabury to-day and ask for the trial of Policeman Hartigan on the charge of perjury. The trials of Policemen Duffy and Robinson will follow on charges of bribery. It has been decided that the strongest case against Sweeney is the indictment on the testimony of Thomas J. Dorian, assistant manager of the Baltic.

RABBI MAGNES ON VICE.

Rails Against Morals of Broadway in Jewish Institute Address.

Rabbi Magnes of the Society of the Jewish Institute addressed a large audience in Kessler's Second Avenue Theatre yesterday morning on the Jewish prophets and modern problems. Since quitting B'nai Jeshurun in Madison Avenue some months ago, Rabbi Magnes has entered upon the task of founding a social and educational centre on the east side, to be called the Jewish Institute, and has among his committee members Edward Lauterbach, Henry Morgenthau, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Prof. Richard Gottheil, Jefferson M. Levy, Dr. Meyer Wolf, and Judge Leon Sanders.

The rabbi denounced opium joints in New York, saying that even children frequented them, not to mention women. The police got graft by allowing them to remain open, he said. He told of a Jewish lawyer who publicly vouched for, as of pure and spotless character, a woman of the east side whose house had been notorious for twenty years, and who had turned hundreds of Jewish girls into the street. Then he described a walk up Broadway, made by himself on Friday last, and made fun of the French fashions which American women affect. He said some women whom he saw dressed to make themselves appear older than they were, while others painted themselves to give the impression of youth.

"Jews are passing through a crisis," he said. "Decisions must be made by each individual. Shall the race be stained and blotted in reputation, or shall its members rise to moral heights such as their history might lead Americans to expect them to do?"

BOMB BEFORE PICTURE SHOW

Explosion Damages Building That Houses Bowery Theatre.

A bomb exploded early yesterday morning in front of the motion picture theatre on the ground floor of 214 Bowery, conducted by Michael Nobilitti and Michael Ruggino, brothers-in-law, of 1½ Rivington Street. The explosion demolished the ticket booth, shattered two electric globes, and the windows of the loft on the second floor, occupied by a cap manufacturer. The door leading to the hall was blown in, and a hole six inches square was blown through the floor of the vestibule.

Nobilitti and Ruggino said they had not received any threatening letters, and that, to the best of their knowledge, they had no enemies. The proprietors said they thought the bomb was intended for some one else.

ARRESTS SCHIPPER, WANTED AS FIREBUG

Detective Leigh Finds Him in Business in Montreal Under an Assumed Name.

INCENDIARY FIRES DROP

Commissioner Johnson Reports Decrease of More Than 1,000 for January and February of This Year.

Another of the men against whom an indictment was found in the arson investigation, was caught by the District Attorney yesterday. Twelve men have now been arrested of the twenty-eight wanted for connection with the so-called Arson Trust.

Jacob Schipper, charged with arson in the second degree, was brought back from Montreal, Canada, yesterday, where he was arrested by Detective Leigh of the District Attorney's office, and Assistant Fire Marshal Ledyard. Schipper was allied with Henry C. Freeman, the indicted insurance adjuster, who was held by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions in $35,000 bail. Freeman is now in the Tombs awaiting trial. Schipper fled to Canada while the trial of the "firebug," Isidor Stein, was in progress. Since November he lived in Montrael under an assumed name, and ran a small tailor shop there. It was supposed at first that he had gone to Europe.

Schipper was accused of setting fire to his rooms on the east side, which were filled with furniture hired for the occasion. Assistant District Attorney Weller discovered in the course of his investigations that under the system employed by those in the Arson Trust, one lot of furniture was made to do service in many incendiary fires.

The District Attorney's office traced this hired furniture to Harris Wax at Second Avenue and 101st Street, and detectives were sent there to arrest him, but he got away twenty minutes before they arrived and drew his money from the bank. He was one of the men for whom the District Attorney had been searching since the disclosures made by Rosenberg, one of the firebugs, now in the House of Detention.

Benjamin Goldstein, an insurance broker, who was arrested in his home in Fulton Avenue, the Bronx, on Saturday night, was before Magistrate Appleton in the Harlem Court yesterday. He was held for further examination tomorrow in $5,000 bail.

As the result of the activity of the District Attorney in the arson cases and the investigations made of incendiary fires by Fire Commissioner Johnson, there has been a great reduction in the number of suspicious fires in the last two months. According to the report of the investigators for Commissioner Johnson, there were 1,006 fewer fires in January and February of this year than in the corresponding two months of last year.

In the firebug zone in the upper east side fires were reduced more than 50 per cent. last month. Fire Marshal Prall says that where there were forty-two fires in the heart of the zone in February, 1911, and thirty-two in 1912, there were only fourteen last month. In one house in East Ninety-eighth Street there were seven fires before the investigation began.

"This unprecedented reduction in the number of fires can be attributed directly to our crusade against incendiarism," said Commissioner Johnson yesterday. "In the last two months I have received reports from the Marshals saying that there was not one suspicious fire the day before. In other years this was an unheard of thing in the Fire Department. Many of the firebugs who have not been indicted yet are badly frightened, and they do not dare to pursue their trade. There is no doubt that many lives have been saved by this crusade, as most of the incendiary fires have been in congested tenements, where eighty to one hundred families have been endangered."

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FIGHT FOR THE SPOILS.

Congressmen in a Wrangle Over Appointment of Flushing Postmaster.

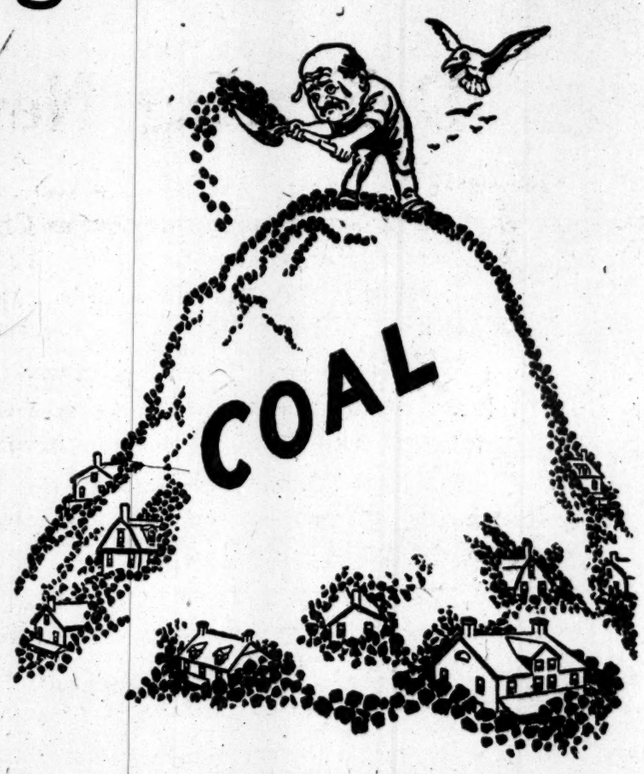
On the eve of his departure for Washington to take his seat in the House of Representatives, Congressman Denis O'Leary of the Second New York District, sent a letter to United States Senator O'Gorman, asserting his right to name the man to succeed Thomas B. Loweree as postmaster of Flushing, one of the best paying postoffices in Queens.

Congressman O'Leary presented the name of James J. Ryan of Flushing for the postmastership, notifying Senator O'Gorman that Mr. Ryan had received the indorsement of the Democratic organization of Queens. One of the reasons for Congressman O'Leary's letter is that Congressman Lathrop Brown, who represents the First Congressional District, within which the Flushing postoffice building actually stands, is contending that he should name the new postmaster.

Congressman O'Leary points out to Senator O'Gorman that the Flushing postoffice is the distributing point for villages on the north shore, including Elmhurst, Maspeth, Woodside, Winfield, Laurel Hill and Blissville, and that in consequence there are three times as much territory and more than three times as many people who receive their mail from the Flushing general postoffice in the Second Congress District than in the First District.

Heat that lightens labor

The coal question buries many homes in a mountain of labor and expense—for those who handle the shovel or pay the coal bills. This is due to old-fashioned heating methods from which the waste of energy and fuel mount up high. They hold house-owners, housekeepers and servants in bondage to excessive toil, and drain the family living fund. If your home is "in the dumps" this way, why not throw off the overwhelming handicap by putting in



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A No. 1-19-W IDEAL Boiler and 240 sq. ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $130, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include costs of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which are extra and very according to climatic and other conditions.

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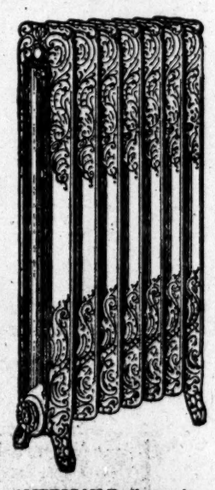
Be sure you get both IDEAL Boiler and AMERICAN Radiators—permit no substitutes of either; you then secure general tested efficiency in both heat-making and heat-distribution, rather than handicapping your outfit by inferior quality radiators, boiler, heat regulators or valves.
Send for our valuable (free) booklet, "Ideal Heating," which points the way to lessen care-taking labor and coal-bills.



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Next Sunday THE SUNDAY TIMES Next Sunday

A Famous Sequence of Sunday Newspapers

NEXT SUNDAY'S Sunday Times

Will contain, in addition to the Inauguration Photographs and the Spring Fashion Supplement, the other regular sections of The Sunday Times, including the Magazine Section and the Half Tone Picture Section.

Next Sunday's Special Features Are of Great Importance.

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The Sunday Times

SPRING FASHION NUMBER

This Spring's Paris Fashions are here accurately described by celebrated Parisian couturiers over their own signatures, with Photographs of Exclusive Hats and Gowns, constituting an

ILLUSTRATED FORECAST OF THE COMING SEASON

In Addition to which, Next Sunday's Times will Contain a

Pictorial Story of the Inauguration

A Special Section of Half Tone Pictures Reproduced from Specially Fine Photographs on Smooth Paper.

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THE SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 16

Helleu's Eight Typical American Women

Chosen after three months' search of the country. Full Page Color Reproductions.

THE SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 23

The Celebrated Easter Times

Everybody remembers last Spring's Easter Times. Well, this will make a new record.

A WORD OF WARNING TO THOSE NOT YET EVERYDAY READERS OF THE TIMES

The New York Times is always sold out. The Newsdealers adjust their orders to the demand, for The New York Times does not redeem unsold copies. So in order to be sure of getting these features, you should order The New York Times delivered to you regularly.

Next Sunday THE SUNDAY TIMES Next Sunday

WOMEN AWAIT ORDER TO FALL IN LINE

Over 5,000 Will Participate in Pageant, Seeking to Advance Suffrage Cause.

FLOATS WILL TELL A STORY

Depict Various Phases of Woman's Fight for the Vote—Capital Filling Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Preparations have been completed for to-morrow's pageant of the woman suffragists. The last rehearsal was held this afternoon, and now nothing remains but the order of Mrs. Richard Burleson to "fall in." Everywhere the little yellow "votes for women" flags are in evidence. Thousands were sold on the streets to-day. On many houses yellow bunting is entwined with the red, white, and blue flung out in honor of the inauguration of Wilson. Every railroad train to-day brought women who have come either to see the demonstration or take part in it.

The "manless special" train, carrying 100 Illinois women, in charge of Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, President of the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association, arrived this evening. The porters on the train were women. At the stops the women passengers made speeches and sometimes they poured tea for visitors. A train from the South to-day brought Mrs. Brown of the New Era Club, the four delegates from New Orleans, and delegations from Alabama and other Southern States. Harriet Taylor Upton and the Ohio delegation reached here early to-day. Mabel Gillespie headed a delegation from the Massachusetts Political Union, and Mrs. George Algro led the contingent from Rhode Island. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, President of the Woman's Political Union; Mrs. James Leeds Laidlaw, Miss Inez Milholland, and about 200 New York women have arrived.

Marchers from Connecticut, Maine, New Jersey, Kansas, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, and Michigan are here.

There was a full-dres rehearsal of the tableaux to-day on the steps of the Treasury. The six principals and the eighty-seven attendants were there, attired in the robes in which they will appear to-morrow. Mrs. Florence Flemming Noyes and Miss Mildred Anderson appeared without their shoes, because they could not perform the graceful figures of their dances in shoes. It was cold, and a cutting wind swept in from the northwest, but the women, not daunted by the weather, went through the tableaux. The two dancers hopped about on the cold stones, going faithfully through the drill. Miss Hedwig Reicher, a German actress, will take the principal part in the pageant, that of Columbia. She will wear a helmet once worn by John McCullough. Sarah Truax will represent Justice and Violet Kimball Charity.

A rehearsal of the parade proper was held in the morning at the Peace Monument, the starting point of the pageant. Mrs. Burleson, the Grand Marshal, her Captains and aids were on hand.

More than $5,000 was contributed to the suffragist cause at a meeting held in the Columbia Theatre this afternoon. The collection was taken at the end of a very enthusiastic meeting, over which Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch presided. Though an admission fee was charged, the theatre was filled. Girls, said to be among the prettiest in Washington, acted as ushers. Speeches were made by Mrs. Blatch, Miss Milholland, Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown, and Miss Maude Younger of California. Gen. Jones introduced her band of hikers, who occupied the first row of seats.

Mrs. Blatch paid her respects to the anti-suffragists. She said that at present the suffragists were busy, but they might in the near future answer the antis' attacks of the last few days. Mrs. Blatch said that any woman who said that she was not for equal rights "was a liar, and she knew it in her heart." Applause followed.

Mrs. Champ Clark, wife of the Speaker, and John Barrett, Director of the Pan-American Union, were among those in the boxes. Each contributed $100 to the war fund. Gifford Pinchot was among those who contributed. Gen. Jones's hikers contributed $50. Many contributions were made in the names of political leaders. There was applause when some one announced a contribution "in honor of Theodore Roosevelt." By this system of unauthorized proxies, President Taft, President-elect Wilson, William Jennings Bryan, Eugene V. Debs, and others contributed.

A determined-looking woman in the first gallery arose and said that she wished to contribute $5 of "anti-suffrage money." The audience became quiet, and then Mrs. Blatch leaned over the stand. "I give $5 from an anti-suffragette, in memory of Florence Nightingale, who did a great work without wanting a vote," said the woman in the gallery. She waved a bank note, and one of the ushers took the bill.

To an outsider it would appear that there has been a change of heart on the part of the officers of the National organization toward Gen. Jones and her hikers. Women of the National organization took the message to Mr. Wilson from Gen. Jones when she almost had reached Washington. Dr. Shaw has said that she was not responsible for the action. "It was all the result of an unfortunate understanding," one woman said, and this is the best explanation that has been made.

It is expected that 5,000 women will march in to-morrow's parade. The floats will tell the story of the struggle of women. Following Grand Marshal Burleson and her aids will come Miss Milholland, the mounted herald. The floats in the first division will illustrate the world-wide movement for woman suffrage. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the International Suffrage Alliance, will head this division.

The floats of the second division will represent woman's seventy-five-year-old struggle for the ballot. Floats in the third division will show women in the field, the home, in patriotic service, in education, in labor and in Government. The latter float shows a woman with her hands tied.

Floats of women in the professions will be represented in the fourth division. Marchers not in uniform will be in the fifth division. In the sixth division will be a float depicting the "Appeal of the States." State delegations and Gen. Jones's hikers will follow. In the line will be twenty-six floats, ten bands, five squadrons of cavalry, and six chariots.

SUFFRAGISTS OFF FOR CAPITAL.

Three Special Cars from New York Yesterday.

Bedecked with yellow gardenias and the votes for women streamers, some forty women started for Washington yesterday morning when the 11:08 train pulled out of the Pennsylvania Station. They represented the National Woman Suffrage Association, the Woman's Suffrage Party, and the New York State Association. They had two special cars, and a crowd of the curious saw them off.

The special car of the Women's Political Union left the Pennsylvania Station at 12:30 last night. This party numbered close to seventy-five and the color scheme was entirely different, and sashes of violet, green, and white were much in evidence. On their arrival at the capital this morning they will don their knapsacks and start promptly on the task of hawking The Women's Political World.

Suffragists Coming from Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 2.—A party of Canadian suffragists, led by Mrs. Dennison and Mrs. Cromwell Cox of Toronto and Ottawa, are on their way to Washington. They will participate in the demonstration at Washington to-morrow.

ST. PAUL'S VICAR CELEBRATES

The Rev. W. M. Geer Has Served the Chapel for Twenty-five Years.

The Rev. W. Montague Geer, Vicar of St. Paul's Chapel, at Broadway and Fulton Street, celebrated yesterday the twenty-fifth anniversary of his conection with Trinity Parish. All of these years he has served in St. Paul's. The Rev. W. M. Jeffries, an old friend, preached yesterday, and to-morrow at noon Trinity's rector, the Rev. Dr. Manning, will deliver an address on the work of St. Paul's Chapel. This work has come down from Colonial times. President Washington and Gov. Clinton both attended the church when they were in New York.

Under Mr. Geer St. Paul's Chapel today reaches far more persons than when the district to the west of it consisted of the homes of prominent men. St. Paul's was built when Trinity was seventy years old, and a new church was needed to the north of it.

The Business Women's Luncheon Club, founded by Mr. Geer, has some 2,000 members, and in connection with his anniversary Mr. Geer seeks to provide larger quarters for it. St. Paul's Chapel, under Mr. Geer, is like Westminster Abbey in one respect. At almost all times there are enough persons within its walls to make a congregation. Whether any service is announced or not, at noon of every weekday St. Paul's has a congregation of one to two hundred persons.

TO AMEND SULLIVAN GUN LAW

Bill Will Be Reported Out of Assembly Committee To-day.

A new bill which is meant to amend the Sullivan law will be reported out of the Codes Committee of the Assembly to-day. Assemblyman Salvatore A. Cotello of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District is the author. It makes it possible for the householder or merchant to obtain a license to bear arms from any Magistrate at no cost, and so provides that any criminal found carrying a revolver or other weapon can be sent to prison for seven years. In drafting the bill Assemblyman Cotello has submitted it to three of the Judges of General Sessions, who warmly approve it, and Assistant District Attorney James A. Delehanty, who has handled all of the violations of the Sullivan law, has promised to assist in having it become a law.

FIFTY YEARS OF FREEDOM.

Hampton Institute Students Will Celebrate It in Carnegie Hall.

Talcott Williams, Director of the School of Journalism, will speak in Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, March 10, at the celebration of the fiftieth year of emancipation. There will be songs by a large chorus of negroes and Indians from the Hampton Institute, Virginia. It is the hope of the students thus to raise $20,000 which the retiring Congress cut from the support of their industrial training at Hampton.

The negro students will sing old plantation songs and weave negro folk-lore and dances into an elaborate musical pageant. Indians of the Chippewa, Apache, and Cherokee tribes will give ceremonial songs and dances. The entertainment will be under the auspices of the Armstrong Association of New York.

COLD BLOCKS FIGHT ON FOUR-ALARM FIRE

Hose Bursts, and Frozen Hydrants Delay Firemen—Loft Is Destroyed.

100 FAMILIES TURNED OUT

West Fifty-third Street Car Barns Threatened and Tenements in Great Danger.

Bursting hose and the inability of the firemen to raise a water tower except after long delay, handicapped Chief Kenlon and a big force of firemen called out by four alarms, in fighting a blaze which started on the fifth and top floor of a brick factory and loft building, running from 537 to 547 West Fifty-third Street, about 11:30 o'clock last night, and by 1 o'clock this morning had eaten down through the whoel building. The sudden cold spell had frozen water in the hydrants also, and several were tried before streams of water were obtained for all the engines.

The fire started in the quarters of A. Kimbel, interior decorator and cabinet maker, who occupied the fourth and fifth floor. Hayden & Co., upholsterers and manufacturers of parquet floors, occupied the rest of the building. The barns of the Belt Line Street Railway Company are at 535 West Fifty-third Street, adjoining the factory building. A stiff northwest wind sent sparks and embers flying over the barn, which was stored with hay, and the firemen worked hard to keep the flames from spreading there.

As fast as the water from dozens of streams and from four water towers and two fireboats, the Willard and Duane, struck the building, it turned to ice wherever there were not bursts of flame and soon the walls of the factory were sheathed in ice. More ice formed on the sidewalks and in the street and redoubled the difficulty of the firemen's work.

The roof fell in soon after the fire started, and half an hour later the reserves from the West Forty-seventh Street and West Sixty-eighth Street Police Stations ordered the tenants out of a row of tenements across the street and another row backing on the burning building. Nearly 100 families had to go to the homes of friends in the neighborhood.

There are half a dozen stables in the neighborhood, most of them in Fifty-fourth Street, and from these fifty-six horses were taken when it was feared that the flames would pread to the stables. At 1:30 o'clock, however, Chief Kenlon announced that the fire was under control, and he sent eight entire companies back to their quarters.

A big crowd, attracted by the flames which lit up the sky, flocked from all quarters. They were forced far back from the burning building, however, as there was momentary danger that the front wall would fall

Four water towers threw streams of water in at the upper floors of the building and lines of hose were dragged to the top of the car barns and the tenements back of and in front of the fire. In the early stages of the fight firemen entered the building and others mounted to the fire escapes from which points of vantage they fought the flames, but as it became apparent that the walls might fall Chief Kenlon called these men to the street.

The fire was discovered by Policeman Mitchell of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who saw smoke coming from the windows on the top floor, and he turned in a second alarm when he found the frozen hydrants and realized that the fire would have a good start before water could be turned on it. Chief Kenlon came in response to this alarm, and then sent in the third and fourth.

How the fire started could not be learned. Practically everything in the building was destroyed.

HIGH WIND CAUSES DAMAGE.

Signs Blown Down, Windows Smashed, and Several Hurt Here.

Signs were blown down and plate glass windows broken by the wind which at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon reached a velocity of seventy-two miles an hour. The wind blew in the morning at an average rate of twenty miles an hour, but in the afternoon became one of the worst gales of this Winter. At no time, however, did it threaten to approach the records of last Winter, when the wind on one day attained the terrific speed of 125 miles an hour.

In the first half of the present week the weather will be fair over the greater part of the East, but about Wednesday or Thursday a storm which is brewing in the Canadian Northwest will send snows over most of the Northern States, from the upper Mississippi to New England. The temperature will fall this afternoon, but will rise several degrees on Tuesday and remain moderate, in spite of possible snowfalls, throughout the week.

Several minor accidents were caused by the wind yesterday. Rose Buchinski, 4 years old, of 1,371 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, was blown from the platform of the Atlantic Avenue elevated station and landed on the tracks when an approaching westbound train was about 100 feet away. William Calhoun of 390 Second Avenue, Brooklyn, jumped to the tracks and lifted the child back to the platform just as the train was brought to a stop within fifteen feet of them. The child was unhurt except for a gash on its forehead.

Miss Mary Koronetsy, 24 years old, of 822 East 180th Street, got a possible fracture of the skull when she was struck on the head by an empty barrel which had been blown from the top of a six-story building at Southern Boulevard and Elsmere Place, the Bronx. She was taken to the Fordham Hospital.

A wooden partition used to strengthen a broken sheet of glass was torn from the Fourteenth Street Store, at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, and sent soaring to the elevated structure. In falling it struck William Kelly of 395 Ninth Avenue, who was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from a sprained wrist and internal injuries.

Two large plate glass windows were blown in at 362 Second Avenue. The place was unoccupied, and no one was hurt. A billboard was blown from the top of a four-story building at 201 Franklin Street, and a fragment of it crashed through the window of a Washington Street car, but no one was injured.

Forty planks and beams were blown from the top of an eighteen-story building under construction in West Twenty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue. Several automobiles and pedestrians had narrow escapes, and to prevent a repetition of the danger the block was roped off by police of the West Seventeenth Street Station.

ADMITS ROBBING POOR-BOX.

Young Man Used a Corset Steel and a Piece of Gum.

Joseph Fendon, 22 years old, a carpenter of New Haven, Conn., pleaded guilty in the Men's Night Court last night before Magistrate Campbell to stealing 65 cents from the poor box of the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, Sixty-eighth Sreet and Lexington Avenue. He was arrested in the afternoon by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Edward Fitzgerald, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial in Special Sessions.

Father Fitzgerald was praying at the altar in the empty church when his attention was attracted by a noise. Turning around, the priest saw Fendon at the poor box, poking something in the slot. Fendon held a corset steel in his hand, on one end of which was a piece of chewing gum. He inserted the steel in the box and then withdrew it, a coin generally sticking to the gum. A movement of the priest attracted Fendon's attention, and he ran from the church.

Father Fitzgerald ran after him half a block, when the man was arrested by Patrolman Collins of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. In the Night Court Fendon, who was very well dressed, pleaded guilty, and refused to make any statement.

DEFENDS MRS. GWATHMEY.

Says Sworn Denial Is Filed and That Detectives Were Employed.

George Gordon Battle of O'Gorman, Battle & Marshall, attorneys for Mrs. Leila Gwathmey, named as corespondent in Mrs. Abigail Hancock Bishop's suit for divorce against James Cunningham Bishop, the banker, denied last night two statements which had been made by opposing counsel.

In an interview in THE TIMES yesterday Louis S. Posner, an attorney for Mrs. Bishop, spoke, Mr. Battle said, as if Mrs. Gwathmey had not replied under oath to the charges against her. On this point Mr. Battle said:

"Mr. Posner knows that at the first mention of her name in this case Mrs. Gwathmey filed a verified and sworn answer denying all the charges."

The second statement objected to by Mr. Battle was made by Alfred Johns, personal counsel for Mrs. Bishop. Mr. Johns denied that Mrs. Gwathmey was being watched by detectives employed by Mrs. Bishop or her counsel. On this Mr. Battle said:

"The only comment to be made on this statement is that Mrs. Bishop in affidavits filed in this case has sworn that she has employed detectives to watch Mrs. Gwathmey."

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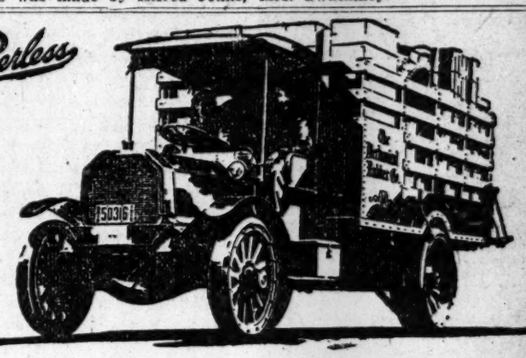

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1913.

THE BRITISH REJOINDER.

The rejoinder of the British Government to Mr. KNOX's reply to the British note on the Panama tolls question is hardly more than a polite representation of its original argument, before Mr. KNOX retires.

The contention that the case is ripe for treatment is, we think, a sound one. Mr. KNOX's notion that nothing should be done until the obnoxious law went into effect is untenable, unless, as is intimated in the British note, the law shall in the meanwhile be withdrawn. The passage of the law and the issuance of an Executive order in accordance with its provisions are clearly a substantive act, and if it be—as it is—contrary to the treaty, is a matter for complaint and for ultimate arbitration. To hold otherwise is to cheapen the authority of our legislation and of Executive action in pursuance of legislation. Why should Great Britain wait for "damages" when it is not a question of damages but of treaty rights and obligations that is involved? When Mr. WILSON takes the matter up, let us hope it will lead to the repeal of the law, that is to say, to the undoing of the wrong that has been done.

DEBASING THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is for all the people. Not even felons are forbidden to use the mails for proper purposes. The test of mailability is the character of what is mailed, not the character of the person using the mails. It is for the interest of the humblest and the proudest that this immemorial privilege shall not be impaired by any sort of espionage such as is hateful when practiced by absolute rulers for reasons inconsistent with free government. There is no person in the United States who would not feel outraged by the suspicion that what he received or sent in the mails was liable to be inspected for any reason whatever. No excellence of intention would excuse the fact that the exercise of power to inspect the mails would lessen the security of everything intrusted to the Post Office. A sealed communication may contain what would not be whispered and which it would be sacrilege to expose to the chance of inspection by a public official. Yet the most conspicuous of the recommendations of the Pujo Committee is practically that dictographs shall be installed in the Post Offices and that "listening boards" shall be attached to every telephone exchange or telegraph instrument.

Assuming everything that is alleged against the "money trust" and the various corporations through which it works, we do not think that this method of checking its activities will be approved by the people. The threat to the security of the private communications of everybody is greater than any conceivable good to be accomplished through the harm done to the capitalists. To exclude from the mails the good, the bad, and the indifferent mail matter of Clearing Houses and Stock Exchanges is a blundering method of procedure, and yet it is the only way to proceed unless some official is to have power to admit or to exclude from the mails at discretion after inspection.

Shocking as this proposal is in itself, it is worse when it is considered that it may lead to unsuspected invasions of other rights than that to use the mails. The power to tax has been called the power to destroy, and it has destroyed activities otherwise lawful and which it was not imagined that taxation could be used to attack. The proposal to exclude Stock Exchanges from access to the mails and the telegraph and telephones, if exercised without challenge, will carry with it the right to regulate and destroy many other lawful activities. This first step toward making the use of the mails a qualified right, subject to exercise at the discretion of any sort of censorship for any other reason than the preservation of the mails themselves, should be challenged without regard to the desirability of curbing capital.

TRUTH AND FALSEHOOD FROM MEXICO.

The latest news from Mexico is authentic. An uprising engineered by the Zapatistas in the suburbs of the capital, has been crushed and a large number of its participants summarily put to death, in the old-fashioned Mexican way. It does not make very cheerful reading for the outside world, to be sure, but it will hearten and encourage some thousands of our hitherto perturbed fellow-countrymen in the Federal District and the neighboring States, which have been terrorized by bandits for two years. The Zapatista movement must be ended if Mexico is to have peace, and "terms" can never be made with its leader. He has murdered in cold blood hundreds of inoffensive persons.

This story of defeated rebellion is the chief news of consequence from Mexico this morning, but comment on some attractive new versions of recent incidents is worth while. For instance, MADERO and SUAREZ were killed and nearly hacked to pieces in the National Palace and then placed upright in a motor car and driven to the back of the Penitentiary, where some shots were fired while the bodies were thrown in the street. Gen. REYES, it seems, was not shot while leading a charge against the National Palace. He was enticed into a building and murdered. MADERO and SUAREZ never resigned, but their signatures were forged on the document purporting to be their resignation. EMILIO and RAOUL MADERO were murdered; after all, although everybody in a position to know has contradicted the reports to that effect, the statement that they are now organizing a counter-revolution need not surprise anybody. RUDOLFO REYES committed suicide, and a fortnight later accepted a portfolio in the Cabinet of the Provisional President. Mexican "news" is confusing, but is very interesting.

This new batch of obvious falsehoods will not harm the administration of Gen. HUERTA or delay the measures he has in view for the pacification of his country. Such untruths are not heeded in Mexico. They form part of the daily entertainment and enlightenment of their neighbors. But it is to be hoped that we may get some pleasanter information about the daily routine in our sister republic by and by.

PEACE AND AFTER.

The dispatches from the other side of the Atlantic all indicate the near approach of peace in the Balkan Peninsula and definitely report extraordinary increase of expenditure in preparation for war. Now that the danger seems well past of a general European conflict as an outcome of the struggle in the Balkans, this hasty and strenuous addition to armaments shows a deep feeling of distrust as to the remoter future. It is a sign that a near and portentous element has entered into the problem of existence for all of the great Powers.

That element undoubtedly is what is roughly described as the Balkan Federation, or more accurately the alliance of the three Balkan nations, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro, with Greece. And what makes this element portentous is the fact that the allies have put more than a half million of well-equipped and trained men into the field, and, contrary to all expectations, have fought a substantially victorious war, which, in six months, has changed the map of Europe and made the famous "statu quo" a matter of ancient history. The Powers which last October announced that, whatever happened, no serious change would ensue, six weeks ago warned Turkey that she must give up her European possessions, save her capital alone, and have, it appears, at last persuaded the Ottoman Government to put its case wholly in their hands. Meanwhile the various Powers whose interests were supposed to be hopelessly conflicting are trying, with apparent sincerity, to come to an understanding. Austria has made advances to Russia, which are met half way; Germany and England are approaching each other, the one laying aside, for the time, her claims in Asia Minor, and the other seeming to have been reassured as to "the road to India."

But with all these peaceful auguries cheerfully proclaimed, Germany is straining her resources to the utmost to make an added expenditure of $300,000,000 on her armies, and France, planning to spend $100,000,000, is going back to a longer term of military service for her young men, involving a still greater economic burden, while the experts in England are urging constant increase in the navy and trying to introduce universal military training. Peace approaches and the chief nations as by a common impulse make ready at tremendous cost for war. Why? It is because the Balkan allies, with their actual and potential military force, have seriously changed the balance of power in Europe. No one knows what they will do; any one can see that they may do much, and the responsible statesmen feel forced to be prepared for any emergency. So far the disturbance has been felt most by the Triple Alliance. The part that Austria undertook to play in the earlier stages of the Balkan war was deeply offensive to Servia, and was hardly less so to Bulgaria. It compelled, or impelled, Russia to take an attitude that was seriously threatening, and probably only the influence of the German Kaiser, cordially backed by Great Britain, finally secured that understanding which for the present has relieved the strain. But the fact remains that Austria is the object of resentment and suspicion among the allies, and that in any trouble that may come to the Triple Alliance this might be a source of weakness. The necessity which Italy must feel to keep on good terms with her neighbors in the Mediterranean, with France and with Greece, now that she has assumed control of Tripoli, is also an element with which the Triple Alliance must reckon.

It is these uncertainties that induce Germany to strengthen her army and France hers. They leave the ultimate prospect obscure and troubling. But it must be borne in mind that since last September the peace of Europe has been kept in the face of very grave difficulties and that apparently the nearer the Powers, armed to the teeth, come to war, the more they dread to enter upon it.

AN ATTRACTIVE POLICY.

The report that Mr. ANDREAS DIPPEL, manager of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, has insured the forthcoming tour of that company in a huge blanket policy which covers all possible loss that may be caused by railroad accidents, detention in quarantine, earthquakes, labor strikes, or the disability of leading singers suggests the opening of a new field of operation for insurance brokers in the future. Mr. DIPPEL's tour will comprise sixty-five performances of grand opera in Southern and Western cities, including San Francisco. If an insurance policy can be written enabling him to recover $10,000 for every performance he may be compelled to cancel for any of the reasons specified theatrical managers whose enterprises are on a smaller scale may also find relief in insurance. The impresario's trade is all a gamble at its best. If he can decrease his chance of loss by the payment of a reasonable premium, the business will have a new sort of fascination.

Of course there will be new forms of policies as theatrical insurance develops. What is politely called "public apathy" is more injurious to managers than earthquake, fire, or strike riots. It is always lurking somewhere along the route, while "moving accidents by flood and field" are rare, in any given period of time. It is variously attributed to overcompetition, golf, the prevalence of the automobile, and the popularity of moving-picture shows, but its existence is the important fact. If Mr. DIPPEL's policy covered "poor houses" it would be perfect; but perfection comes slowly.

Meanwhile, Mr. DIPPEL is to be congratulated on a policy which protects him from loss if his train is "held up" by road agents, or Miss MARY GARDEN has a sore throat, and the money taken in for a performance of "Louise" must be refunded. The new policies taking account of "public apathy" will come later. When they are obtainable the theatrical manager's life will be free from care, and his calling will be one that far-seeing parents will encourage their sons to embrace.

TEACHING BUSINESS.

The lot of the great body of the boys whom the city undertakes to instruct is to enter business in the lower grades, with varying hope and effort to attain the higher. In a more limited way this also is the lot of a considerable and increasing number of the girls who seek the public schools. This fact is recognized by the school authorities in the establishment of commercial courses in eleven of the general high schools and of two distinctly commercial high schools. This provision for commercial instruction is carefully studied by FRANK V. THOMPSON, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Boston, and recommendations as to improvements are made in his report to the Hanus Commission and transmitted to the Committee on School Inquiry of the Board of Estimates.

The chief obstacle in the way of efficiency in commercial education in New York is that our efforts so far have been confined too closely to a single branch, that of clerical work. Since only about 15 per cent. of the beginners in business life are taken for clerical work, it is plain that this plan is far from providing for the greatest good to the greatest number of pupils. Thorough training in clerical work should be available to those who seek it, but a much wider course should be provided also. In connection with this subject it is to be noted that more girls than boys are destined for this kind of work. Mr. THOMPSON advises that the sexes should be taught apart and in courses suited to each sex.

An absolutely needed condition to the development of fruitful commercial education in the public school system of the city, Mr. THOMPSON urges, is the co-operation of the business men of the city, which will not be difficult to get under proper conditions of organization. The Chamber of Commerce has already appointed a standing committee to deal with this problem. Prof. HANUS, referring to the report of Mr. THOMPSON, says:

> We recommend that a temporary special commission be appointed by the Board of Education to consist of commercial teachers temporarily relieved of their ordinary duties, to investigate with the help of business men business conditions in relation to commercial education, and to lay the foundation for co-operative relations between commercial courses and schools and commercial houses.

Of course the aid of commercial houses would not be confined to giving information and advice in the matter of teaching, but would embrace opportunity for actual practice by students. In connection with this point Prof. HANUS recommends that "as fast as "possible co-operative and continuation courses for commercial employés be established similar to "the co-operative and continuation "courses recommended for industrial "employés."

Meanwhile the commission urges that a council should be created from the Principals of commercial schools and the heads of commercial departments to study the present results of commercial education, to be the recognized official agency for studying courses and methods and to make suggestions to their superior officers. In this the commission believes that the energy, sagacity, and initiative of those actually engaged in the work will be utilized. It will become possible gradually to perfect the system of commercial schooling, to bring it into close and practical relation with business, and to extend its benefits to the largest number of those who need or seek them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Names Are Not Decisive.

In another column is printed a letter that justly criticises the mistake of those who value a collection of pictures, public or private, according to the presence in it of many or few examples of the work done by famous painters, especially the "old masters." The point emphasized by Mrs. MEYER is that some of these "examples," even when of unquestionable or unquestioned authenticity, are in one or another way of such inferior quality that the imagined or assumed necessity to find them highly admirable leads to a serious vitiation of the aesthetic taste of those making the effort to see beauty where it does not exist.

As it is just such pictures—the failures, absolute or comparative, of great men—that most often are purchasable at prices within moderate resources, it is quite possible for a museum or collection to make an impressive showing of famous names in its catalogue and yet be a centre where is done less than nothing for the development of real art and its appreciation. Of course even the failures of a great painter have their interest, and therefore their value, for the properly qualified and informed student of the arts, but the tyro who is led before them, and told, explicitly or by implication, that he is seeing a very wonderful thing and must say so under penalty of condemnation as a hopeless Philistine, either has his judgment irremediably injured or he is seduced into the moral slough of pretense and mendacity.

Sometimes one wishes—almost—that a world-covering law could be passed and enforced forbidding the attachment of a name or a date to any work of art. That would force the critics to judge every one of them strictly on its intrinsic merits as a work of art, and save us from the grotesque absurdity of seeing a picture or a statue valued at thousands while it is supposed to be the work of a recognized master and the price falling to less than as many hundreds when somebody discovers that the ascription was fallacious. That spectacle makes many a would-be friend of the arts rush violently off to the seats of the scorners, whence he delivers foolish lectures on the absence of any fixed standards in aesthetics and his own belief that the whole thing is a matter of fashion and humbug in about equal proportions. That is an utterly false conclusion, but happenings in the art world not infrequently explain, even though they do not justify it.

Viewing the March as a March.

Whoever makes a kindly and courteous effort to see something useful or relevant in the achievement of the women who walked to Washington, instead of boarding a railway train and getting there so much more rapidly and comfortable, considers first the claim of the women themselves—that thus they widely advertised their cause and brought it and its arguments directly to the attention of thousands either hard to reach or not to be reached at all. That claim is not without weight. It would be heavier, however, but for the fact that of those whom the "hike" interested, not a few found it offensive, or ridiculous, or simply foolish, and none of these can have been converted to suffragism or been strengthened in the faith.

There remains the expedient of considering the march in comparison with other marches and as illustrating the physical prowess of selected representatives of the sex called weaker. So viewed it is distinctly impressive. To walk 250 miles at the rate of little less than twenty miles a day would be no mean achievement for soldiers—who are also selected—and it is only in really desperate emergencies that the commander of an army would compel it to walk as fast or as far in a time as short. That comparison is hardly as favorable to the women as it seems, however, for the difficulties of a march increase more than proportionally with the increase in the number of marchers, and a few men could always be taken over more ground than the thousands required for making a real army. The women had no commissariat problems to solve, for they could get enough to eat anywhere, and be reasonably careful of their diet—advantages which armies enjoy only exceptionally nowadays and never in the past.

Physical condition on arrival at the point of destination counts usually for more than speed in the judgment of military marches, and in this respect Gen. JONES seems to have done more than fairly well. Her troops were tired when they reached Washington, but their exhaustion was not such as to prevent them from going into action, had it been necessary. Indeed, some of them did proceed instantly to make speeches, brief but vigorous.

Perhaps there is an element of unfairness in asking the demonstrable utility of this expedition. Perhaps its sufficient justification is that the marchers wanted to march. Modern and advanced psychiatrists commend the following of harmless impulses as good for the ego, and condemn the suppressing of them as bad for it.

A Dreadful Question in Sight.

If the State legislators carry out their apparent determination to double the license fees imposed on automobiles they will imperil in two ways what is now a highly productive source of revenue.

First, they will compel not a few people who already find the running of a motor car a burdensome expense to give it up altogether, and as many more of the same financial status will be obliged to withstand the temptation to take up automobiling, which would otherwise be irresistible.

Still more dangerous, from the tax-hunting standpoint, is the possibility that, if pressed too hard, automobilists as a whole class may raise, and insist on getting an authoritative answer to, the question whether they can be compelled, under the law and the Constitution, to pay any special impost at all.

The arguments for doing this might not stand a serious and persistent attack. The plea that automobiles destroy roads is, after all, now that the machines are in what can properly be called general use, rather a reason for changing the construction of highways than for penalizing the exercise of a common right.

In a last analysis—and the Supreme Court—it might and probably would be found that roads should be adjusted to traffic, not traffic to roads, and that when the automobilist had paid his equable and undifferentiated share of taxes he had done his full duty. And how would Albany, with its unappeasable hunger to get as much as possible out of this city, like that?

THE NATION'S FLEET.

Secretary Meyer Appeals for an Efficient Force on the Sea.

The Secretary of the Navy,
Washington, Feb. 28, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would make the following statement to the American people through THE NEW YORK TIMES about the needs of the navy:

The battleship fleet should be maintained with twenty-one ships in the active fleet and twenty in the reserve fleet. Those in the active fleet should not exceed 10 years of age, and those between 10 and 20 years old should be placed in the reserve fleet. We should have four torpedo boat destroyers to every battleship, and in addition scout cruisers, submarines, supply ships, colliers, and minor auxiliary vessels.

The building programme each year should be sufficient to replace those battleships which have reached 20 years of age, as all expert authorities consider them after that period obsolete and useless, even to the reserve fleet.

As an example of our building programme as compared with that of Germany, on the completion of the Pennsylvania, just contracted for, the United States will have fourteen dreadnoughts and Germany will have twenty-six.

In order to reduce expenditures needless navy yards should be abolished and sold.

But in order that the fleet should be maintained at the highest efficiency and with the greatest economy it is important that the naval organization should be so established as to bring that about. It was with that object in view that changes were made during the present Administration.

The changes made in naval organization during the present Administration are comparatively simple in principle. The former organization was not complete. For the performance of certain important duties no provision was made. Briefly, the defects of the organization were:

(1) The lack of a branch dealing directly with the operation, or military use, of the fleet.

(2) The lack of an agency to aid the Secretary in co-ordinating the work of the department.

(3) The lack of independent inspections.

The sole reason for the existence of the naval establishment is the employment of effective power upon the sea. To this end the organization and administration of the department, the preparation of personnel and material, the navy yards and other subordinate units are, after all, only contributing agencies. The most important work of all is the organization and employment of the fleet. No bureau is charged with this military duty and it devolves on the Secretary himself. To remedy this defect, an experienced naval officer has been detailed to advise the Secretary in regard to these matters.

The duties of the bureaus provide for the construction and maintenance of the ships and for their personnel. Under existing law the orders of the chiefs of bureaus are considered as emanating from the Secretary and have full force and effect as such. With this authority vested in several men, the necessity of some agency to harmonize and co-ordinate the work is apparent. The reports of various Secretaries of the Navy contain ample evidence of this need. To aid the Secretary in co-ordinating the work of the department four experienced naval officers have been detailed as aids and responsible advisers to the Secretary. These four aids, constituting a council, have no executive authority and serve in an advisory capacity.

Independent inspection is essential to efficiency. Inspections should not be made by the branch that provides the object inspected. Formerly, reports as to failures of services or the material were almost always made to the branch responsible for the service or material, and dealt with by it—a manifestly unsound method. Independent inspections have been provided, and an aid advises the Secretary in regard to them.

There is substantial agreement that the present organization of navy yards providing for a hull division and a machinery division is logical and sound. A question has been raised as to how far it is advisable to give seagoing officers responsibility for industrial work at the yards. In considering this question it is necessary to keep steadily in mind the ultimate object. That object is to maintain an efficient and effective force upon the sea. A battleship is in reality a large machine shop and is crowded with complex and intricate mechanical devices. Officers serving on board ship must operate the machinery, including auxiliaries of all kinds. Shop experience gives them familiarity with its construction and details, and enables them to act intelligently in maintaining it in good condition, and also to effect repairs. The practical experience on board ship offers opportunities for improvements in design. Vessels are expected to be as nearly self-sustaining as possible. In time of peace, this is an economy in the cost of repairs, and is at the same time a good training for war. In time of war it is as essential for a ship to be able to keep the seas as it was in the days of Nelson.

Concrete cases may be cited to illustrate the value of shop training and mechanical knowledge. Just before the battle of Santiago, the Oregon had damaged one of her thirteen-inch guns during a bombardment. She received a signal from the Admiral that the damage could be repaired at Guantanamo, some miles to the eastward. The ordnance officer of the ship, who had had considerable shop experience, hearing of this signal, went to the Captain and informed him that the damage to the gun was being repaired, would be finished that night, and there was no occasion for the ship to leave her station. In consequence, the orders were revoked. If the ordnance officer had not had this shop experience, in all probability the Oregon would not have taken part in the battle of Santiago. Considering the part borne by the Oregon in the battle, and particularly her part in the pursuit and capture of the last ship of the Spanish fleet, who will measure in dollars and cents the value of this officer's shop training, or say how much less complete the American victory might have been had the Oregon been absent that day? It mattered little that we had many facilities at navy yards for the repair of this gun. The Oregon was engaged in the blockade of the Spanish fleet at Santiago and it was important that the ship remain at her station.

In his official report of the battle of Santiago, Captain Philip, who commanded the Texas, calls especial attention "to the efficiency of the two turret guns, due to the alterations recently made by Lieut. F. J. Haessler, of this ship."

During the cruise of the battleship fleet around the world, the starboard high-pressure cylinder of the Kansas was found in bad condition. Repairs were imperative, but the fleet was scheduled to leave Colombo in three days. The fleet had remained intact for one year, had made its runs on schedule time, and any failure in this fine record would have been a keen disappointment to the country, as well as to the officers of the fleet. The starboard engine was compounded, and the Kansas left with the fleet on schedule time. How the repairs to the main engines were effected at sea on the run from Colombo to Suez, the Kansas taking part in the daily tactical exercises of the fleet, and how successfully the work was accomplished is told in an interesting article in The Naval Institute for September, 1900.

Seagoing officers have always had large responsibilities in industrial work at navy yards, with the exception of a period of ten months, from Feb. 1, 1909, to Dec. 1, 1909. After this experience the department restored to seagoing officers the participation in industrial work at navy yards which formerly obtained, but with a more logical organization.

G. V. L. MEYER.

EQUAL RIGHTS NEEDED.

Justice Wells Shows How Women Employers Are Favored.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A practical problem arose in my court last week. Two girls, Regina Maxwell and Eleanor Saner, worked for Lillye ——, a dressmaker in business on her own account. Regina Maxwell, whose mother is a widow and whom she helped to support, told a story of working at finishing for a week and four days, and because she asked for her money was discharged. Eleanor Saner, pale and emaciated, who is also supporting a mother and little sister, worked for the same dressmaker for eight and a half days at $9 a week as a waist finisher. She sewed nine hours a day and received $5 on account. The case came up, with no defense being put in by the defendant, Lillye ——, as she probably knew that a judgment against her would be worthless.

Section 56 of the Municipal Court act provides that no female can be arrested except for wilful injury to person or property, while Section 274 of the same law provides that a wageearner may have an execution for wages under $50 against the person of the employer, and this section is very specific to refer to the defendant as "*his* person," "*he*," and "*him*." Practically the law amounts to this: That if a man employs wageearners he can be arrested for not paying them, but a woman who engages in business on her own account need not pay her employes and can escape arrest.

If the demand for equal rights for women is justifiable it is certainly fair that they should assume equal responsibility. Therefore, may I respectfully suggest to the managers of the Woman Suffrage Party that steps be taken toward the introduction of a bill amending the law of the State in this regard, and that the necessary agitation for its passage be begun forthwith? It seems to me that their energies, if expended in this practical manner as well as in arousing sentiment in the main issue, would accomplish a material benefit to their poorer sisters on the east side who happen to be working for a woman employer. One has only to imagine a sweat shop owner who wishes to avail himself of the technicalities of the law by putting a business in his wife's name and thus be freed from paying his employes' wages to realize to how large an extent the law in its present stage is unjust and unfair from the woman suffrage point of view.

F. DE WITT WELLS,
Justice Municipal Court, Ninth District.
New York, Feb. 27, 1913.

RIVERSIDE PARK NEEDED.

Ample Room Elsewhere for Railroad Terminals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to the communication from Arthur Curran relating to the proposed encroachments on the Park area along Riverside Drive and the Hudson River front, no one can fail to realize that there is the most vital interest felt in the matter by the citizens of New York City—that is as it should be—but there are a few things in which I do not agree with Mr. Curran.

In the first place, like a great many other people, he does not seem to be able to realize that the City of New York has an area of 327 square miles and is not confined to the twenty-two square miles on the Island of Manhattan. He says that there has been a steady exodus in population from the city, but that is not true. The City of New York is increasing in population at the rate of over 200,000 persons each year, or about 568 a day.

It is true that the Borough of Manhattan is losing in population, due to the fact that business buildings erected in the lower section of the city are driving out the strictly residential population. But the district above Fifty-ninth Street, east and west, especially west of Central Park is increasing and will continue to increase in population for years to come. Many of the small private residential streets are undergoing changes and large apartment houses are being erected, accommodating thirty or more families on ground where but two or three families formerly resided.

So far as terminal facilities are concerned, there is ample room within the city limits, in Brooklyn, Queens, and the other boroughs to meet all the demands of the future without encroaching in any way upon the needed park and playground areas along the last remaining stretch of river front on the Island of Manhattan. Moreover, Mr. Curran need really not have the slightest fear that the railroads will leave the city. Railroads are not given to cutting their throats. So far as the Central Road is concerned, the new connecting railway bridge across the East River will give it ample opportunity for extending its lines and delivering freight to the large storage and terminal yards on the Long Island side of the East River and within the city limits. I do not agree with Mr. Curran's general proposition that it is detrimental to our interests to antagonize the railroads. New York City is in a position to antagonize any private interest which conflicts in any way or is any way harmful to the best interests of all of its citizens and of all the boroughs of the city.

Recognizing the fact that the territory above Fifty-ninth Street on Manhattan Island will for as many years as any one can foresee or plan for be the residential district of the Borough of Manhattan, it must be agreed that the immense population to be housed in the great apartment houses in that district must be provided with park space and playgrounds, and, if for no other reason, the park area along Riverside Drive should be extended rather than encroached upon. But the welfare of the whole population is equally involved. It is not only that the present park area should be preserved, every inch of it, but that it should be extended, and it is the duty of the officials of this city to extend the jurisdiction of the Park Department over all of the water front from Seventy-second Street to Spuyten Duyvil.

JOSEPH CACCAVAJO,
Consulting Engineer.
New York, March 1, 1913.

Unclean Grocery Clerks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to call attention to an unsanitary and, in fact, filthy condition which, though avoidable, exists in the small grocery and delicatessen stores of this city. I refer to the filthy hands and fingernails of at least half the clerks in small grocery stores who handle our butter, and of those in delicatessen stores who handle various meats with their grimy hands.

This complaint which I make is not one of an æsthetic crank. My reason for objecting is due to the fact that I believe our food should be clean. In my demand for cleanliness I do not ask that the clerks who handle our food should wear kid gloves or should have highly polished fingernails. However, I do believe it to be the duty of the Board of Health to insist upon the occasional application of soap and water to the hands of the clerk.

A. L. W.
New York, Feb. 28, 1913.

The Indian Memorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter to THE TIMES of Mr. Frederick S. Dellenbaugh regarding the Indian Memorial Monument. Mr. Dellenbaugh is wholly correct in his criticism and his ideas. Something more than a mild protest should be made to those directly in charge of the approval of design of this worthy memorial.

The monument should be "Indian from the ground up." If so designed and executed it would mean more than a memorial; it would mean that some artist's mind was great enough to design a picture in stone and bronze that meant something. The artist certainly has unlimited scope. He has the legend of "Hiawatha"—a fanciful story of Indian love—the chiefs of the tribes, the Indian wars, from which to create his carved picture. He is not lacking in material.

EDWARD M. ROBERTS.
New York, Feb. 28, 1913.

DEAD PAINTERS' POOR WORKS

One Museum, at Least, Prefers Not to Keep Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How many visitors to art collections in this country have been filled with anticipatory thrills on reading a list of the artists represented, only to be proportionately disgusted and disappointed at the actual pictures hung on the walls.

The museum authorities who increase the dignity of their printed catalogue while adding nothing to the value of their collections, and the private collector who basks in the glory of a great name, while showing nothing worthy the name, are alike serious enemies to the cause of art. Many a latent love for art, many a budding taste for the beautiful, has been turned aside, warped or destroyed by the unwisdom or insincerity of those to whom we perforce look for guidance. The following authoritative announcement from the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy comes with a refreshing sincerity and singleness of purpose that is doubly, trebly to be commended. We quote from the statement:

> The Director of the Gallery is in constant receipt of letters and photographs from dealers and owners of pictures attributed to various old masters, who offer these works for sale. It is very rare that any work of really masterly quality is thus offered. For most of these pictures the claim is made of authenticity, rather than conspicuous excellence.
>
> The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy has no disposition to buy pictures simply for the sake of being able to boast of possessing an example of this or that noted painter. It is regarded as far more creditable to organize a collection of works of sterling artistic quality, works having a value in the direction of inculcating appreciation of beauty, than a collection which would figure more advantageously in a catalogue than on the walls of a gallery. Considering the splendid examples of contemporary art now being produced in this country and other countries, and purchasable by art museums at prices which they can afford to pay, it is the height of stupidity to neglect such works for the purchase at extravagant prices of works by dead painters of inferior quality. Important works by distinguished old masters are rare, and of course should be had if possible, but works should not be purchased because they are old, neither should unimportant works of great artists be bought because of the name.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.
New York, Feb. 28, 1913.

CHEAPER POSTAGE PLAN.

Recognition of Half-Ounce Letters Would Mean a Great Saving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue you published from me a suggestion on letter postage which was prompted by the thought that letter postage was becoming a very serious item in one's daily expense, and, while we are all discussing the high cost of living, there seems to have been no mention of the effect of the postal reforms as tending to assist in lowering this problem.

The suggestion is to halve the weight as well as the rate, making a minimum 1 cent per half ounce instead of by simply reducing the rate as has been heretofore proposed. This you will notice allows the Government 2 cents for one ounce, should your letter weigh an ounce or less, and more than half an ounce; under this rate, should your letter weigh over one ounce and not over one and one-half ounces, you would pay only 3 cents instead of 4 cents as you do under the present rate, and, as the average letter weighs less than half an ounce, we can readily understand that we are paying the Government really at the rate of 4 cents an ounce instead of 2 cents.

Again, assuming that the breadwinners upon whom this tax falls were one in every five, and assuming the excess due to the 2 cent per ounce rate to be equal to one-half of the present revenue, or $66,152,422.25, we would then have a per capita tax of $3.67 per annum, which is equivalent to about 1 cent per day.

A reduction in the first-class rate would mean a big loss in revenue to the Government, but this would be partly offset by a greater liberality in letter writing than is now practiced, and the balance should be made up by adding to the rates that apply to luxuries; in other words, letter writing should not be considered a luxury, for it is now a common necessity to business, while the other rates, such as second class, should bear the difference.

HENRY L. DES ANGES.
Flushing, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1913.

SINGING IN SCHOOLS.

Should It Be Restricted to Those Who Are Musically Inclined?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is perfectly correct to teach children in elementary schools songs, hymns, &c.—material which is National or traditional. It is, however, senseless to teach high school students in general. A boy or girl at this age is or is not musical. Those who have musical talent should, without doubt, be allowed to develop the same. The solution is, then, to adjust the programme so that really musical pupils may have the advantage of a thorough musical training. As it now is, two or more classes come together for one period a week and sing. What foolishness! As one looks over their faces it is not hard to tell the ones who are enjoying the work and those who are doing it because they will receive some punishment if they fail to participate.

Any first-rate musician will tell you it is impossible to teach music work of any nature to a class of 100 pupils, and really teach it. In the high schools at present there are one or two teachers for the whole school. These people say that they waste their time in class music work. The work which really interests them and their pupils is the orchestra or the glee club or choral society. It would be much more efficient to teach the musically talented pupils, and teach them theory and some practice thoroughly.

MUSICIAN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 1, 1913.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION.

Society Suggested to Further Miss Peck's Principles.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me a few lines of commendation for Miss Annie Peck's little letter anent the killing of President Madero and Vice President Pino Suarez. In these days when suffrage for women seems probable it is very gratifying to find one of its militant adherents defending and advocating such high ideals as political assassination.

However, Miss Peck exemplifies one of the limitations of her sex. Though she gives expression to a very altruistic idea, she does nothing to formulate a good, comprehensive plan for carrying it out. A mere man must do that, and I offer the following tentative plan:

I suggest the organization for use in turbulent countries of a society to be called "the Society for the Elimination of Political Disturbers," corresponding branches in various countries, and victims to be chosen exclusively by those in power who are being disturbed, according to Miss Peck's very unique ideas.

MANUEL REVELLON.
New York, Feb. 26, 1913.

THE ROBBER.

In days of old, so we are told,
There lived near by Gibraltar
A thief who by our fathers' law
Did well deserve the halter.
No merchant ship that sailed that way
Was safe from cannonading
Unless it paid to Tarik bold
According to its lading.

That thief to his account has gone;
To seize him Death ne'er faltered;
But he has left behind a name
But very little altered:
'Twas Tarik then, 'tis Tariff now—
Oh, word of evil omen!
Will it be ever with us? Wait!
The Democrats are comin'.

C. M.

CHIEF RABBI HERTZ AT FAREWELL DINNER

Pastor Who Sails to Take Up New Duties in England Asks Congregation's Prayers.

FACES DIFFICULT PROBLEMS

Appeals for the Advancement of the Cause of the Younger Members of the Jewish Faith.

Dr. Joseph Herman Hertz, who has been elected Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, and who sails for England on Wednesday morning on the Mauretania, was entertained at a farewell dinner last night by the Congregation Orach Chaim at the Jewish Theological Seminary, 531 West 123d Street. Dr. Hertz was the first graduate of the seminary, and for fourteen months Rabbi of the Congregation Orach Chaim. He told his hosts that it was with deep regret he left his work in this city, and that he fully realized the many problems which confronted him in taking up his new charge.

"But no matter how difficult of solution are the problems which await a man," he said, "if that man's purpose is to advance the cause of purity and righteousness and Judaism he need not despair."

Dr. Hertz said that until he had come to the Congregation Orach Chaim his career had been in the idealistic universe, where one worked in a cause without the thought or realization of great honors.

"It has only been in recent months that I have fallen out of that idealistic universe," he said, "and it is a novel experience. I want to be frank with you. I like it. But I long and pray for your sympathy and co-operation and help and loyalty in the vast sphere to which I have been called. Few of you realize the problems which confront me. You can hardly call it a herculean task, because Hercules never had the knotty problems to solve which I have awaiting me.

"But when I realize how my efforts have been crowned in the past I do not despair. I am cheered and fortified by the trust and by the loyalty shown me in the fourteen months I have been with you. I want to thank you all and I want to tell you that I shall always consider myself a post-graduate of the Theological Seminary, because its ideals and teachings shall always be mine."

Dr. Hertz closed his remarks with an appeal for the advancement of the cause of the younger members of the Jewish faith.

"The Young Israel has never been given a chance," he said, "not by the radical branch, the reformed, the conservative or the orthodox. It is up to us to realize our sacred duty in that regard. In behalf of my wife and myself I say farewell, and it is a difficult thing for me to say."

Among those present at the dinner last night were many who have been closely identified with Dr. Hertz's career, including several of the teachers in the seminary who aided in his instruction. Among these was Dr. Solomon Schechter, President of the seminary, to whom Dr. Hertz referred as "his best friend on earth." Others at the guest table were C. Joshua Epstein, President of the Congregation Orach Chaim; Supreme Court Justice Irving Lehman, who is affiliated with the reformed branch of the synagogue; the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes of the Portuguese Congregation, Rabbi Jacob Kohn, President of the Alumni Association of the seminary, and Samuel C. Lamport.

All of these men joined in paying their tribute to the Chief Rabbi, and at the close of the addresses Mr. Epstein, in behalf of the congregation, gave him a silver service.

"Dr. Hertz," said Mr. Epstein, "has reached the highest position of dignity open to an English-speaking orthodox Rabbi, and we feel that he will fill that position with honor to himself and to Judaism. As one man's loss is another man's gain, so our loss is England's gain."

Dr. Mendes warned Dr. Hertz that a serious problem confronted him in England. "There is a certain solemnity in a gathering of this kind," he said, "and it is our duty to show Dr. Hertz that we share with him the awful responsibility which God has put on him."

"And, Dr. Hertz, I believe you have the right spirit and that that spirit will move you to do mighty things," Dr. Mendes continued. "You will find your strength taxed to the utmost to recreate the real spirit of Judaism in the British Empire. Times have changed very much in England and very sadly. You have a hard task before you to hold aloft orthodox Judaism and to bring back those who have strayed away. You will have to face the reformed element and be shepherd of the flock. A thousand times you will be misunderstood.

"How can you do it except with patience, tact, and love? You will have to follow the example of Moses, who loved even those who slandered him; even those who hated him he loved. Can you do that? I think I have the right to say: 'God be with you and help you.' Your task is great, but God's aid is always sufficient. Be stanch and strong, be firm for the historic orthodox Judaism. No man who is a Jew is so bad as to be cast aside. Go, I say, and fight where there is fighting to be done. Go after those who have strayed away and strive to bring them back."

"To have lived to see the time when an American institution sent to the Old World a man as Chief Rabbi of the nation was well worth living for a while," said Mr. Lamport in his address. "But we can ill-afford to lose a man of Dr. Hertz's type in these times, for we feel that Dr. Hertz is the Achilles of orthodoxy in the younger Jewish congregations of to-day."

THEATRE FEDERATION DINES.

Sidney Rosenfeld Explains His Objections to "Commercial Managers."

The National Federation of Theatre Clubs celebrated its first anniversary last night with a dinner at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street. Following the dinner there was a musical programme, interspersed with remarks by Sidney Rosenfeld, the President of the federation. Mr. Rosenfeld reminded the members that at former meetings he had seen fit to abuse the commercial theatrical managers. He informed the gathering that he was expecting some of the commercial managers to be present later in the evening and would therefore keep what he might have to say until they came. However, they had not come shortly before midnight.

"The only thing I have against the commercial managers," said Mr. Rosenfeld, "is that they are commercial managers."

Among those present were Mrs. Harriet Hall Dey, President of the Woman's Press Club; Mrs. Frank Leslie, James W. Osborne, the Rev. Warren Giles, and Miss Helen Varick Boswell.

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VICHY CELESTINS

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

A New Work by Jean Sibelius Played for the First Time.

Mr. Damrosch prefaced his performance of Jean Sibelius's new symphony at the New York Symphony Society's concert yesterday afternoon with a brief statement in the nature of a warning. He was performing the symphony for the first time in America, he said, as a duty, because it was the last word in symphonic composition of a man who had previously made a recognized place. And if any did not like it, or liked it only in parts, they were to remember this fact.

The symphony, when it was heard, seemed to justify Mr. Damrosch's statement, and the opinion he added that it was the work of a man "tired of the musical effects of the past, or of what have hitherto been considered such"; also that it embodied the most extraordinary ideas of symphonic development that ever he had seen.

The symphony certainly signifies a sudden departure of its composer from all his previous musical ideals, as they have been made known in the works hitherto performed in New York. It is a few weeks since the Boston Symphony Orchestra played his first symphony here—strong, sinewy, gloomy music, showing a strong, imaginative flow, a rich, even if a harsh, expressiveness; and certainly no doubt in his own mind as to what he meant.

This new symphony seems hemmed in with doubts of the composer's own raising, uncertainties, half-hearted attempts, beginnings without issue. His themes are generally long and diffuse, though they sometimes have character. One of them strangely resembles the pastoral theme in Berlioz's "Fantastic Symphony." But they are developed with singularly little feeling for a definite result, often gropingly, tentatively; they are dropped and something else is taken up; they vanish mysteriously and leave no results. There is little constructive feeling in any of the movements—they simply expire, like a candle blown out, or, as Mr. Maxson says in his programme note, like a soap bubble, pricked. There are few attempts to build up instrumental effects. The instrumentation is very light and transparent. The themes are often presented in imitation by one and another choir, with so light a harmonic background as to give the effect of barrenness. Biting dissonances in the leading of these open voices the composer is unconcerned about. There are other "modern" effects of "whole-tone scale." The substance of these four movements is rhapsodical. The second movement begins somewhat more coherently with the feeling of a scherzo; in a rhythmically striking theme for the oboe, but the mists soon gather around it. In the third there is a strong and eloquent passage of a more determinate character, but it, too, "dies and makes no sign." The work leaves an impression on a first hearing of something vague, shadowy, elusive, not to say inconsequential. Whether it is truly the realization of a more definite purpose than was to be heard in it yesterday perhaps greater familiarity with it would disclose.

Mr. Arthur Hartmann, a violinist who has been heard in New York, but not recently, played Mozart's concerto for violin in E flat with taste and skill, but in a style rather limited and subdued beyond what the character of the work required. He played with correct intonation and with a tone somewhat small, but not unpleasing in quality. The programme began with the ballet music, "Les Petits Riens," by Mozart. Mr. Damrosch was the first to play in New York a few years ago.

A JOINT SONATA RECITAL.

Messrs. Barrere and Consolo in Music for Flute and Piano.

There was an unusual charm in the "joint sonata recital" of flute and piano music given last evening in the Belasco Theatre by George Barrere and Ernesto Consolo. Yet it was evident that in the hands of players less skilled than these two admirable artists the results would have been very different—much more monotonous and much more tiresome. They played a sonata in A by Bach, Schubert's "Introduction et Variations Concertantes," Op. 160, and a sonata by Gabriel Pierne. Bach's sonata, with all the lightness and grace that are adapted for the flute, has yet the unmistakable richness of content and fullness of contrapuntal structure that are his. Mr. Barrere's delightful playing of the flute part, of limpid fluency and exquisite phrasing, was matched by Mr. Consolo's crisp delivery of the part originally intended for the harpsichord, which he played in a style appropriate to it, especially in the contrast of loud and soft, or "echo" effects, of which the eighteenth century was so fond.

Schubert's set of variations is among the several that he wrote for instruments based on the melody of one or another of his songs. This is based on the song "'s rock'ne Blumen." He was an ingenious writer of variations of a sort that is now rather left behind. There are many in this set, a few of which might have been left out, for they verge on the commonplace. But as a whole they have a half-faded charm, such as Debussy rudely compared (speaking of other compositions of Schubert) to old maids' bits of lace tucked away in a bureau drawer in lavender. They were pleasant to hear, played with so much artistic skill.

YSAYE AT METROPOLITAN.

De Pasquale and Jorn Also Heard—Three Other Concerts.

Several concerts were offered to the concertgoer last evening. At the Metropolitan Opera House Eugen Ysaye played. His programmed numbers were Bruch's second concerto and Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole." Mme. Bernice de Pasquale sang the Polonaise from "Mignon," in English. She also sang the "Charming Bird" air from "The Pearl of Brazil." Mr. Jörn sang the well known tenor airs from "L'Africaine" and "Pagliacci," The orchestra was under the direction of Mr. Rothmeyer.

At Aeolian Hall the New York Plectrum Orchestra, under the direction of Valentine Abt, gave its fourth concert. The soloists were H. Bracken Dye, organist; Giovanni Lafemina, tenor; Amedeo de Filippis, mandolinist, and Miss Wilma Hultgren-Hillberg, accompanist.

At Rumford Hall Howard Brockway, pianist, and Ludwig Marum, violinist, gave the last of their ensemble concerts. The programme included Beethoven's sonata for violin and piano, Op. 23, A minor; Dvorak's sonatina, Op. 100, G major, and Richard Strauss's sonata for violin and piano.

Miss Dorothy Toye, a singer, who sings both tenor and soprano, gave a concert at the Eltinge Theatre. She was assisted by Leo Schulz, 'cellist, and Charles Gilbert Spross at the piano.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony and Schulz's American Overture Played.

The programme of the Philharmonic Society yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall was popular in its nature, although it included Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony. The proceedings of the afternoon began with the overture of "Cosi Fan Tutte," which is not often heard in the concert halls. The Beethoven symphony preceded the intermission, after which several numbers were performed.

First there was Rheinberger's "Vision," an inconsequential organ piece, which has been arranged for orchestra by A. Walter Kramer; then Victor Herbert's very clever orchestral transcription of Rubinstein's tuneful twenty-second Kamennoi-Ostrow portrait; then Liszt's A major concerto for piano, played extremely well by Mr. Ganz. Sometimes it seems as if this work were heard rather often in New York.

Finally the orchestra, Leo Schulz conducting, gave a performance of Mr. Schulz's "American Festival Overture," written for and played at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904. There is a reminiscence of "Yankee Doodle" in this overture, but the tone is arranged in so solemn a fashion that it loses its original character and becomes almost unrecognizable. Otherwise there is nothing specifically American in the make-up of the piece, which is very long, and in which themes are repeated to a tiresome degree.

Emma Trentini to Close.

Arthur Hammerstein announces the close of the engagement of Emma Trentini in "The Firefly," at the Casino Theatre, with the performance of March 15. It is also said that it is the present intention of Mlle. Trentini to forsake the field of light opera at the end of her appearance in "The Firefly," which will be on tour next season, and return to Italy to re-enter grand opera.

ORGANIZED CHARITY HAD RECORD YEAR

Society's Annual Report Shows That Help Was Extended to 6,713 Families.

SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE

200,000 Cases Listed to Aid Workers—Great Progress in the Children's Courts.

The thirtieth annual report issued today by the Charity Organization Society shows that the society in the year just past helped 700 more families than in the year previous. The report gives a detailed survey of the work done by the society in all its various branches.

This is the table showing the number of families helped by the organization since 1905 under care of its various districts:

Year.	Total.	Average per month.
1905-06	2,259	921
1906-07	3,336	1,228
1907-08	5,773	1,881
1908-09	6,219	2,156
1909-10	5,387	1,851
1910-11	6,072	2,061
1911-12	6,713	2,255

The average number of families under care of the society each month last year was higher than ever before, showing an increase of 11 per cent. over the preceding year. The number of visits made to families under care, 56,584, increased 3 per cent.

In explaining the large increase in the number of persons assisted by the society, however, the report says:

"During the years of the financial depression, destitution and suffering greatly increased and the service of the society was correspondingly extended. The volume of work during this period reached its high mark in 1908-09. In the following year the number of families under care decreased, though it did not fall to the total for the year 1905-06 preceding the panic. As stated in the annual report for 1909-10:

Expansion of Usefulness.

"'This is not because of a permanent increase in the number of persons in need of help in the city, but because the Charity Organization Society is reaching persons who in former years would not willingly have come for help to organized charity or who would not have thought of doing so. The expansion has been in two directions, both below and above the social and economic level of the bulk of our cases in the past. More families in which there are grave moral faults and discouraging traits of character have been brought to our attention in the last few years. On the other hand, families in relatively comfortable circumstances are coming in increasing numbers for some special kind of assistance, most frequently in connection with illness. These tendencies are welcomed as proof of confidence in the methods of the society, and because they give opportunity for increased usefulness.'"

The report tells of the establishment of a new Social Service Exchange intended not only for the convenience of the society, but also for the service of the community in enabling all who wish to learn the facts concerning any needy cases they are desirous of helping. The central feature of the Social Service Exchange is the catalogue of names and addresses of all the families under the care of those agencies which make use of it. There is a card bearing the name and address of each family, on which is written also the names of all the organizations that have been or are in touch with the family and that have available knowledge concerning it.

"The Social Service Exchange," says the report, "now contains the names of more than 200,000 individuals and families, and there is assurance of such co-operation as will at least double this registration during the coming year.

"The use of the exchange is not restricted to representatives of organized agencies. Any interested individual, as well as any society, about to give assistance to a family should first of all make inquiry, preferably by telephone, of the Social Service Exchange. Instantly the names of all agencies already acquainted with the family would become known. Each of these agencies would, in turn, be notified of the new inquiry. All concerned would then have notice of the opportunity to share their information and plans, and to make such new plans as the occasion might require.

"The general use of the Social Service Exchange will tend completely to safeguard the privacy of the families whose names are registered. Duplication of investigation will be avoided. A family under the continuing and sufficient care of one organization will be protected against the undesirable and unintentional invasion of its home by another society, and from the confusion and distraction of the conflicting plans of agencies not in co-operation. The social agencies in the community will surely profit by a saving of time, effort, and money by interchange of experience and by closer relationships."

Helping the Courts.

Marked progress is noted in the report in the work of the committee on criminal courts. The past year, it declares, has been one of definite accomplishment, of strengthening relations, of broader appreciation of the newer ideals of social justice, of a changed point of view on the part of the courts—"it is not too much to say, of the dawn of a new era in the treatment of the minor offender." On this point the report says:

"It has seen the practical abolition of the system of fining women of the street, that ancient evil, preposterous in its inner significance, but an evil that still prevails in nearly all other American cities; the year has seen the beginning of a proper system of identification of convicted offenders, thus making possible their rational treatment by the separation of the first offender from the chronic 'rounder'; through this step the door has been opened to a more humane treatment of inebriates and a more intelligent grappling with the problem of vagrancy; ultimately it will make possible the treatment of each offender with relation to what will restore him to his position as a useful member of society or keep him as such: not punishment, but rehabilitation.

"The year has seen the development of the work in the Children's Court by leaps and bounds. In the words of Justice Hoyt of that court: 'The last eight months' advance has been far greater than any similar advance in any previous eight years.'"

MISS IRMA HERZ A BRIDE.

Her Marriage to Leo Rinestein of California is Celebrated at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 2.—In Touro Synagogue this afternoon, in the presence of relatives and friends, Miss Irma Herz, daughter of Lazar Herz of Newport, and Leo Rinestein of New York and San Francisco were married by Cantor Julius Bloch. The bride wore white crepe de chine trimmed with pink rosebuds, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Following the ceremony a supper was served at the bride's home.

Mr. and Mrs. Rinestein went to New York to-night, and will go to San Francisco, returning to Newport for the Summer. They will make their home in New York.

Albert Schwarz of San Francisco and the Misses Fannie Levy, Alice Johnson and Helen Schneider of New York accompanied the bridal party to New York.

James G. Wentzes to Entertain.

Mr. and Mrs. James Griswold Wentz will give a musicale this evening in their home, 335 West End Avenue. They will receive alone. Those who will contribute to the evening's entertainment are Miss Mary Mitchell, Miss Golden Gardner, Gostave Borde, singers, and Miss Margaret Crawford and John Murray Anderson, who will give a group of old English dances in costume.

POLICE STOP SUNDAY SHOW

Harris Theatre Had Invited Guests—Play Given After Midnight.

Inspector Gillen, the new head of the Third Inspection District, and twenty of his men, descended upon the Harris Theatre in West Forty-second Street at 7 o'clock last night, where a Sunday night performance of the "Master Mind," a melodrama, was to have been held. Inspector Gillen informed the management that he would not permit the doors of the theatre to be opened, and that if persons were admitted to the theatre arrests would be made.

Outside the theatre a large throng of well-dressed men and women clamored loudly for admittance, and vented their indignation on the police for barring them from the playhouse.

It was to have been a professional performance. No tickets were sold, and 1,100 invitations had been sent out by the management, principally to actors and their friends. Inspector Gillen learned yesterday about the performance, and he notified the management yesterday that he would not allow the play to go on, as it was a violation of the Sunday law governing amusements.

When the Inspector, with Capt. Ivers of the West Thirty-fifth Street Police Station and his men arrived at the theatre, the actors were in their make-up, all ready to go upon the stage, and everything was in readiness for the expected large audience. The Inspector told Alfred P. Hamberg, the manager, if an attempt was made to produce the play arrests would follow.

He then stationed uniformed and plain clothes men in front of the house to stop patrons from entering it.

Mr. Hamberg said there was no reason why the performance should not be held. Other theatres in West Forty-second Street were allowed to run, he observed, and he thought he was being unjustly discriminated against by the Inspector.

"We are not giving the play to make money," said he. "No tickets were sold. A great many of our professional friends wished to see the play. We thought it would be a good idea to have the performance to-night that they might have an opportunity of gratifying their desires, and we wished to give it simply as a form of courtesy to these professional friends."

Inspector Gillen said that the Sunday law governing theatrical performances prohibited the shifting of scenes and the changing of costumes. A large sign was hung out in front of the theatre last night saying the police had prohibited the play and that it would be produced at midnight. This was done, and the attendance was good.

Dearden Exalted Ruler of Elks.

Arthr V. Dearden was elected Exalted Ruler of the New York Lodge of Elks at the annual election in the Elks' rooms, 108 West Forty-third Street, last night. Dearden, who has been a member of the New York lodge for about eight years, is one of the youngest members ever elected Exalted Ruler.

THE REV. G.W.DUMBELL DEAD

He Was Rector at St. James's Church, Goshen, and Was 81 Years Old.

The Rev. Dr. George William Dumbell, rector of St. James's Church at Goshen, N. Y., died at his home in Gosnen on Saturday. He was 81 years old, and a native of the Isle of Man.

Before going to Goshen Dr. Dumbell had held pastorates at St. Philip's Church, Palestine, Texas; St. Paul's, Chattanooga, Tenn., and St. Peter's, Sherbrook, Canada. He was educated at the Rugby School and the University of Cambridge, England, and received the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1892. He married twice, and ten of his children are living.

Charles Greenleaf Wood Dead.

Charles Greenleaf Wood, Director of the Williston, Knight Company, and former Treasurer of the Vera Cruz & Pacific Railroad Company, died yesterday in his home, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, aged 61 years. He leaves his wife, who was Miss May Knight, daughter of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Knight of Massachusetts. Mr. Wood was Treasurer of the Vera Cruz & Pacific road from 1898 to 1903. He retired from active business when he resigned in 1903, and spent most of his time in travel. He was also a member of the Players Club, and was a descendant of an old Boston family.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY C. GARRISON, who spent fifty years of his life as an officer of the law, died in Swedesboro Saturday night at the age of 78 years. Garrison began as a County Constable, later became Deputy Sheriff, and finally Sheriff of Gloucester County. For years he was a Deputy United States Marshal. It was said of him that he made more arrests than any other one man in the State.

ISAAC WILLIAMS, 63 years old, a retired flour merchant and member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Saturday at his home, 583 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

DANIEL TRAVIS, 73 years old, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Daniel Blank, 22 Hawthorne Street, Orange, N. J.

LORENZO D. FOWLER, Newark agent for the Bankers' Life Insurance Company, is dead of heart disease at the Hotel Navarre, in that city.

EMILE MEYER, 66 years old, proprietor of the Rouclere House, Ridgewood, N. J., died on Friday night.

WILLIAM W. COTTINGHAM, said to have been the oldest public school Superintendent in point of service in the United States, died at Easton, Penn., on Saturday at the age of 88 years. For sixty years he had been Superintendent at Easton.

ELIZABETH MUTCH, 81 years old, widow of Joseph Mutch, is dead at her home in Nutley, N. J.

DANIEL K. SACKER, a hatter, who formerly lived at Norwalk, Conn., died on Thursday at his home, 66 Valley Street, Orange, N. J.

Mrs. MARGARET SULLIVAN, 64 years old, of South Orange, N. J., died at her home on Friday.

JOHN W. SECOR, 69 years old, for forty-five years connected with The Sun, died on Saturday of pneumonia at his home, 58 West 105th Street.

WILLIAM WHITE, 71 years old, a member of an old Philadelphia family, grandson of Bishop William White, first Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, died at his home, 245 South Sixteenth Street, in that city, on Saturday.

Lieut. Col. Sir JOCELINE FITZROY BAGOT, member of Parliament from Westmoreland, died on Saturday in London.

Mrs. FRANCES H. UNDERHILL, a descendant of Hans Hansen Bergen, who came to this country in 1638, died on Saturday at the home of her son, John G. Underhill, 1,100 Dean Street, Brooklyn. She was a daughter of John T. Bergen, Police Commissioner, who put down the draft riots here.

THOMAS J. SIMCOX, who was in the leather business, died on Saturday at his home, 107 West 136th Street, at the age of 42 years.

WILLIAM BUSH, for many years in the hardware business here, died on Saturday at Charlotte, N. C., at the age of 62 years.

JOST MOLLER, 71 years old, son of the late Jost Moller, one of the pioneer sugar manufacturers of this city, died on Saturday at his home, 670 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM PHILLIP BRUNS, a retired grocer, died on Thursday at his home, 157 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn.

NATHAN G. PARSONS, formerly proprietor of a dyeing establishment, died on Thursday at his home, 614 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn.

CHARLES FROST, of Frost, Black & Co., furniture dealers, died on Thursday of apoplexy at his home, 827 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

EDWARD QUIGLEY, a member of the Kane Democratic Club of the Third District, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 562 Hicks Street, Brooklyn.

FREDERICK EFFLER, a retired cigar manufacturer, died on Thursday at his home, 274 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of 77 years.

HENRY SCHROEDER, a retired wholesale coal dealer, died on Friday at his home, 83 Morton Street, Brooklyn.

LOUIS DEJONGE, Jr., of the firm of Louis Dejonge & Co., paper manufacturers, at 73 Duane Street, died last Friday at San Remo, Italy. He was a Trustee of the Staten Island Savings Bank and lived in Stapleton, S. I.

FRANKLIN ELSWORTH VAN NESS, a member of the Newark Shade Tree Commission, is dead at his home, Third and Belleville Avenues, Newark. He was 60 years old. For many years Mr. Van Ness had a brokerage office in Wall Street.

WILLIAM SULLIVAN, 71 years old, a customs officer here, died yesterday in the Roosevelt Hospital from a complication of diseases. His home was at 150 West 106th Street.

HENRY HEBER TEN BROECK, 72 years old, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, M. G. Thompson, 25 Wildwood Terrace, Glenridge, N. J. Mr. Ten Broeck was for a number of years connected with the Credit Exchange of New York.

Mrs. MINNIE C. EDMINSTER, an old resident of Brooklyn, died in that borough yesterday at her home, 378A Gates Avenue. Mrs. Edminster was the widow of Frank S. Edminster.

ASSAILS THE MAYOR FOR VICE AND GRAFT

The Rev. Dr. Iglehart Says Enforcement of Law Would Have Stopped It All.

SUNDAY SALOON NO REMEDY

Mayor Is Right, He Says, in Saying He Could Take Two Good Men and Clean Up the City.

To a meeting of several hundred men at the Harlem Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart, one of the leaders of the New York Methodist conference, critized Mayor Gaynor, the police, graft, crime, Commissioner Waldo and others, and drew rounds of applause.

"The patience of the people of New York," said he, "has long since been worn out at the riot of vice and crime in New York City, first, at the incompetency of municipal administration that could make such abominable moral conditions possible, and second, at the amateur and even puerile plans proposed for remedying the evils. Mayor Gaynor, not lacking ability or right intention, has made the fatal mistake of undertaking a lenient or rather non-enforcement of law against the institutions that breed vice and crime and against the hordes that support them, and the well-nigh universal carnival of crime in the city is the natural result of the non-enforcement of law by the head of the municipality. No creature or institution can live without a head or have intelligent action unless directed by that head.

"A murder every other day in the year and in some months every day, bombs thrown almost daily, wrecking buildings and killing people, twenty-two burglaries a day, gunmen reay to kill for from $50 to $100, 10,000 licensed and 3,000 unlicensed saloons making no pretence to obey the law, would all be impossible if the administration of the city had any grip or force whatever. Mayor Gaynor's dullness of apprehension with reference to the situation is incomprehensible. He has insisted all along that no city in the world was better governed, that New York was never better governed than now, that he and Waldo had abolished graft and with a few exceptions everything was serene. The trouble is that the Mayor is almost the only man among the 4,000,000 of people who holds that opinion.

"Who cares for the opinion of Mayor Gaynor or Police Commissioner Waldo, given to the Wagner Committee or any other committee, about the remedies for the present evil in New York, for which they are themselves responsible? Mayor Gaynor says that he could take two good men and clean up the city. So do we think. What a pity it is that Mayor Gaynor and Waldo had not become that committee of two at the start and made such a condition or the necessity of investigating committees unnecessary.

"Graft and non-enforcement of law are synonyms. The enforcement of law by Mayor Gaynor would have stopped every penny of graft. Not a single cent could have been gotten from gamblers, saloonkeepers, or other institutions of vice if the law had been enforced.

"For fifteen years so-called moralists have claimed that a Sunday open saloon would cure every wrong; that it would stop graft, wipe out Raines law hotels, and bring untold blessings. No suggestion was ever more ridiculous.

"Under Gaynor's administration we have had universal Sunday opening. Has it cured any evil? Has it not been the parent of many crimes? The Mayor only asked that there be outward order and decency. To make Sunday opening certain the Mayor forbade a policeman in uniform to go in a saloon for evidence, and forbade the plain-clothes men to enter it for evidence, and the policemen and the whole city understood that the back-room sale in saloons was not to be interfered with.

"The sale of law is a terrible thing. It is far from a harmless thing for the head of a great city to give away the State law to the institutions that are counted dangerous to every city and nation.

"Fortunately, the real cure for the evils is illustrated in Whitman's intelligent and fearless enforcement of the law. Graft and lawlessness hide their hideous faces in the presence of the majesty and mastery of a just law and a fearless and upright officer.

"The spineless officers insist that the law against Sunday liquor selling cannot be enforced. It is enforced to the letter in Philadelphia, which is as large as Manhattan Borough, and also in Boston, where the foreign population is very large."

PRINCESS THEATRE READY.

House for One-Act Plays to Open Next Monday Night.

The Princess Theatre, in Thirty-ninth Street, east of Broadway, just opposite Maxine Elliott's Theatre, will be opened for its first performance, with four one-act plays, one week from to-night. The new theatre is the smallest in the city among those that rank as first class, its capacity of 298 coming just under that of the Little Theatre. Its policy will be distinct from that of any other playhouse in its devotion to one-act plays and short novelties, reproducing the Grand Guignol of Paris in New York.

There is no balcony. In its stead a mezzanine provides a group of loges, from each of which there is an unobstructed view of the stage. Economy of space has been rigidly adhered to, the dressing rooms and property rooms being located above the auditorium, instead of above the stage. An innovation will be the employment of a woman treasurer. In addition to the theatre, the building will house the offices of Comstock & Gest, Inc., and the enterprises of F. Ray Comstock. The latter is manager of the theatre, which was incorporated by Lee Shubert, William A. Brady, and Arch Selwyn.

Marie Dressler at Weberfields.

The Shuberts announce the close on Saturday of the engagement of "The Man With Three Wives," which will be succeeded at Weber & Fields's Music Hall by Marie Dressler's "All-Star Gambol," opening on March 10. "The Man With Three Wives" will go immediately Boston for an engagement. Miss Dressler's entertainment will be along the general lines of that which was offered at the West End Theatre last week, but there will be important additions and alterations. Throughout the engagement of the "All-Star Gambol" there will be four matinées, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Edmund Gerson in Hospital.

Edmund Gerson is in the J. Hood Wright Hospital in a weak condition, suffering from kidney trouble. Mr. Gerson, who is 64 years old, was well known in the profession as a manager. He was in charge of the May Robson company in "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," when he was stricken on Dec. 28, and returned to his home here at 60 West 104th Street. In the early '80s he was with the Kiralfys when "The Black Crook," "Around the World in Eighty Days," and other well-known old-time successes were staged. For the past twelve years he has been connected with the Sire Brothers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Laura Hamilton will play the role of Olivia in "The Man With Three Wives" at Weber & Field's Music Hall beginning to-night.

Maurice Elvey, Granville Barker's representative in America, will present a new comedy called "Marriage" for a trial performance in a few weeks, the members of the "Fanny's First Play" company, of which he is the manager, appearing in the piece.

Arthur Stanford has been engaged as leading man for Blanche Ring in "When Claudia Smiles," for which Harry Conor and Emma Janvier have also been obtained by Frederic McKay.

H. H. Frazee announces the last weeks of the run of "Fine Feathers" at the Astor, where the Eugene Walter play is now in the third month of its engagement.

Klaw & Erlanger have donated the use of the Liberty Theatre for the annual benefit of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, which is scheduled for Sunday night, March 10.

Pupils of the Clara de Hirsch Home for Immigrant Girls, 320 Second Avenue, will be the guests of William Morris at Wonderland tomorrow afternoon.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FRIEDMANN.—Feb. 24, to Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Friedmann, a daughter

AUERHAHN.—Feb. 25, 2,118 Anthony Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Auerhahn, a son

GOLDSTEIN.—Feb. 27, 1,884 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldstein, a son.

HILL.—Feb. 28, Mamaroneck, to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hill, a son.

HOENIG.—Feb. 28, 617 West 127th St., to Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hoenig, a daughter.

LEMBERGER.—Feb. 28, 569 West 150th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Lemberger, a son.

LEVIN.—March 1, 1,431 Madison Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Levin, a son.

McPHERSON.—Feb. 28, 56 Lake St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. McPherson, a daughter.

SINGER.—Feb. 24, 534 West 179th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Singer, a daughter.

VOGEL.—Feb. 28, 125 East 101st St., to Mr. and Mrs. W. Vogel, a daughter.

Engaged.

ADDIS—GOTTLIEB.—Anna Gottlieb to Samuel A. Addis.

ARKIN—WEISS.—Etta Weiss to Morris Arkin.

BERGER—SOLOMON.—Rose Solomon to Lester Berger.

BLAU—FEIGENBAUM.—Nettie Feigenbaum to Irving M. Blau.

BLUSTEIN — CARENTHAL.—Freda Carenthal to Dave Blustein.

BODENHEIMER—MAY.—Belle May to Edward Bodenheimer.

ELLERSTEIN—KERNER.—Leone Kerner to Nathaniel Ellerstein.

ENDEL—GOLDENBERG.—Grace Goldenberg to Irving Endel.

FAUER—SCHWARTZ.—Ruth Schwartz to Samuel W. Fauer.

GILBERT—CHARLES.—Frances Charles to Samuel C. Gilbert.

GOLDBERG—MINER.—Rose Miner to Morris Goldberg.

GREEN — GOLDBERG.—Birdie Goldberg to Harry Green.

HALPER—BACHRACH.—Jennie Bachrach to Charles S. Halper.

HANDMAN—KEMLER.—Anna Kemler to Nathan Handman.

HARWOOD—LEVY.—Florence B. Levy to H. Harry Harwood.

HIRSHFELD—ROHM.—Ada Rohm to Harry A. Hirshfeld.

IGSTAEDTER—BAYER.—Alice Bayer to Oscar Igstaedter.

JOHNSON — PELZER. — Gertrude Pelzer to Medrick Johnson, Jr.

KESSLER—COHEN.—Hattie Cohen to Mannie Kessler.

KORNFELD—BENJAMIN. — Gertrude Benjamin to Jacob Kornfeld.

LIPSKY—LEFKOWITZ.—Irene Lefkowitz to Murray I. Lipsky.

LOWENBAUM—FRANK.—Etta Frank to Uriel M. Lowenbaum.

LOWENTHAL—MORGANSTERN.—Hilda Morganstern to William Lowenthal.

MARGOLISH—FEDER.—Theresa R. Feder to Ralph M. Margolish.

MARKS—FRANKEL.—Esther Frankel to Abram Marks.

MEYERS—HIRSCH.—Pauline Hirsch to Jesse Meyers.

NEWMAN—FRIEDMAN.—Belle Freedman to Milton Newman.

PARRILL—MILLER.—Flora Miller to Morris S. Parrill.

PLAUT—HIRSCH.—Miriam Hirsch to Robert Plaut.

RASHKIS—WOLFE.—Teresa F. Wolfe to Morris Rashkis.

ROSENBLUTH — ROSENBLUTH. — Mamie Rosenbluth to Dr. Tobias Rosenbluth.

SACHS—WORMS.—Florence Worms to Abe Sachs.

SCHWARTZ—HAHN.—Jannette Hahn to Nathan Schwartz.

SCHMIDT—MILLER.—Grace Miller to Godfred Schmidt.

SOBEL — DEUTSCHMEISTER. — Emma Deutschmeister to Alexander Sobel.

WEISS—BERKOWITZ.—Carrie Berkowitz to Samuel A. Weiss.

Married.

McDONNELL—HARRISON.—In Napies, Italy, on February 26, 1913, the Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, youngest brother of the Earl of Antrim, to Ethel Henry Harrison, younger daughter of the late Major Alexander Henry and Mrs. Davis of La Floridiana, Naples, and London, England, and sister of the late lamented Lady Fletcher Moulton of London.

STIMSON—TURNURE.—On Saturday, March 1, 1913, by the Rev. Neilson P. Carey, Elizabeth Harrison Turnure to Frederick J. Stimson.

Died.

ABLOWICH.—On March 2, Alfred Ablowich, beloved husband of Rachel and father of Jack, Benjamin, Milton, and Mrs. C. T. Silver. Funeral from his late residence, 220 West 98th St., Tuesday, March 4, 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

ADAMSON.—Maria E., beloved wife of David Adamson, on March 1. Funeral services at her late residence, 3,159 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, corner 205th St., on Tuesday, March 4, at 3 P. M.

ABRAHAMS.—Samuel H., Thursday, Feb. 27, at his residence, 825 East 161st St. Funeral Friday, Feb. 28. Buried at Mount Carmel, Brooklyn.

AUTEN.—At sea, March 1,

DEMAREE BAFFLES DALLAS BATSMEN

Young Giant Pitcher Doesn't Allow a Hit in Five Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 2.—Cooper and Demaree were the leading lights in the game this afternoon between the Giants and Dallas, which the National League champions won by a score of 7 to 0. Demaree pitched the first five innings, and not a hit was made off him. Having good control, he cut the corners of the plate so accurately as to baffle the local hitters. Only two men reached first during his era on the slab, and none reached second.

Only one ball was hit outside the diamond off Demaree. That single drive past the confines of the infield did not become a base hit because of the smart fielding of young Cooper. Cooper raced in on the drive, took it on the first bound and threw the batter out at first base, Thorpe making a nice pickup. Cooper was in the limelight on another occasion, when he blocked a smash near the foul line, and, with a perfect throw to second, nipped the runner, who was trying to stretch the hit into a double and reckoned not on the prowess of Cooper's arm.

Cooper also made one of the Giants' slim output of hits and bore home three runs. Bader had no trouble shutting out Dallas in his four innings, although not as effective as his predecessor. The game was played in a cold wind and the weather conditions did not make for hustle or ginger.

The batting was weak on both sides, but the Giants didn't need many hits. Between bases on balls and safeties they reached first often enough to bring their base-running tactics into play, and the combination brought them to the plate frequently. They kept moving on the bases and drew throws which went wild, the Dallas pitchers contributing most of the wild pegs. In vain efforts to pick runners off second base the local pitchers three times heaved the ball to the outfield. The New York squad returned to Marlin to-night. The score:

DALLAS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Duncan, rf.	4	0	0	0	0	Groh, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
Tullos, 3b.	4	0	1	3	0	Cooper, rf.	3	2	1	1	0
Weiler, 2b.	4	0	1	2	0	Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	1	5
Sh'field, lf.	4	0	0	2	0	Burns, lf.	2	2	1	0	0
Grubbs, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1	Thorpe, 1b.	4	0	1	14	1
Boone, ss.	3	0	0	2	1	Jc'bson, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
Allen, 1b.	3	0	0	8	0	Stock, 3b.	3	1	0	1	5
Marsh'l, c.	3	0	2	6	4	Hartley, c.	2	0	0	7	1
Pate, p.	0	0	0	1	2	Demaree, p.	1	1	0	0	1
Huenke, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Bader, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Ratliff, p.	1	0	0	0	2						
Total.	30	0	4	24	14	Total.	25	7	4	27	17

Errors—Stock, (2,) Grubbs, Marshall, Pate, (3,) Huenke, (2.)

Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	.	.	7

First base on errors—Dallas, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—Dallas, 4; New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Pate, 1; off Huenke, 5; off Ratliff, 1; off Demaree, 1. Struck out—By Huenke, 3; by Ratliff, 1; by Demaree, 4; by Bader, 3. Two-base hit—Marshall. Sacrifice hit—Jacobson. Stolen bases—Cooper, (2,) Burns, Thorpe, Jacobson, Stock. Hit by pitched ball—By Pate, (Groh.) Hits—Off Pate, 2 in three innings; off Huenke, 2 in three innings; off Ratliff, none in two innings; off Demaree, none in five innings; off Bader, 4 in four innings. Umpire—Mr. Torrey. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

PLAYER ASSAULTS OFFICIAL.

O'Hare of Celtic Soccer Team Hits Referee Welch, and Trouble Follows.

Because the referee ordered off the field one of his teammates in a game, O'Hare, centre half back for the New York Celtics, hit him in the face, which caused a great commotion and broke up the championship game between the St. George Football Club and the New York Celtics, played at McNulty's Field yesterday afternoon. There is great rivalry between the two teams, and it was evident from the start that trouble was brewing. In the first half the St. George contingent won the toss and ran up three goals in quick order.

In the second period Valentine at inside left for the Saints was tearing down the field with the ball when he was intercepted by Duffy. Valentine then fell to the ground, and he told the referee, William Welch, that Duffy struck him. The referee cautioned Duffy. A few minutes later Valentine was again the centre of attraction, and he was laid low by Waters, on the full back line. Referee Welch, after this act, ordered Waters from the game. A howl was heard from the Celtic camp, and the players swarmed about the referee. Welch was obdurate, and while telling the Captain of the Celtics the rules of the game O'Hare struck Welch in the face and knocked him down. The St. George faction resented this, and but for some cooler heads there would have been a general mix-up. Quiet was finally restored, but the game was ordered stopped, and Referee Welch awarded the game to the St. George team. The New York Celtics will, however, appeal at the next meeting of the league.

The trouble did not cease when the game was called, and many of the Celtic followers followed the referee out of the grounds and threatened im. He was escorted by the St. George team to the clubhouse.

John Campbell, Secretary of the New York State League, said last night he would try his best at a meeting to have the members of the New York Celtic team barred from playing any more football in the metropolitan district.

MANY CHAMPIONS ENTERED.

American and Canadian Title Holders After New Indoor Honors.

Lovers of foot racing are promised one of the greatest series of special races ever witnessed in this city on Thursday night at Madison Square Garden when the indoor championships are decided. The calibre of the men that have entered and the splendid work the majority of them have shown in board floor competition this season are indications that more than one record is in danger of being wiped off the books. Probably the race that will attract the greatest attention will be the 600-yard run, in which the six greatest middle distance runners in the world will meet, namely, Meredith, Sheppard, Davenport, Halpin, Kiviat and Frick.

The two-mile championship, in which Hannes Kolehmainen, the great Finnish champion, has been made the favorite should furnish one of the greatest races of its kind ever run on a board floor. He will have to be in his best form to lead home such sterling runners as Billy Kramer of the Long Island A. C., Oscar Hedlund of the Boston A. A., and Louis Scott of the South Paterson A. C. Some of the other champions who will be seen in action are Drew, Leyer, Burns, Marceau, Bonsib, Baker, McGrath, McDonald, Beatty, Platt and Ben Adams, Goehring, Eller, Wendell, Mitchell, Dukes, Gifford, Ryan, Jennings, Plant, McHugh, Stephenson, Clark, Erickson, Happeny, Foster, Murphy, Rice, Jacobs, and Cloughen.

Union Boat Club's Title.

Defeating the Metropolitan Rowing Club in six straight games yesterday, the Union Boat Club players clinched the championship of the Harlem Navy Handball League. The games, which were played on the Union court, were slow and one-sided. The Metropolitan Captain split up his teams so that the players lost the benefit of the excellent team work which they had acquired during the previous part of the tourney. This accounts for the poor showing made by Metropolitan. Hayden and Britz, the Union Junior team, gave a splendid exhibition of team work.

Hudson and Nassau met on the Nassau court. The teams were well matched throughout, and the play was fast from start to finish. Lone Star experienced little difficulty in making a clean sweep in its series with the Nonparells on the Lone Star court. Next Sunday's games will end the tournament.

The scores:

Metropolitan—Murphy and Weston, 4—15; Walsh and Metz, 7—2; Hines and Quinn, 11—16.

Union—Lyons and Kirby, 21—21; Beery and Ryan, 21—21; Hayden and Britz, 21—21.

Hudson—Kunz and Cunneen, 10—20; G. Heusler and De Witt, 21—21; Kurtz and Lee, 12—7.

Nassau—Holmes and O'Connor, 21—21; Kohler and Conkling, 12—3; Stivers and Borchers, 21—21.

Nonparell—Pacini and Uttley, 5—6; Schwartz and Palmer, 5—10; Kennaugh and Coughlin, 5—16.

Lone Star—Schwab and Greenberg (first game,) and Rosenthal (second game,) 21—21; Feyser and Selxas, 21—21; F. Lilienthal and Liebtenstadter, 21—21.

Standing of the clubs:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Union	17	7	Nassau	14	40
Metropolitan	20	15	Nonparell	14	40
Lone Star	30	18	Hudson	12	42

PLAYERS SUPERSTITIOUS.

Manager Frank Chance Tells Why He Always Rides in berth No. 13.

BY FRANK L. CHANCE.

Superstition plays a major part in baseball, the same as on the high seas and back of the footlights. It's a well-known fact that sailors fall hard for numerous jinxes and the same holds in the case of theatrical performers. That ball players have their own set ideas in this particular line isn't unusual to those who engage in the game, and I don't mind stating my personal views on the matter.

Ever since I broke into professional baseball I insisted upon occupying lower berth No. 13 when traveling and, strangely, I have never been in any serious train wrecks. Of course, there's bound to be a certain amount of rough-riding at times and frequently trains I have been riding on have jumped the tracks, but never with disastrous results.

Perhaps the lower 13 served as a jinx-killer. On several occasions, when it was impossible to engage the lower 13, I have been forced to carry the superstitious notion to the extreme by taking a state room on the door of which I chalked 13. At any rate, the number so frequently dodged by the average traveler has been a lucky charm to me, and I shall always insist that the custom continue.

Possibly no other ball club in the country ever boasted as many superstitious fellows as the Chicago Cubs, and during the fifteen years that I was playing with that club I learned a lot about the different eccentricities of the players who helped to win four National League championships and two world's titles in seven years' fighting. For instance, I frequently heard queries from fans who wondered at the soiled undershirt that Harry Steinfeldt so often wore. Not that Harry didn't believe in patronizing the club laundress, but it was simply a superstition with him. He was strong for the notion that bad luck surely would overtake the team if, during the midst of a great winning streak, he would doff the soiled shirt to don one of immaculate color.

In batting practice before a game the general belief is that if you are not hitting the ball hard or up in the air, you will be able to connect solidly and cleanly during the contest. In many cases I have seen players drive two or three balls hard and on a line and then go to the bench and refuse to bat any more, asserting that they wanted to "save the blows for the game."

In going to the different parks in the cars a funeral is always considered a bad sign. The same applies to a cripple unless you toss him a coin.

A wagonload of empty barrels is regarded by all players as a good omen. Oftentimes a play has gone a mile out of his way to purchase something and that afternoon victory perched upon the shoulders of his comrades. That same player invariably repeats the roundabout hike the following day just for luck.

Keep your eyes glued to a man when the inning is over. If the preceding inning was a good one for his team watch him go over and be particular to find the same spot to lay down his glove. I recall an incident in my career with the Chicago Cubs that may show me off to be a superstitious fellow. In the world series of 1906 I started Mordecai Brown against the Chicago White Sox and the Cubs were beaten. That's the reason I picked Overall to face Detroit in the opening games of the 1907 and 1908 worlds' series.

Time and again stories are told of the peculiar superstitions of various pitchers. For instance, there is Joe Benz of the Chicago White Sox, one of the greatest spit ball artists in the country when going at his best. Last season he had a streak of fearfully bad luck and lost no fewer than seven battles by the margin of one run. Finally, one day his jinx disappeared and Benz started the seventh inning with Red Kuhn catching and the White Sox off in front with the score 12 to 2.

Manager Callahan then conceived the idea of giving one of his recruit catchers, Walter Mayer, a tryout, for the game was safely iced away. When Cal told Mayer to warm up between innings and make ready to go behind the plate in Kuhn's place Benz set up a mighty hue and cry.

"For the love of Mike, don't change now, Cal," begged the sorrel-topped Benz. "It'll sure bring bad luck. Red and I are getting along all right, and I'd prefer to work the full game with him, if it's all right." Callahan granted the point, but he had to laugh, especially at the anxiety pictured on Benz's face with the Sox leading 12 to 2, and Joe fretting for fear he might have another loser tacked to his record.

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Good Men In Team Race.

Arrangements are being made for the annual athletic and military carnival of the H. Batterman Company Mutual Aid Society in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, March 12. John Gallagher of Georgetown University and Hugh McGuire of Harvard, who are teamed up against Willie Kramer and Louis Scott, and Harry Smith and Eddie Jordon sent in their signed entries yesterday. These athletes represent the best men in competition, and the race, which is six miles, should prove an exciting one. In addition to the team race, there are ten competitions in which only the pick of the amateur ranks will be represented. In the bicycle race Eddie Goodwin will be the favorite for first honors. The military relay will bring out the strongest teams from the Thirteenth, Seventy-first, Twenty-third, and Twenty-second Regiments and Second Naval Battalion, while Homer, Baker, Paton, Bonsib, McHugh, Rosenberger, Kiviat, Hershon, Degruchy, Fisher, and Kuhn will face the starter. Entries close March 7.

Coming Events at New York A. C.

The bulletin issued by the New York A. C. each month shows that the present month will be a big one for athletic entertainments. Beginning last Saturday night with a professional wrestling contest, the programme will continue until the last Saturday of the month, when the finals of the Metropolitan Association A. A. U. boxing championship will be decided.

On Monday, March 10, the club's fullsmen will compete in the annual competition for the President's Medal. Saturday, March 15, professional boxing bouts will be the attraction for members and their guests, and on the 22d swimming races are carded, with the National diving and 500-yard championships at stake. A special meeting of the club will be held Tuesday, March 25, and on the following Wednesday the boxing championships will begin, the semi-finals on the following Thursday, and finals on Saturday.

On Wednesday, March 12, the club will celebrate its forty-fifth anniversary.

Hulsebosch Takes Paulist Run.

P. C. Hulsebosch captured the weekly cross country run of the Paulist Athletic Club yesterday, covering the four and one-half-mile course in 23 minutes. F. Dunne, a team mate, who ran on even terms with Hulsebosch up to the last hundred yards, finished second. Dunne lost one of his running shoes near the end of the race. He secured second place from P. Donnelly of the Milrose A. A., by ten yards. The first ten to finish were:

P. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C.; P. Dunne, Paulist A. C.; P. Donnelly, Millrose A. A.; J. Bova, St. Bartholomew A. C.; O. Cluys, N. Y. E. H.; G. Mitchell, Paulist A. C.; E. McGuiness, Paulist A. C.; W. Siemsen, unattached; J. Logue, Paulist A. C.; G. Maurer, Paulist A. C.

Silverstein Leads Small Field.

The threatening weather kept down the field yesterday in the Sheridan Athletic Club run, and as a result only half the usual number of runners took part in the event. S. Silverstein and B. Cooper of the club finished first and second respectively, after B. Burke of the Union Settlement had led for three parts of the distance. When Silverstein once assumed the lead he was never headed, and did not have to exert himself to win. Burke was third, and R. Jacobson of the Sheridan A. C. fourth. The fifth man to finish was A. Liebfield of the University Settlement A. C.

College Runners In Relay Race.

A one-mile intercollegiate relay has been added to the list of events for the Morris High School games on March 8. Fordham, New York University, Stevens Institute, City College, Pratt Institute, Manhattan, and St. John's College of Brooklyn have already sent in their entries. An effort is being made to obtain Columbia's entry and make the race the intercollegiate relay championship of the district.

Chicago Bowler Takes Lead.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 2.—W. A. Spencer of Chicago rolled into first place of the individual events at the American Bowling Congress tournament to-day with a score of 658. J. Wagner of Cincinnati was second with 649. Wilson of Chicago went into fourth place with 642, Howley, who led on Saturday, being held down to third place. Bliss, also of Chicago, now is fifth, while John Kurieman, Cincinnati, is sixth. In the two-man events Small and Drew of Chicago rolled into fourth place with 1,296, the only score of the day above 1,200. C. H. Wood and Al J. Leigh of Chicago are ninth among the leaders of the two-man events, while Murray and Wilson, also of Chicago, trail in the select class.

M'FARLAND FAVORITE OVER JACK BRITTON

Clever Lightweight Boxers to Clash at Garden on Friday Night.

The week that boxing enthusiasts of New York have been impatiently awaiting for several months back is here. On Friday night next, at 10 o'clock, Packey McFarland and Jack Britton, both from Chicago and both contending that they are lightweights, although they usually enter the ring several pounds above the accepted figure, will climb through the ropes at Madison Square Garden to settle the much-mooted question of supremacy. Each is satisfied that he is the other's master as a Queensberry artist. Unless both feel that there is so much at stake that no chances should be taken, the bout should furnish plenty of speed and action.

It is doubtful if any bout between boxers who held no titles has ever been more advertised and discussed by boxing followers than this particular bout between McFarland and Britton. Three or four times it has been announced by promoters that a match between the two had been "practically clinched," and a few days later the announcement came that it was off. Usually the question of weight was the excuse on which the bout was declared off.

The entire agitation for a McFarland-Britton match dates back to Jan. 30, 1911, when the two boxers came together for an eight-round bout at Memphis, Tenn. At the conclusion of the eight rounds the referee called the bout a draw, but on the following day at least one Memphis paper came out and declared that Britton had outpointed the stockyards champion. From that day, more than two years ago, Britton had made McFarland the object of countless challenges, always displaying that precious clipping to prove that he was not to be ignored by Packey. McFarland for more than a year turned a deaf ear to all the Britton defis, but during the last six months the noise became so loud that McFarland could not ignore them. Under the management of Danny Morgan the Britton challenges came faster than ever, and Jack figured in about twenty bouts. He clearly showed his class in these contests, winning most of them and never getting worse than a draw. He established the claim that he had previously made for several months—that he was best entitled to a bout with McFarland. At last the match was made.

McFarland, always a big favorite in New York, has not boxed in this city in almost a year. His opponent in his last bout here was Matt Wells, at that time the lightweight champion of England and generally regarded as one of the greatest boxers in the ring. The bout was looked upon as likely to prove an interesting boxing match, but McFarland simply smothered the English champion. He had previously shown his class in several bouts here with less skillful boxers, but against Wells McFarland outdid all his previous efforts.

During the past few months it has been often said that McFarland was going back, and he has been charged with being a welterweight. Friday will show both. The announced weight for the contest is 135 pounds at 3 o'clock, but it has been rumored that 137 pounds is the correct figure. At any rate, McFarland's correct weight at ring time will be known before the bout, as the boxing regulations in this State make this compulsory. Britton has been boxing so much in this city that there is no secret about his weight. He has made 133 pounds in the South, but in his matches here he has not been compelled to go down to that figure, and he usually came in at 136 to 138 pounds.

McFarland, unless his boxing skill has deteriorated since his last bouts here, is the favorite over Britton. The latter has established himself as a boxer of great cleverness, but in his many bouts here he has not shown such finished boxing, either on attack or defense, as McFarland. Against a boxer who possesses much natural speed Britton wastes many punches in wild swings. Billy Bennett and Young Ahearn made him miss almost as many as he landed in bouts at Brooklyn. McFarland is almost an unerring puncher, using excellent judgment, timing well and making few useless swings. He is, perhaps, not as hard a hitter as Britton, but both have won bouts with knockouts occasionally. McFarland stopped Young Ahearn in eight rounds at Albany, and the latter gave Britton the hardest encounter he has had in a local ring. But Britton gets over more of the knockout punches than Packey.

McFarland will arrive in New York this morning and go direct to Dal Hawkins's Roadhouse in Westchester to complete his training for the bout. Packey has been working for several days at a Chicago gymnasium and is in good condition. Britton has been at Kroner's training camp in Rye for the past five days. Both will have a fairly easy time making the weight and will enter the ring strong enough to show at their best.

There will be no bouts at the Empire A. C. Wednesday night, the all-star show being cancelled. Leach Cross, who was to be the main attraction in this show, is scheduled to box at New Orleans next week, and decided not to take a chance on an injury, so the McMahon brothers called off the full card.

All-star shows will be the rule at the other boxing clubs. At the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club the programme calls for ten-round bouts between Billy Bennett and Tommy Ginty. Willie Beecher and Jackey Hommey, and Frankie Burns of Jersey City and Mickey Brown of Boston. At the Olympic A. C. of Harlem tonight the bouts will be as follows: Willie Adams versus Young Hickey, Eddie Kelly versus Dick Peters, and Terry Martin versus Battling Chuck.

At the Brooklyn Beach A. C. to-morrow night the card arranged includes bouts between George Ashe and Billy Morrow, Italian Joe Gans and Harry Price, and Philly McGovern and Eddie Wallace.

The amateurs will have their chance in an open tournament on Thursday and Saturday nights at the National A. C. of Brooklyn.

AMATEURS BOX IN JERSEY.

Princeton Boxer, John Smith, a Surprise in 135-Pound Class.

Owing to the large number of entrants in the New Jersey State Amateur Athletic Union championship boxing tournament begun at the Newark Turn Verein on Saturday, and the late hour of starting the bouts, the semi-finals were barely reached long after the midnight hour yesterday morning. The tourney will be completed this evening at the Turn Hall, when the remainder of the semi-finals and the finals will be contested.

A surprise was occasioned in one of the preliminary bouts of the 135-pound division, when Ben Mitchell of the Riddle A. C. of Atlantic City, for several years amateur champion of the Middle States section in his division, was defeated by John M. Smith, a former Princeton student.

With Mitchell eliminated, it looks as if the title in the 135-pound class will fall to either Smith, Mitchell's conqueror, or Benjamin Cohen, an Orange Y. M. C. A. boxer. William Hagney of the National Turn Verein showed good form in his preliminary bout, but he broke his hand in the final round and will not figure in the semi-finals. The injury was not discovered until Hagney had been awarded the decision over Edward Mackin of the Jersey Harriers, Bayonne.

The semi-finalists in the 115-pound class are James Hogan, Lafayette A. C.; Matthew Clark, National Turn-Verein; Raymond Reed, Point A. C., Bayonne, and J. F. Corzilino, also a member of the Lafayette A. C. of Paterson.

The semi-final bouts contested resulted as follows:

125-Pound Class, Semi-Final.—O. Dreher, Madison A. C., Orange, forfeited to John McEnearney, Jersey City; Fred Miller, National Turn Verein, defeated John Doolan, Jersey Harriers, Bayonne. Referee stopped bout in second round.

135-Pound Class, Semi-Final.—William Peters, Point A. C., Bayonne, knocked out Vetal La Mountain, Whirlwind A. C. of Newark, in third round.

W. Tezor Heads the Field.

W. Tezor, an unattached runner, finished first in the weekly invitation run of the Pennant A. C. yesterday. J. Cullen of the Morningside A. C. finished second, after a hard fight with F. Griswold of the home club. The winner's time was 21:31.

The finish: W. Tezor, unattached; J. Cullen, Morningside A. C.; F. Griswold, Pennant A. C.; A. Canarrsa, unattached; L. Pinberg, unattached; J. Hotz, Pennant A. C.; L. Kahn, Pennant A. C.; E. Kearns, Pennant A. C.; B. Rutter, Glencoe A. C.; B. Baron, Glencoe A. C.

JUNIOR LEAGUE GAMES.

Madison Avenue Presbyterian Boys Win the Yorkville Meet.

The second set of games of a series of three annual athletic meets under the auspices of the Yorkville Junior Athletic League, was decided at the City Gymnasium, East Fifty-fourth Street, Saturday night. There were many entries for this meet, and as a result, only one section of the original programme of events could be decided, the officials agreeing to the postponement of five events, and these will be decided within the next two weeks.

The programme consisted of eleven events, five for the seniors and six for the juniors. The junior division is made up of boys ranging in age under 17, while the seniors are boys between 17 and 18 years. The meet was productive of some sterling performances considering the ages of the athletes in competition. The representatives of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church displayed the best all-around form and won the meet with a total point score of 43. The Jan Hus Memorial Church athletes were second with 25 points; Bethany Memorial Reform Church third with 23 points, and the Lenox Hill Settlement House athletes finished fourth with 1 point. Summary:

SENIOR EVENTS.

880-Yard Relay.—Won by the Madison team; Bethany Memorial team, second. Time—1:15.

20-Yard Dash.—Won by Anderson, Madison; Muller, Bethany, second; Lucken, Madison, third.

12-Pound Shot Put.—Won by Muller, Bethany, (with a put of 50 feet 7 inches;) Anderson, Madison, second, (with 29 feet 4 inches;) Lucken, Madison, third, (with a put of 26 feet 5 inches.)

Running High Jump.—Won by Nasser, Madison, (height, 4 feet 8 inches;) Blomquist, Madison, (4 feet 7 inches,) second; Neil, Madison, (4 feet 6 inches,) third.

Standing Broad Jump—(Four-men teams, the team with the greatest total distance winning.)—Won by the Madison team, with a total of 30 feet 7 inches; Bethany team, with a total jump of 28 feet 4¼ inches, second.

JUNIOR EVENTS.

440-Yard Relay.—Won by the Madison team; Jan Hus Memorial Church team second; Bethany team, third. Time—0:40½.

20-Yard Dash.—Won by Villac, Jan Hus; Bertram, Madison, second; Pihere, Jan Hus, third.

Basket Ball Relay.—Won by the Jan Hus team; Madison team, second.

8-Pound Shot Put.—Won by Dreesen, Bethany, (distance, 35 feet 2 inches;) Johnson, Bethany, (with 32 feet 6 inches,) second; Tuma, Jan Hus, (with 32 feet 4 inches,) third.

Running High Jump.—Won by Tuma, Jan Hus, (height, 4 feet 5 inches;) Jursik, Madison, (4 feet 4 inches,) second; Kiernan, Lenox Hill Settlement House, (4 feet 3 inches,) third.

Standing Broad Jump—(Five men teams, under same conditions that governed the senior event.)—Won by Jan Hus team, with a total of 34 feet 3⅝ inches; Madison team with a total of 33 feet 11¼ inches, second.

Following is the standing of the teams in the league up to date:

Seniors—Madison, 29 points; Bethany, 14.

Juniors—Madison, 17 points; Jan Hus, 25; Bethany, 9; Lenox Hill, 1.

YONKERS HARRIER WINS.

Terrace City Runner Leads Local Athletes in Five-Mile Event Uptown.

Thirty ambitious distance runners took chances on the frigid conditions which prevailed yesterday for foot racing and engaged in the Morningside A. C. five-mile race which was started from the clubhouse in West 126th Street, with an admiring crowd witnessing both sendoff and finish. Of the original number half a dozen dropped out before the two-mile mark had been reached, one of these, J. Koch, an unattached athlete, having to be brought back to the starting point in a taxicab, having been picked up at the half-way mark pretty much exhausted as the result of the cold.

All of the runners complained that the conditions were far from being ideal for the game, but they confessed that they could ill-afford to lose the opportunity for the workout that the event afforded, with many important races carded for the near future.

J. Patterson of the Yonkers A. A. was the first man across the finish line. His time was 29:56. There wasn't a time during the event in which he did not hold a winning hand, as he led almost from beginning to end, being first by several hundred yards from Frank Masterson, the former Mohawk A. C. distancer, who in turn beat Jim Plant of the Long Island A. C., with Jake Meier of the home club fourth.

Chief interest in the competition was manifested in the doings of this quartet, although Harry Hellewell of the New York A. C. and America's chief contender in one of the Olympic distance races, made a bid for a brief time only to show that he was far from being fit when the real racing began. The further the field ran the greater the gap the Yonkers lad opened between himself and the rest of the field, so that at the end he was merely romping in order to maintain his long lead. The following will show the order of finish:

J. Carpenter, Yonkers A. A.; F. Masterson, unattached; J. Plant, L. I. A. C.; J. Meier, Morningside A. C.; J. Richmond, unattached; J. Minoque, Ozanam A. C.; J. Merkitte, P. F. W. I.; R. Smith, Yonkers A. C.; A. Marquand, Ozanam A. C.; F. Dowling, Ozanam A. C.; H. Hellewell, N.Y. A. C.; W. Gover, Morningside A. C.; M. Spangler, unattached; R. Lillis, Ozanam A. C.; W. Brockwell, L. I. A. C.; J. Cerivo, Italian-American A. C.; F. Kelly, Morningside A. C.; C. Timmons, Morningside A. C.; W. Bosk, unattached; H. Morrell, unattached; A. Franklin, H. E. H. S.; Flynn, unattached; J. Thorner, H. E. H. S.; D. Uhland, unattached.

EDDIE JORDAN FIRST.

Xavier A. A. Distance Man Romps Home in Bradhurst Field Club Event.

Eddie Jordan of the Xavier A. A., who has been doing such good work in recent long-distance footraces, showed to the fore yesterday in the regular weekly road run of the Bradhurst Field Club over the four-mile course, his time for the event being 21:4. H. Honahan, formerly of the Irish-Americans, finished second in 21:29, and was really the only one in the event to give the winner an argument at any time.

Honahan made the pace for the first two miles, but gave way to the Xavier lad going over the viaduct at 155th Street and into Seventh Avenue, after which it was all over as far as the ultimate winner was concerned, as Jordan really didn't have to try, so weak was the opposition.

Hannes Kolehmainen, the world's professional champion distance runner, started thirty seconds after the field had been sent away, and, after picking up the leaders at 155th Street, came through in his best style and covered the journey in exactly twenty minutes, wonderful running considering the conditions. The summary:

E. Jordan, X. A. A.; H. Honahan, unattached; S. Baldwin, Glencoe; G. H. Massler, Newark A. C.; J. Hopkins, St. Bartholomew A. C.; J. Williams, Morningside A. C.; J. Manning, Morningside A. C.; H. Parkinson, Bradhurst F. C.; H. Jacobson, I. A. C.; J. A. Burrell, unattached; H. Frick, Bronx Church House; W. Jordon, West Harlem; Robinson, Glencoe A. C.; H. Kosse, St. Bartholomew A. C.; J. A. Hughes, Ozanam A. A.; H. Milligan, Bronxdale A. C.; W. Finley, Madison Square Church House; C. Gray, Bronxdale A. C.; W. Cleary, Bronxdale A. C.; E. Rauk, Holy Cross Lyceum; G. Crosby, Bronx Church House; W. Condon, Carlton Club; P. Reynolds, X. A. A.; J. Jordon, West Harlem.

Two Events at St. Anselm's.

The St. Anselm A. C. staged two events yesterday along the lines of track sport, when it held a members' handicap over the three-and-a-quarter-mile distance, which was won by A. Aillo from the 3:15 mark in 20:18, while Frank Ruggerio of Bronx Church House, the former schoolboy champion, led home a good-sized field in the open scratch event in comfortable fashion in the good time of 17:31, with his nearest opponent at the end being C. Pores, an unattached runner, who did 17:42. The summary of the events:

Open Race.—F. Ruggerio, Bronx Church House; C. Pores, unattached; W. McCreery, Bronxdale A. C.; J. Klatt, Bronxdale A. C.; W. Tergerson, Ozanam A. A.; M. Greenberg, Reliance A. C.; J. Speer, Ozanam A. A.; J. Ravenx, Ozanam A. A.; M. McGuire, Ozanam A. A.; J. Johnson, St. Anselm's A. C.; S. Minkoff, unattached; H. Vigdor, Glencoe A. C.; C. Murphy, unattached; G. Garver, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; V. Scott, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; P. O'Rourke, St. Bartholomew's A. C., and A. Dorf, Reliance A. C.

The Members' Handicap.—A. Aillo, 3:15; R. Brand, 6:30; R. Oakley, 1:40; J. Scully, 2:00; H. Daly, 0:25; J. Primosble, 2:45; G. Dittmar, 2:45; J. Flatley, scratch; H. Dittmar, 1:00; W. Koch, 2:00; E. De Marchi, 2:00; D. Hurley, 2:45; J. Munday, 1:40; A. Pezelo, 3:00; N. Olmo, 2:00, and J. Lenton, 0:25.

Mott Haven A. C. Road Run.

The monthly members road run of the Mott Haven A. C. was held yesterday over a 4½-mile course, A. Russmann finished first in 25:45. M. Visconti was second. The order of finish: A. Russmann, M. Visconti, J. Sharfield, A. Sebring, R. Griffith, D. Frank, M. Brosge, C. A. Wilson, L. Schmidt, M. Tambra, H. Rust, J. Rosenfeld, W. J. Murphy, J. Gersmane.

QUAKER GUNNERS AT NEW YORK TRAPS

Sportsmen's Show to be Scene of Annual Match To-day—Youngsters' Good Scores.

In the round robin of days allotted to various municipalities at the Sportsmen's Show, which will continue to hold forth in Madison Square Garden until Wednesday night, Philadelphia's turn comes to-day when the Quakers will make their yearly attempt to enliven matters in the trap shooting competitions with a match with New York experts.

For several days past, and particularly since the show started, the Captains of the two teams have been trying out their men through the medium of the indoor trap shooting competitions which have been the means of more perfect scores than have ever before obtained in a similar series.

With the presence of several men on the New York team who helped to make up the American forces at the recent Olympic contests in which they were victorious, the Manhattanites anticipate a win. R. L. Spotts of the New York A. C. will lead the local band, while Charles H. Newcomb is the Captain of the Philadelphia contingent.

This match will begin at 5 o'clock this afternoon for teams of eight men, 100 "birds" per man, so that a strenuous time is laid out for the various contestants. Neither Captain will give a list of the make-up of his team, and it is stated that a surprise is in store for each when the "centrals" line up their forces.

Among the professionals at this game two perfect scores were made during the show to date, these being scored by one of the oldest gunners in the country, A. B. (Andy) Brickner, the 70-year-old expert from Newton, N. J., as well as by H. H. Stevens, who duplicated the fifty straight breaks of the old gentleman in his work Saturday night. Stevens began shooting as an amateur in 1888, and won the New Jersey State championship in 1901. It was said that during last year he made the high professional average in four State shoots, as well as a top-notch number of century runs.

Closest up to the above named pair are W. B. Darton, who broke within one of a perfect score, with 49, and Neaf Apgar, a former title holder in New Jersey, who got into the top-liners with 48. The novices have been having their fling for the last few days, with some capital scores resulting. Walter D. Hinds, a naturalist of Portland, Me., tried his hand at the game and contributed the splendid total of 47, but H. C. Allyn of Brooklyn, and G. M. Proctor, Boston, each totaled a like number, and it is stated by each that the "end is not yet," as the trio confidently expect to get into the perfect score division.

In the crowd of onlookers there are no more ardent rooters for the success of several of the women shooters than the fair sex, who watch with much interest the expertness displayed by Mrs. G. L. Vogel of Chicago, and Miss Jessie Thorpe of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Mrs. Vogel's best score to date is 45, while Miss Thorpe has been compelled to be content with 33 out of a possible 50.

The youthful marksmen representing a number of schools in the P. S. A. L. contests for the various trophies hung up are showing the benefits derived from the use of the subtarget guns, which have been put at their disposal in the local schools, as the scores most of them have made are really wonderful.

Morris High School has shown the greatest number of winners to date in L. Braunstein and R. Neppert, who scored 96 of a possible 100 for the W. J. Foth Trophy; R. Pickett of the same school was third, with 95, and J. Behrman, High School of Commerce, fourth, with 94. The second team of this school was victorious in the Du Pont Trophy match, with 231, the team being made up of W. Hoffman, W. Kerr, R. Neppert, and W. Condon.

J. Pullman and G. L. De Palma of the High School of Commerce tied in the elimination contest for the Junior Marksmen's medal, with 94 of a possible 100. G. K. Wingerath, Jamaica High School, was third, with 89, while E. Levinson, and S. Daley, Morris High School, and A. Wheeler, Stuyvesant High School, were tied with 87 points each.

The competitions among the anglers drew contestants from several States, with the best winner being John Doughty, who won two of the accuracy bait events, 97 and 98 per cent. respectively. It was conceded that an exceptional cast had been made by Herman Dawes in the free-for-all, when he won with 103 feet 6 inches. In this event, L. S. Darling was second, with 85 feet, and Charles Champion third with 84 feet.

TRAP SHOOTERS BRAVE GALE

Larchmont Yacht Club Gunners Again Led by R. L. Spotts.

With a fifty-mile gale driving the clay birds at erratic angles, the twenty-two trap shooters that mustered at the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday did some excellent work in their regular weekly shoot. Beginning at 2 o'clock and using two sets of traps, eleven matches were decided in three hours, and some 5,000 targets were sprung. In all but three of the contests full scores were made, and Ralph L. Spotts, in breaking 130 out of his possible 150 in the scratch contest, goes on record as "high gun" for the fourteenth time since the season began.

Both the 10 and 15 target scratch matches were also won by R. L. Spotts yesterday. He returned a full score in the first and 13 in the second after a shoot-off with W. D. Hinds. S. Halstead proved the next best shot yesterday, for he won the first take-home trophy with a full score of 25, aided by a handicap of 6. He also won legs on the Monthly Cup and the Accumulation prize, both with full scores.

The 100 "bird" handicap prize went to F. W. Fitzgerald, who had a handicap of 28 and a total of 93. Halstead was the runner-up, with 24 as his handicap and 93 for his total. When they shot off Fitzgerald won. F. R. Sweet won the Visitors Cup, breaking 24 targets, and W. E. Ferguson captured the second take-home trophy with a full score after a shoot-off with Sweet.

Boston Wants National Regatta.

BOSTON, March 2.—The New England Amateur Rowing Association announced to-day that an invitation would be extended to the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to hold their forthcoming annual regatta on the Charles River Basin here. The

HARVESTER TRUST'S POWER IS UNVEILED

Gets Its Monopolistic Strength from Morgan and Rockefeller, Says Federal Report.

VAST WEALTH ITS WEAPON

Result of Conant Inquiry Made Public by Taft Despite Protest of the Company.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The power of the International Harvester Company—the so-called Harvester Trust—which the Federal Government is seeking to dissolve, lies in its monopolistic position, its superior command of capital, including its connections with J. P. Morgan & Co. and John D. Rockefeller, and certain objectionable competitive methods, according to Luther Conant, Jr., Commissioner of Corporations, in his report on the operations of the giant corporation, submitted to President Taft to-day.

"The chief features of the International Harvester Company's operations," says Mr. Conant, "are the substantial maintenance of its monopolistic position in the harvesting machine business, originally acquired through combination, and its extensions on a large scale into new lines of the farm machinery industry."

The Harvester investigation was made in response to a Senate resolution adopted several years ago. Recently representatives of the company requested that the report be withheld pending the outcome of the Anti-Trust suit, but President Taft decided to make it public.

The combination, the report declares, was arranged in 1902 by the former owners of five leading competing concerns, and was not, "as frequently asserted," a mere sale of their properties to new interests. On this point Mr. Conant says:

"It has been represented in formal testimony by officers of the company and its financial promoter, G. W. Perkins, then of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., that its organization was not the result of concerted action by the former competing owners, but merely of the purchase of their properties by new and outside interests. Documentary evidence completely disposes of this contention and shows that the principal competing interests considered and discussed among themselves the formation of this combination and were active in bringing it about."

Powerful Interests Behind It.

Great resources came to the company, it is asserted, through the combination, the financial support of J. P. Morgan & Co., its fiscal agents, and large loans obtained from John D. Rockefeller, father-in-law of a member of the McCormick family, which own a large amount of the corporation stock.

These resources, Mr. Conant maintains, "give it a great advantage in extending credits, an exceedingly important feature of the farm machinery industry, and of profiting by the economies of large scale operations."

Between 1903 and 1904 the company is declared by the commissioner to have acquired secretly control of D. M. Osborne & Co., its chief competitor, the Minnie Harvester Company, the Aultman-Miller Company and the Keystone Company. These are referred to as "bogus independents." The secret control of the Osborne Company, the report says, was maintained for nearly two years, while it was being advertised as an independent concern. Two of the chief stockholders of the Osborne Company, Mr. Conant adds, agreed to refrain from engaging independently in the same lines of business for ten years.

Regarding the charge that the company has tried to gain an undue proportion of local dealers in farm machinery by allotting, as a rule, only a single brand to any one dealer in the same place, thus tending to restrict the outlet for competitors' goods, Commissioner Conant says:

"The company's own records show that this was one purpose at least in making this distribution of its brands, and it appears to have had some practical effect in handicapping competition.

"Special discriminatory prices and terms," Mr. Conant continues, "have been reported in some instances, but the general policy of the company is to maintain high prices in the monopolized lines; in the principal new lines, however, where considerable competition is encountered, unusually low prices and long terms have been generally employed.

"Another complaint is that salesmen of the International Harvester Company represent that purchasers of competing lines of harvesting machines will be unable to obtain repair parts. Officers of the International Harvester Company admit that this was at one time a characteristic of competition in the industry, but that the company is opposed to the practice and has used active efforts to eliminate it.

Control of Retail Prices.

"The company at one time openly attempted through a clause in its commission contracts to control the price paid for its machines by the farmer to the retail dealer. Since the elimination of this clause 'suggested' retail price lists have been rather generally circulated by some of its branch officers, apparently to indirectly maintain the retail price, although the company contends that these lists are intended for the use of its employes in furnishing information of purchasers, and professes to discourage their issuance to dealers. It is evident, however, that it could completely stop this practice if it really wished to."

Although new competition of great significance has begun to appear, the Commissioner points out that the combination in 1911 still had about 86 per cent. of the production of binders, 78 per cent. of the production of mowers, and 72 per cent. of the production of rakes.

"The extraordinary overcapitalization which characterized most of the large industrial consolidations of the period of 1898 to 1901" was absent in the case of the International Harvester Company, says Mr. Conant. The original capital of $120,000,000 included $60,000,000 in cash and $60,000,000 representing the appraisal value of plants, inventions, &c. The Commissioner calls attention to several alleged excessive valuations, but says that the value of the properties plus the cash capital covered substantially 90 per cent. of the capital stock, and holds that a fair valuation for "good will," which was not included in the assets, would likely have met the remaining 10 per cent.

Excessive valuation, the Commissioner particularly points out, was placed upon the ore leases of the Deering Harvester Company. It was appraised at $7,963,750, estimated by Mr. Conant to have been $7,000,000 too high at that time.

"It is important to consider," the report declares, "that the bankers who dominated the organization of the International Harvester Company also organized the United States Steel Corporation, officers of which had only a few weeks before submitted affidavits that the value of its ore was $700,000,000, or approximately $1 per ton. Mr. Perkins appraised these ore properties, and was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Steel Corporation, and was therefore in no position to deny an excessive valuation for this Deering ore."

The company's stock, says Commissioner Conant, has been closely held by the former interests, the McCormick and Deering families having throughout held a large majority of the total, while considerable amounts also have been retained by other stockholders.

"This fact," he continues, "assumes especial importance in view of the pending dissolution suit of the Government against the company."

Pointing to the recent action of the company in dividing into two corporations, each with $70,000,000 capital stock, one retaining the old harvester machine plants and the other taking over the new lines and foreign business, Mr. Conant comments:

"If this is intended as part of a plan for ultimate disintegration of the combination, in the opinion of the bureau it is unsatisfactory."

The investigation, the report says, disclosed low rates of profit in the early years of the combination, partly owing to imperfect organization and internal jealousies, but much higher rates in recent years, averaging about 12½ per cent. in 1909-1911 on net assets, exclusive of goodwill, according to the bureau's estimates.

Generally speaking, says the Commissioner, the prices obtained by the company on foreign sales are relatively higher than those in the domestic market, netting in some cases a lower margin of profit.

UNFAIR, SAYS McCORMICK.

President of Harvester Company Attacks Spirit of Federal Report.

CHICAGO, March 2.—When Cyrus H. McCormick, President of the International Harvester Company, learned the nature of the report of the Commissioner of Corporations on the operating methods of the International Harvester Company, to-night, he issued a statement in which he said in part:

"For the Bureau of Corporations to make its report on the International Harvester Company at this time is manifestly unfair. It appears in the midst of the Government's lawsuit, and within two days of the beginning of the evidence of the company.

"The report rehearses old charges which it finds are mainly untrue, but which it lacks the courage and candor unequivocally to deny.

"But, even so, it justified the company with respect to the fundamental matters of honest capitalization, moderate profits, and fair prices. The report grudgingly concedes that this company, unlike many other large corporations, is not overcapitalized. It admits that its profits have not been excessive. The bureau nails the old falsehood that we sell abroad cheaper than we sell at home. The report concedes what this company has always contended—that its formation was to bring about the most economical production. Harvesting machines are the cheapest things the farmer buys.

"On the question of temporarily concealing the purchase of certain harvester plants, the report ignores and impeaches the sworn testimony of the Government's own witnesses in the equity suit.

"It exaggerates and criticises the company's financial resources, but admits that these are necessary to economically manufacture on a large scale.

"I am told the code of ethics of the American Bar Association justly condemns the practice of a party litigant making public statements regarding matters involved in pending litigation. The report's criticisms of the business practices of the company are hardly more than a summary of the hostile hearsay of disgruntled individuals."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

NORTON BEACH TILLOTSON, residing at 143 West Eighty-sixth Street, cashier for A. D. Converse & Co., bankers, 49 Wall Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $10,282 and no assets. The debts were contracted between 1901 and 1907, to fifty-eight creditors, and are for dry goods, furniture, rent, drugs, doctors, theatre tickets, photographs, flowers, jewelry, confectionery, clothing, shoes, meat, laundry, children's goods, schooling for children, millinery, silk goods, corsets, shirts, gloves, chinaglassware, gas, lamps, dentistry, and cleaning.

CHARLES SIMON'S SONS, INC.—A petition has been filed against Charles Simon's Sons, Inc., wholesale dealers in hosiery, 15 Union Square, by these creditors: Charles Chipman Sons $944; Rick Knitting Company, $555; Brownhill & Kramer, $271, and Flat Rock Hosiery Mills, $260. Judge Hand appointed Holmes J. Corbett receiver, bond $20,000. The liabilities are said to be $225,000 and the assets at a forced sale would not realize more than $40,000.

KURTZ & WECHSLER.—A petition has been filed against David H. Kurtz and Oscar Wechsler, composing the firm of Kurtz & Wechsler, manufacturers of human hair goods, at 106 Spring Street, and also doing business as the Jane Waist Company at the same address, by these creditors: Henry Ginsaher, $50; Solomon Hyman, $1,825, and S. Glenby, Inc., $1,455. The liabilities are said to be $5,000 and assets $1,500.

CLEMENS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the Clemens Construction Company, builders, of 2,401 First Avenue, by these creditors: Bronx Supply Company, $750; Colwell Lead Company, $750, and Irving A. Bogan, $100. The liabilities are said to be $6,000 and assets $2,000.

GEORGE W. LOCKWOOD COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against George W. Lockwood Company, dealers in fish, Sixth Avenue at Fifty-sixth Street, by these creditors: Walter J. Masterson, $1,500; Frank Fischer, $5, and William McKigney, $4.

SIMON NACHEMSON of 158 East 115th Street has filed a petition with liabilities of $5,072 and assets of $217.

JACOB HATEM, butcher, of 152 Essex Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $1,592 and assets of $1,209.

MAY-MICHAELSON NOVELTY COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed Israel P. May receiver for the May-Michaelson Novelty Company, umbrella handles, 407 Broome Street, bond $1,500. The liabilities are estimated at $4,000 and assets $2,000.

LEON MELTZ.—Schedules of Leon Meltz, installment dealer, 1,452 Wilkins Avenue, show liabilities of $3,046 and assets $1,011.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abrams, Amelia M., and Henry M. Wolff—A. Abrams, costs, $198.
Anderson, George, Harry Reid, and Kenneth Reid—B. Morris, $404.
Abramowitz, Jacob—D. L. Durra, costs, $108.
Bradley, Edw. D., and Harlan J. Gallagher—Weber-Lisson Co., Inc., $202.
Best, Charles—H. A. Breidenbach, $260.
Catts, Robert M.—M. D. Yardley, $1,586.
Caswell, Louis S.—Mitchell, Fletcher & Co., Inc., $200.
Crawford, Charles—J. F. Conran, $1,352.
Cinque, Vincenzo—J. Lawson, $745.
Dwyer, William F.—W. F. Burke, $445.
Diskin, Martin, and Martin B. and James F. Disken—Bankers Surety Co., $8,739.
Ehrlich, Solomon—Globe Commercial Co., $153.
Ebie, Kate—I. F. Evans, $111.
Fischer, Charles, and Harry Feilen—Jefferson Bank, City of New York, $2,077.
Fleischman, Gershon—E. O. Kohnstamm et al., $105.
Gove, Edgar A.—Industrious Hen Co., $192.
Judson, Edward and Gibson L., and Gibson L. Young—L. Rukeyser, $386.
Johnson, Tolander—Mount Vernon Builders' Supply Co., $155.
Jarmulowsky, Albert; Louis Jarmulowsky, and Max Markel and Meyer Jarmulowsky, executors—R. A. Block, $1,431.
Maltin, Leo—D. I. Seiffer, $254.
Mindil, Philip; James Regan, and Beeman Co.—Technical Press, $294.
Minoifi, Salvatore—H. Rich, $1,542.
Mulligan, Della—J. W. Cushman & Co., $273.
O'Neill, Mary—Alema Realty Exchange Co., $1,015.
Pigueron, George H.—M. Larkin & Son, $223.
Penfield, William W.—Charles H. Brown Paint Co., $810.
Pearson, Elias—Prudential Candy Co., $142.
Rainier, Charles G.—G. Ohendorfer, $348.
Russell, Thomas K.—E. O. Grover et al., costs, $107.
Steinberg, Pesach—S. Welsberg, $154.
Sims, Charles; Anna Hurlock Sims, and Morris P. Bockius, executors—L. S. Owsley, costs, $119.
Tierney, John R.—J. W. Hellion, $177.
Waeber, Frederick C.—C. W. Kappes, $210.
White, Helen D.—Gorham Co., $168.
Woods, Wm. C., Frank E. Woods, Lila W. Bullied, Lawrence E. Quenzer, Selina Quenzer, Irene E. Klumpp, Harry M. Quenzer, Rose Quenzer, Dorothy D. S. Woods, Carlisle W. Quenzer, Edna Quenzer, George L. B. Quenzer, Lena Quenzer, Floretta M. Quenzer, Latilda Hewett, and Mary J. Birch—F. E. Bosea, $512.
Wolkind, F.—Spring City Glass Works, $147.
Allen-Kingston Motor Car Co.—M. Armstrong Co., $456.
Christian Schuck & Co.—M. Ettlinger et al., $415.
Duquesne Theatre Co.—E. F. Jackman, $7,472.
Frederick A. Smith Co.—L. MacMillan et al., $215.
Greenpoint Paper Mill—Indian Refining Co., $121.
Gerson Construction Co. and Geo. H. Pigueron—M. Larkin & Son, $1,779.
Lawyers' Monthly, Inc.—Columbia Pres Inc., $268.
N. Y. Transportation Co.—A. Adoux, $1,501.
Sass-Cal Realty Co.—A. Medici, $113.
Star Sample Card Co.—Louis De Jonge & Co., $499.
Warfield Laundry Corp.—Frank Richards Laundry Co., $121.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Liederman, John E., Joseph Keller, and Henry M. Valintini—First National Bank of Jamaica, Feb. 23, 1912, $380.
Buckley, Thomas J., and George O'Keefe—T. J. Mooney, Jan. 16, 1905, $2,770.
Bertani, Dominick—Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co., Sept. 9, 1912, $253.
Same—Same, Sept. 9, 1912, $124.
Harris, Louis—D. H. Kroug, May 4, 1909, $358.
Same—Same, Dec. 30, 1905, $358.
Nichols, Jessie H.—F. C. Hollister, Aug. 26, 1912, $183.
Dudley, Guilford—H. Raymond, June 28, 1912, $415.
Queens Land Title Co.—Hudson Trust Co., Oct. 3, 1912, $666.
Monson, Sarah C.—A. Winckler, Feb. 20, 1913, $439.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 1.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States Court here to-day by the Philadelphia Steel and Wire Company. The liabilities are stated at $315,132 and the assets are given as $110,169.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

Only 43 Last Week—Strong Upward Tendency Noted.

Only forty-three changes were shown last week in Dun's list of wholesale prices quoted in the New York and nearby markets, and of these twenty-three were declines. Contrasted with the sharp difference in the number of higher and lower prices in the previous week, the general tone was much stronger than at that time. Another noticeable thing was the decline in the number of changes in foodstuffs from thirty-seven in the previous week to thirteen, and the reversal of the position of advances and declines. Last week there were ten advances and three declines, against three and fifteen, respectively, in the week before.

Another feature was the sharp drop in the hide market, all but one of the grades quoted having shown a downward revision. This weakness was largely discounted, however, by the inferior quality of the offerings. The leather market was generally unaffected by the changes in the raw materials. Provisions showed a strong forward movement, live beef being the only commodity in this field to show a decline. Pig iron was weak in the metal markets, but the finished products maintained their full strength.

The following table gives the minimum prices quoted on forty-one leading commodities, together with comparative prices for the previous week and last year.

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year ago.
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb...	.12⅝	.12½	.14⅜
100 lbs.....	$5.25	$5.25	$4.85
Stand. Brown Shtgs., yd.	.08	.08	.07⅜
Printcloths, yd.....	.05	.04	.03¼
Butter, cream. extra, lb.	.35½	.36	.31
Cheese, f.c., special, lb.	.17½	.17½	.18
Eggs, West. lots, doz...	.21½	.19	.27
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.06	.06	.08½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb..	.11½	.11½	.11
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb..	.06	.06	.10
Raisins, lb.....	.06	.06	.06½
Flour, Spring pat., bbl..	4.60	4.60	5.25
Flour, Spring clear, bbl.	4.00	4.00	4.10
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	1.11	1.11	1.04⅝
Corn, No. 2 mix., bush.	.57½	.56¼	.73½
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.39	.39	.60
Cotton, mid. uplands, lb.	.12⅝	.12⅝	.104
Hay, prime timo.,100 lbs.	1.50	1.50	1.35
Hides, C., packs, No. 1, lb.	.17¾	.18	.15½
Hides, C., cows, nat., lb.	.16¼	.16¼	.14½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb.	.28	.28½	.25
Leather, union backs, lb.	.41	.41	.36
Iron, pig, F. No.2, P., ton.	18.00	18.25	14.85
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	28.50	28.50	20.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.15	.15	.14½
Lead, New York, lb.....	.0435	.0435	.04
Tin, New York, lb.....	.48¼	.49¼	.43¾
Petroleum, refined, gal.	.13½	.13½	....
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	6.35	6.65	4.90
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	8.15	8.00	6.15
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	5.25	5.00	3.25
Lard, prime st., Chi., 100 lbs.....	10.55	10.55	8.92½
Short ribs, loose, Chi., 100 lbs.....	10.62½	10.50	8.30
Mess Pork, Chi., bbl....	19.87½	19.75	15.37½
Rice, dom., prime, lb...	.05¼	.05¼	.05⅛
Rubber, up-riv., Para, lb.	.99	.98	1.10
Sugar, stan. gran., 100 lbs.	4.40	4.40	5.85
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.14	.14	.15
Tea, Japan low, lb.....	.17	.17	.17½
Potatoes, State, bbl., new	1.80	1.80	3.50
Wool, av. 100 gr. P., lb.	27.92	27.92	24.95

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Foot-Power Machines Must Pay 45 Per Cent. Duty.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals has reversed the Board of General Appraisers in a case affecting the classification under the tariff act of 1909 of bench lathes operated exclusively by force applied to the treadles by the foot of the operator. Bernard, Judae & Co. imported the machines, which were returned for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 199, as manufactures of metal. The importers made the claim before the General Board that classification should have properly been made at 30 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for machine tools. Hand-driven tools have usually been admitted as machine tools, and the board extended this practice to include foot-driven mechanisms, thereby sustaining the importer's protest. The court now reverses the board and holds that foot power applied to a machine places it in the same category for the purposes of the customs as if it were driven by electricity, steam or water. The court, therefore, holds the lathes were correctly assessed at 45 per cent. under the provision for manufactures of metal.

The court has affirmed the Board of General Appraisers in a case relating to machines for slicing meats. The machines are used either by hand or other power, and were returned for duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the metal schedule of the present tariff law. They were alleged to be dutiable as machine tools at 30 per cent. ad valorem. Judge Barber holds that the machines, whether operated by hand or otherwise, are not in any sense machine tools. Gallagher & Ascher, the importers, are overruled.

The Board of General Appraisers has decided that a protest in order to be valid must be signed with the name of the owner, importer, consignee or agent of the merchandise to be a lawful and sufficient protest. A. H. Ringk & Co. filed a protest with the board in behalf of Joseph J. DeLong. It developed that the brokers had no authority to make the entry and sign Mr. DeLong's name to the Custom House papers. The action of Ringk & Co. is held unlawful by the board and the protest dismissed.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Enterprise Mfg. Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. J. Devoy, shirtings; Imperial.
Bear, Chas. H., Co., York, Penn.; C. H. Baer, Jr., dry goods; J. L. Thompson, linens; 315 4th Av.
Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. G. Savidge, furs; Broadway & 32d.
Leinboch & Co., York, Penn.; W. S. Leinboch, dry goods; Miss B. Pickle, notions; Grand.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss N. McDonald, notions; 214 Church; Victoria.
Bettman, Kleinhous Co., St. Louis, Mo.; I. Bettman, woolens, trimmings; St. Denis.
Bernheimer Bros. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; S. Stamm, millinery; 7 W. 22d.; Hoffman House.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; G. Williams, leather goods; 225 4th Av.
Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Englander, suits, dresses; 1,261 Broadway.
Billstein, Klopper Co., Cleveland, Ohio; N. Klopper, toys, novelties, shell goods; McAlpin.
Lederer Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 258 Church.
Clawson & Wilson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. E. Gahwe, ladies' ready-to-wear; 38 W. 32d.
Philipsborn Outer Garment House, Chicago, Ill.; J. Rosenthal, furs, children's, misses' juniors coats, sweaters; 132 W. 21st.
Morris, Mann & Reilly, Chicago, Ill.; H. Morris, white goods, notions, ribbons; 487 Broadway.
Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; E. L. Jones, cloaks, suits, waists; E. Rains, clothing; 17 E. 22d.
Hurst, J. E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, men's wear, ladies' garments; 15 E. 26th.
Sessions, F. W., Millinery Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. V. Clement, silks, laces, millinery, hats; 621 Broadway.
Beeman & Hendee, Los Angeles, Cal.; N. A. Hendee, ladies' ready to wear; Brostell.
Fraser, Robert, Utica, N. Y.; J. T. McDermott, furnishing goods hosiery, gloves; Herald Square.
Newman & Levinson, San Francisco, Cal.; B. Mayer, dress goods, silks; 45 E. 17th.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, skirts; 220 5th Av.
Dreyfus, I., Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.; D. L. Dreyfus, dry goods; 63 Leonard.
Donaldson, L. S., Co., Minneapolis Minn.; E. H. Wolff, trunks, toys; 2 Walker; Navarre.
Kaufmann Bros., Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. B. Kuehn, cloaks, suits, waists; 200 5th Av.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Co., Denver, Col.; C. E. Conde, acrpets, rugs; 71 W. 23d.
Hager & Bro., Lancaster, Penn.; Miss E. Martin, laces, neckwear, trimmings; 75 Spring; Grand.
Sherer, C. T., Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. F. Hollwell, china, glass; Grand.
Whitney, Wm., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; W. B. Taylor, upholstery goods; H. L. Bartlett, silks; 41 Union Square.
Whittingham, A. C., Co., Toledo, Ohio; A. C. Whittingham, millinery; Somerset.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. L. Shaw, silks; 2 Walker; Wellington.
Emery, D. G., Co., Danville, Ill.; W. E. Emery, domestics; 320 Church.
Mannheimer Bros., St. Paul, Minn.; L. Goodkind, china, glass, pictures; 320 Church.
Leatherbury, Webster & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. C. Leatherbury, millinery; York.
Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; A. Birkenstein, men's, boy's clothing; York.

BUSINESS ETHICS IMPROVING.

Major Higginson Says Corporation Management Is Growing Better.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 2.—"The men managing the affairs of the great and small corporations of this country are getting better and better every year, and there are fewer abuses in the conduct of corporations," according to Major Henry Lee Higginson, head of the powerful and widely known banking firm of Lee, Higginson & Co.

"The better conditions have been brought about because they are right, and also because they are wise," he said to-day. "All financial institutions are dependent upon character for their existence. They must be managed by honest as well as efficient men.

"I do not mean to say that there are no longer any rascals connected with financial transactions. There are a good many men who still need watching and with whom a great many business men will have no dealings whatever. But there are not so many as there have been in years past.

"There has been a steady improvement in the management of the Stock Exchange since I came down into the financial district. The methods in use to-day are very much better than they were many years ago. Men dealing with the Exchange are better protected."

RECORD COFFEE IMPORTS.

Total Value $130,500,000 in 1912, the Largest in History.

According to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the value of coffee importations in the calendar year 1912 was the largest on record. In that year the coffee entered into this country was valued at $130,500,000, against $109,000,000 in 1892, the previous highest total. In 1909 and 1904 the value of such imports was $87,000,000.

The quantity imported during 1912, however, was less than in 1909 or 1904, there being 943,000,000 pounds imported in that year, against 1,140,000,000 pounds in 1909 and 1,113,000,000 pounds in 1904. The average pound price was 13.8 cents in 1912, 7.6 cents in 1909, 6.8 cents in 1902.

These figures, the statistics show, are representative of the average price in the country from which exported to the United States, since the law designating the method of valuing the merchandise imported into this country requires that the selling price or wholesale market value of the merchandise in the country from which exported be accepted as the stated value in the returns made to the statistical division of the bureau.

The price of imported coffee in 1912 was higher than that of recent years, though in the fiscal years 1895 and 1896 it averaged 14½ cents a pound and 16½ cents in 1894.

TOBACCO CROP FOR 1912.

Reached 962,855,000 Pounds—Larger Than 1911, but Behind 1910.

According to Circular 43 of the Department of Agriculture the total tobacco crop for the United States in 1912 amounted to some 962,855,000 pounds. Compared with the 1911 crop, this total showed a gain of nearly 60,000,000 pounds, but, compared with that of 1910 (one of the largest known) the balance was the other way by nearly 200,000,000 pounds. It was also considerably smaller than the crop of 1909.

Kentucky had by far the heaviest production of any of the States, the crop in that section of the country amounting to more than one-third of the grand total for the year. In pounds it showed 343,980,000. Virginia was second on the list with 112,200,000 pounds, and North Carolina third with 110,980,000. New York State was well down with a production of 5,200,000 pounds, and Texas was last with only 140,000.

In total farm value on the basis of the price on Dec. 1 the New England States led in the cigar types, with the sum of $9,589,000. Wisconsin was second with a valuation of $5,988,000, and Pennsylvania was third with $5,448,000. New York State, with $655,000, was at the bottom of this list. In the chewing, smoking, snuff and export types the Burley district leads with a valuation of $21,569,000.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., March 1.—Following are the latest quotations of cotton stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Linen Co.....	..	80	..
Arkwright Mills	..	70	..
Barnard Mfg Co.....	..	70	..
Bourne Mills	..	110	110
Border City Mfg. Co.....	..	110	..
Chace Mills	..	115	..
Charlton Mills	..	102½	..
Davol Mills	..	90	..
Davis Mills	..	102	..
Flint Mills	..	97	..
Granite Mills	..	115	..
Hargraves Mills	..	80	..
King Philip Mills.....	..	135	..
Laurel Lake Mills.....	..	145	..
Lincoln Mfg. Co.....	..	98	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.....	..	100	..
Mechanics' Mills	..	90	..
Narragansett Mills	..	120	..
Osborne Mills	..	112½	..
Parker Mills	..	70	..
Pilgrim Mills pf.....	..	102½	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.....	..	108	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.....	..	140	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.....	..	175	170
Seaconnet Mills	..	63	..
Shove Mills	..	88	..
Stafford Mills	..	92½	..
Tecumseh Mills 115		120	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.....	..	210	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	90	..
Weetamoe Mills	..	90	..

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AUCTION SALES.

VORZIMER & SYLVIA, auctioneers; sell imported cigars; evenings, 1,849 Broadway.

LOBSTER PRICES HIGHER.

1913 Pack Goods Held Closer Than Last Year—Corn Wanted.

Jobbers in the local canned goods market gave more attention to future corn last week than at any time since the new prices were named. There was some indisposition to meet asking prices, however, and business was not any too heavy as a result. The better packers are still holding out for 87½ to 90 cents, free on board Portland, which buyers hold is too high. Other future corn was largely neglected, and spot business was dull. There was little activity in tomatoes, occasional filling-in sales being about all that were made. Standard No. 3 Marylands were held at 80 cents, free on board Baltimore. Spot and future peas were quiet, and there was no feature to the rest of the market.

An improved spot business in California fruits was the only thing of note in that end of the market, though there was no really heavy demand for them. Supplies were light in the hands of packers, and prices were firmly held. Southern stock was generally neglected.

A mid-week announcement of prices on 1913 pack lobster featured canned fish activities. Good advances over 1912 figures were shown, and the best grades were quoted up to $5.50. Domestic sardines were more active, the buyers apparently trying to beat the 10-cent advance that will go into effect to-day.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following is the forecast for Monday and Tuesday, as issued by the United States Weather Bureau, for the cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday; light variable winds.

Florida—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; moderate north to east winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; rising temperature; light to moderate variable winds, becoming south.

Eastern Texas—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate southeast and south winds.

Western Texas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Utah—Cloudy Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

Oklahoma, Arkansas, Iowa, and Missouri—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday fair.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; rising temperature.

Ohio—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; rising temperature; brisk southwest winds.

Indiana—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday probably fair.

Illinois—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday fair; brisk southwest winds.

Lower Michigan—Cloudy and warmer Monday, probably snow flurries at night or Tuesday.

Upper Michigan—Snow flurries and warmer Monday. Tuesday cloudy, probably snow near Lake Superior.

Wisconsin—Cloudy and warmer Monday, probably snow flurries in north portion. Tuesday probably fair; brisk southwest winds.

Minnesota—Cloudy Monday, snow flurries in east and north portions; warmer in east portion. Tuesday fair.

North Dakota—Cloudy Monday; somewhat colder in west portion. Tuesday fair.

South Dakota—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday. Somewhat colder in west portion.

Nebraska and Kansas—Fair Monday; warmer in east portion. Tuesday fair.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

J. S. & W. S. Kuhn, Inc., together with the Union Trust Company and Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh were the successful bidders yesterday on $2,500,000 Pittsburgh School 4½s, which are tax free in Pennsylvania.

Percy D. Lown and John H. Ross, formerly members of the firm of Weed & Gwynne, have formed a partnership under the name of Lown & Ross, at 10 Wall Street, to deal in investment securities and Standard Oil stocks.

Howard S. Holt, formerly with Gilbert Elliott & Co., the Standard Oil specialists, has become associated with the new firm of Jenks, Gwynne & Co.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following foreign trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

10,480. NOVELTIES.—One of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor reports that a resident of a South American country is desirous of securing catalogues of novelties from manufacturers in the United States. He is especially interested in those that are useful in increasing personal comforts. Agencies are desired from manufacturers of such articles.

10,481. ELECTRIC CLOCKS.—An American consular officer in Canada reports that a supply company in his district desires to get in touch with American manufacturers of electric clocks.

10,482. MOLDING MACHINES.—A report from an American consular officer in a European country states that a resident of his district has an inquiry for molding machines for casting piano plates (frames) with straining pins for the strings in place. Correspondence may be in English.

10,483. BACON.—A European business firm informs an American consular officer that it would like to get in touch with one or two American packing houses, with a view to purchasing bacon.

10,484. FLEECE-LINED VESTS.—An American consul reports that a firm in his district has been buying fleece-lined vests in England, some of which are of American manufacture. The firm sells 200 to 300 dozen a year, and desires to import direct from the United States. These goods cost $4.50 and $5.10 per dozen, cost, insurance, and freight, destination, less 3 per cent. for cash, and a 5 per cent. commission to the firm. Sizes 40 and 42 sell best, preferably the latter. The firm believes it could increase its sales by 50 per cent. if it could eliminate the middleman's profit, handling charges, &c. This firm enjoys a good reputation, handles some lines of American goods, and is said to be favorably disposed toward articles of American manufacture. Correspondence may be in English, and quotations should be given, cost, insurance, and freight, city of destination.

10,485. WHEAT.—A report from an American consul states that the manager of certain flour mills in his district is in the market for red and hard wheat, and requests samples and quotations, free on board, New Orleans, Galveston, or Laredo in carload and ten-carload lots. Correspondence, in English, should be sent directly to the person in question.

10,486. GOLD BLOCKING LEAF OR FOIL.—A firm of wholesale and export stationers in the United Kingdom has informed an American consular officer that it is in search of a kind of gold blocking leaf or foil which does not tarnish. The firm states that the article is used by bookbinders, &c., and it could do a large business if it could get hold of the right line.

10,487. POCKET ELECTRIC LAMPS.—According to the report of one of the commercial agents of the Department of Commerce and Labor there would be a good market and ready sale for pocket electric lamps in a South American country. He furnishes the names of two firms that would probably arrange for the sale of this article. Catalogues should be in Spanish, if possible, and should be illustrated in any event.

10,488. CONCRETE MIXERS.—An American consular officer reports that a foreign business man is desirous of securing the sole agency for Switzerland of a certain new type of concrete mixer manufactured in the United States. This type of machine is for making artificial stones, and is so constructed that the two materials are subjected to an unusually intensive mixing process by means of air blasts. This method has the advantage of reducing the proportion of cement used, the ratio under the new process being said to be one part of cement to five parts of gravel and sand.

10,489. CHEMICAL PRODU

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Yielding from 4% to 5%
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Let us send you full details of this issue, showing earnings, directors, valuation property. Write to-day.

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Special List of Bonds Yielding About 6%
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This is an unusual opportunity for holders of securities of early maturity to replace their investments.

Circular AG-1 on request

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No. 5

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN Second Mortgage 4s are now selling on the New York Stock Exchange at a price to yield over 5%. They are a second lien on more than 1,200 miles at less than $2,500 per mile. Available earnings last year were about twenty times the interest on this issue. They are followed by $29,000,000 of junior bonds and $36,000,000 of stock.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

In part at least the improvement which occurred in the stock market last week after new low levels had been reached early in the week was due to the feeling in some quarters that pessimism had been carried to extreme. That feeling was translated into purchases of stock on a sufficient scale to check the steady decline, and, with the help of some short covering, to carry the general level of prices as measured by the means of fifty leading issues about two points above the low level of last Tuesday. It took no heavy volume of buying to do this. Indeed, the dealings, while prices were improving, were relatively small, a fact which bore out the impression previously created that prices had been drifting downward without very much real stock coming into the market. Some had been coming out, of course, but hardly enough to have had influence upon prices had sentiment been even moderately cheerful.

Perhaps the largest share of recent selling other than that for short account has represented the liquidation of individual holdings whose owners had become discouraged by the persistent decline, seldom violent but running day after day. The turn in the market at midweek was enough to check that sort of selling. It was noted that substantial advances occurred in a number of the newer industrials which previously had been very weak and which were believed to have been much influenced by the selling of tired-out holders. It has been plain all these recent weeks that the public commitments in the market were small. The dropping away of prices dislodged relatively little stock, and simply for the reason that speculative positions were neither numerous nor large. Herein has been an element of safety which has offered some offset to the long-continued decline.

But if pessimism was abandoned caution was not. It was recognized that the very week which had seen this improvement in prices, the first substantial upturn in a long time, had brought a renewed hardening of money accompanied, in the shape of high bids from abroad, by reminders that money is in keen demand pretty much the world over. Count, too, was taken of the fact that the market has a lively interest in the incoming of the new Administration and in the make-up of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet, regarding which the financial district had only unofficial and unconfirmed reports last week. The coming change in the tariff was also in the minds of many, though widespread adherence is coming to be given to the view that business will suffer relatively little on that score. Moreover, such was the position of the money market that a let-up in trade would be expected to help rather than to harm the price of securities. Money released from commercial use, it is argued, may seek employment in the stock and bond markets.

There was reason enough for the attention bestowed upon the money market. The rise in call money on Friday to 4½ per cent. and the hardening of time rates gave warning of the effect of the March 1 demands, which fell upon an already close money position. The bank statement the next day showed the actual surplus of the Clearing House institutions to have fallen under $3,000,000, hardly a comfortable margin. An even tighter position prevails in some of the markets of Europe. France is well supplied with short money, but lenders are loath to enter upon engagements which will tie up their funds for any length of time. Nevertheless Paris is lending on a small scale to Germany, being tempted thereto by the high rates which prevail there. Of these we had direct evidence in our own market last week. Bids were in the market from Berlin for sixty and ninety day loans above 5 per cent., and that rate was paid on several loans taken here subject to call after ten days. Our bankers also invested in German bills. A Berlin discount rate of close to 6 per cent. for sixty-day bills made a long position in German exchange, as well as the direct ten-day loans, attractive in comparison with the rates which ruled for call money most of the week. Unless the reserve position, however, is quickly strengthened by the return of money employed over the first of the month it seems improbable that further advances will be made to any of the European markets for the time being.

Germany has special need for advances during the next week or two on account of the large Government loans to be floated there on March 7, and later owing to the heavy demands incidental to the March settlement. This is one of the heavy settlements of the year, and the rates already being offered for money over the settlement suggests that still higher rates are considered altogether possible. The forthcoming German and Prussian loans, totaling close to $150,000,000, serve moreover as a practical illustration of the great volume of the demand which the European money markets have ahead of them. France, too, has been laying its plans for financing, and no end of private flotations have long been awaiting only a moderately favorable opportuity. So great are the demands that more and more people are coming to feel that, however great the favorable effect of a cessation of the Balkan war would be upon the European financial situation, it would be offset, so far as money rates are concerned, by the vastness of the demand for fresh capital. The situation is one which should make for rigid economy by all Governments, but neither those of Europe nor our own have given any evidence of appreciating the need of it.

Perhaps it was because it was recognized that in the long run the influence of money rates was likely to prove greater than that of other factors that the stock market gave as much thought to money as it did to the report of the Pujo Committee, to the recommendations for a Federal commission to overwatch industrial corporations engaged in inter-State commerce made in the report of the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, or to some other matters of the week, which contained at least the germ of lively stock market interest. The report of the committee which undertook to disclose the money trust discovered no such octopus of the money world as the promoters of this investigation had promised to reveal. More than that, the committee's report had been fully discounted, at least to the extent that its contents had been fairly accurately indicated by the public discussion which preceded the report, and by the line of questioning which had been pursued by the committee's counsel. Some interesting facts were disclosed, but much more really useful information might have been elicited by a different sort of inquiry. Certain it is that the money trust as described in the committee's report is a very mild sort of creature compared with the pictures of it which were drawn in the halls of Congress and out of them as the prelude to the committee's appointment.

The fate of the Union Pacific plan was made uncertain last week by the objections, which were raised by the California Railroad Commission to some of its terms. The plan is now before the Circuit Court at St. Louis for its approval, and should it be approved there a conflict between Federal and State jurisdiction would be indicated. The plans already made for the sale of the Union Pacific's holdings of Southern Pacific would not necessarily have to be abandoned should the position of the California Commission be sustained, but modification of other terms of the plan might be so important as to amount in effect to a recasting of the deal between the Union and Southern Pacific Companies, covering the Central Pacific.

LONDON SEES TURN OF TIDE.

Looks for Better Times with Peace, Which Is Due This Month.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 2.—Although the busines of the Stock Exchange has not grown, nor have the quotations improved appreciably, there are indications that the market is about to throw off its apathy. The turn of the tide is best observed in the investment sections. Buyers are paying attention to gilt-edged stocks and purchasing new issues from the underwriters at the discount to which they have fallen. The brighter outlook is due to the prospects of peace, which the city understands is likely to be reached during the present month.

A formidable list of new loans is anticipated. Germany is already in the market; Austria-Hungary will be one of the early arrivals, and then Turkey, all the Balkan States, and Italy are expected to follow; besides which, there will be the Chinese loan, the South African loan, and several Colonial and Port of London issues. Nevertheless, the best London opinion is that all will be successfully financed once confidence is re-established. In several of the deals American finance is likely to take a prominent part.

The foreign Exchanges are all favorable to London, with the exception of Argentina, whose demand for gold is likely to continue for some time; but it is expected that New York will help in meeting it. A good deal of the gold arriving at the Bank of England will remain in London, giving prospects of a larger bank reserve. It is anticipated that the bank rate will be reduced about the middle of the month.

FRENCH MARKETS HARDEN.

But the Investing Public Is Slow in Re-entering the Field.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 2.—After the irregularity of the first half of the week the Bourse assumed a general firmness which was maintained in all departments till the closing. The settlement was carried through with the greatest ease, rates ranging from 3¼ to 3½; but despite the fact that operators are becoming more and more optimistic, particularly over the reports of the immediate demobilization of Russia and Austria and the imminent conclusion of peace in the Near East, the volume of business transacted was small, the public so far refraining from entering the field.

Salient features were the rise of nearly a quarter point of French rentes, and the good buying of Russian industrials. Rio Tintos were weak at the beginning, but hardened toward the end and closed high and strong. A better market is expected next week.

BERLIN SEES PEACE AHEAD.

Politics Solely Responsible for Stagnant Market and Dear Money.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, March 2.—The Deutsche Bank, which has not issued its usual weekly report for a number of weeks, gave out one last night, declaring that peace in the Balkans was near, that the Rumanian-Bulgarian and Russo-Austrian differences were less acute, and that there was no longer any danger to Europe's peace.

With peace will surely come a great market improvement, and all lines of industry will be prosperous. Only politics is responsible for the public's shyness, stiff money rates, and declining values. The private discount rate rose one-half of 1 per cent., but the danger of a further rise consequent on the Reichsbank increase seems past. Imperial threes dropped one-half of 1 per cent, reaching the lowest recorded quotation.

The Börse is still uncertain, but is decidedly more hopeful than it has been for weeks.

OKLAHOMA OFFICIAL OUSTED.

Insurance Commissioner Impeached and Indicted on Bribery Charge.

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 2.—Perry A. Ballard, State Insurance Commissioner, was impeached by the Oklahoma House of Representatives and indicted by the Grand Jury here yesterday on the charge of accepting a bribe. It is charged that for $200 Ballard waived the usual legal formalities in issuing a permit to an Oklahoma life insurance company to transact business. He was released under $1,000 bond.

Giles Farris, State Printer, who was impeached on Wednesday, was indicted on the charge of altering a warrant.

WEEK'S CURB TRANSACTIONS.

The transactions in the leading securities on the New York Curb market for the week ended Saturday, March 1, with price changes for the week, were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
100	Bay St. Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
9,700	Br.-Am. Tob.	23⅞	23⅛	23⅜	— ½
1,980	Emer.-Brant	57	48	56¾	— 3¼
125	Em.-Br. pf.	92	91	91	— 5
100	Hav. Tob.	4	4	4	— ⅛
50	Houston Oil	19	18	19	— ⅛
100	Kauf. Dpt. St.	48½	48½	48½	— ⅛
4,500	*Mays Oil	19	18	19	— 1
100	Nat. Sugar	100	100	100	— 1
33	R. J. Reynolds	265	265	265	— 5
598	St. Oil, N. J.	381	370	371	—10
2,800	Tob Prod. pf.	91⅛	88	91⅛	..
34,545	U. C. S., w. i.	103	94	101⅞	+ 1⅝
200	U.C.S.pf., w. i.	115	114	114	— 2
513	Willys Overl.	64¾	60	64	..

RAILROADS.

12,250	Manh. Tran.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

5,100	Alaska G. M.	13⅛	12¾	13⅜	..
3,325	Alaska Cop.	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
1,000	Beaver Con.	*40	40	40	— 2
130	Bessie G. Drg.	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
110	Bessie G. D. pf.	11	10½	10½	+ ⅛
18,300	Big Four	*93	80	92	+ 2
10,700	Braden Cop.	8⅞	8	8⅞	+ ⅛
5,300	Brit. Col. Cop.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
177	Buffalo Mines	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	+1-16
200	Butte & N. Y.	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
8,200	Chesterf. Cop.	6½	5	6	— 1
3,000	C. O. D. Con.	7	6	7	+ ⅛
4,350	El Paso, new	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
8,250	Ely Con.	*16	10	16	+ 6
3,300	Florence	*56	42	48	+ 5
7,000	Giroux Min.	3 1-16	2½	2 15-1	+7-16
800	Gr.-Can. new	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
2,500	Gr. C. M. & S.	*5	4	4	— 1
1,000	Halifax Ton.	1 7-16	1¼	1 7-16	+ ⅛
10,700	Jumbo Ext.	*33	31	33	— 1
2,200	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1,800	La Rose Com.	2 13-16	2 11-16	2¾	— ⅛
1,100	Light, C. G. D.	3	3	3	+ ⅛
1,300	Mason Val., new	7⅛	6¾	6½	— 1⅛
4,020	McK.-Darr.	2 1-16	1 15-16	2	..
500	Mines Co. of Am., new	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	..
3,700	Nev. Hills	1¼	1⅛	1 3-16	..
1,000	N. J. Mines Co.	19	17	17	..
500	Nipissing Mines	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
1,300	N. Butte Dev.	⅛	5-16	⅜	+1-16
2,500	Ohio Copper	11-16	½	½	—1-16
4,700	Pac. Smelters	7-32	7-32	7-32	..
3,400	Pueblo S. & R. w. i.	2¼	1⅞	2	— ⅛
700	S. Ut. M. & M.	⅜	5-16	⅜	+1-16
4,300	Stewart Min.	1 9-16	1 7-16	1½	..
24,500	Tonopah Merg.	*86	82	85	+ 5
850	Tonopah Ext.	1 13-16	1¾	1¾	..
400	Ton. M. of N.	5⅞	5⅝	5 13-16	—1-16
800	Tri-Bullion	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
1,000	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
450	Tuolumne Cop.	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+1-16
4,524	West End Con.	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16	..
32,500	Wettl. Silv. M.	*17	10	13	— 4
2,500	Yukon Gold.	3 1-16	2⅞	3	..

BONDS.

$12,600	B. R. T. 5% notes	96¼	96	96¼	— ⅛
30,000	Can. So. 5s, W.I.	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅜
147,000	Ch.El. new 5s.	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	+ ⅛
3,000	Havana Tob. 5s.	62	62	62	..
1,000	Mason Val. 6s.	98	94	94	+ 2
21,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1960	99 3-16	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
38,000	N. Y. C. 4½s, 1962	99	98 15-16	99	—3-16

*Cents per share.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotation on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.	
70	100	American Coal	85	Sep. 23
..	..	Am. District Tel.	*18	Nov. 28
..	..	Ass. Mer. 1st pf.	104½	Apr. 27
122	150	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	130	July 23
125	130	C., St. P., M. & Om.	130	Dec. 20
..	..	Cleve. & Pittsburgh.	*167⅛	Oct. 17
..	..	Cripple Creek C. pf.	*47	May 16
..	..	Cuban-Am. Sugar	33	Nov. 12
4	10	Des M. & Ft. Dodge.	5	May 18
100	..	Detroit & M. pf.	105	Feb. 16
..	95	Du Pont Powder pf.	98	Dec. 10
..	..	Federal Sugar	*67	Jan. 9
..	..	Federal Sugar pf.	*95	July 16
100	118	George W. Helme pf.	115	Sep. 24
..	..	Granby Consolidated	74⅛	Nov. 11
..	..	Green Bay & Western	85	Mar. 24
..	150	Hocking Valley	150	Aug. 14
..	..	Manhattan Beach	2	Oct. 3
83	83¾	M., S. P. & S. S. M.	84	Dec. 18
160	170	Morris & Essex ($50)	175⅞	May 16
15	25	N. O., M. & C. pf.	25	Sep. 5
..	..	N. O. Ry. & Light	24⅛	Sep. 22
97	..	N.Y., C. & St.L. 1st pf	103	Mar. 26
80¼	90	N.Y., C. & St.L. 2d pf	85	Sep. 16
..	19	New York Dock.	18	Dec. 9
32	42	New York Dock pf.	32	Dec. 29
..	..	New York & Harlem	355	June 20
115	125	N. Y., L. & West.	121	Oct. 16
..	..	N. Y. State Rys. pf.	*92	June 21
200	..	Phelps, D. & Co. pf.	215½	Aug. 15
100	115	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	117	Oct. 3
..	..	P., Ft. W. & C	169½	July 19
..	..	Rome, W. & Og.	*125½	Feb. 20
100	110	Rubber G. Mfg. pf.	105	Nov. 12
..	..	Rutland pf.	58	June 13
..	102	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	100½	Dec. 26
..	77	S. R., M. & O. ctfs.	80	Mar. 12
138¼	145	Twin City R. T. pf.	145	Mar. 9

*Less than 100 shares.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Ruling Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Feb. 24	2½@3½	3	4½@5	4½@5	4½@5
Feb. 25	2½@3½	3	4 @4½	4½@4¾	4¾@5
Feb. 26	2½@3	2½	4½@4½	4½@5	4½@5
Feb. 27	2½@4	3	4½@5	4½@5	4½@5
Feb. 28	3 @4½	3¼	4½@5	4½@5	4½@5
Mar. 1	3½	3	4½@5	4½@5	4½@5

Week's Range—On call, 2½@4½; ruling rate, 3; 60 days, 4@5; 90 days, 4½@5; six months, 4½@5.

Same Week Last Year—On call, 2@2½; ruling rate, 2⅝; 60 days, 2¾@3; 90 days, 3@3½; six months, 3½@3½.

Year to Date—On call, 2@7; ruling rate, 2¾; 60 days, 3½@6; 90 days, 3¾@6; six months, 3¾@5½.

Same Period Last Year—On call, 1¾@4; ruling rate, 2½; 60 days, 2@3¼; 90 days, 2¼@3½; six months, 3@3¾.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
Feb. 24	5	4⅝	5½	4
Feb. 25	5	4⅝	5½@5¾	3¾
Feb. 26	5	4⅝	5¾@5⅞	3⅞
Feb. 27	5	4 13-16	5⅞@6	3⅞
Feb. 28	5	4¾@4 13-16	5⅞@5¾	3⅞
March 1	5	4¾@4 13-16	5⅞@5¾	3⅞

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand.	60 Days.	Cable.
Feb. 24	$4.8750	$4.8315	$4.8 50
Feb. 25	4.8750	4.8315	4.8840
Feb. 26	4.8750	4.8315	4.8840
Feb. 27	4.8755	4.8315	4.8835
Feb. 28	4.8750	4.8315	4.8825
March 1	4.8750	4.8315	4.8825

Week's Range—Demand, $4.8750@$4.8755; 60 days, $4.8315; cable, $4.8825@$4.8840.

Same Week Last Year.—Demand, $4.8705@$4.8735; 60 days, $4.8415@$4.8430; cable, $4.8735@$4.8760.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8485@$4.8780; 60 days, $4.8080@$4.8370; cable, $4.8810@$4.8840.

Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8630@$4.8760; 60 days, $4.8315@$4.8400; cable, $4.8680@$4.8815.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Feb. 24	Par	*10c	*25c	*50c
Feb. 25	Par	*10c	*35c	*50c
Feb. 26	Par	*20c	*35c	*30c
Feb. 27	Par	*35c	*35c	*30c
Feb. 28	Par	*25c	*30c	*0 c
March 1	Par	*25c	*30c	*60c

*Premium.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk, 4s.
Feb. 24	74 7-16	88f 80c	76½	90½	86
Feb. 25	74½	88f 80c	76½	90½	87
Feb. 26	74 9-16	88f 85c	76½	90½	86½
Feb. 27	74 11-16	88f 95c	76½	90½	87
Feb. 28	74¾	89f 17½c	76	90½	87
Mar. 1	74 13-16	89f 17½c	76	90½	86

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris, F. C.	Paris, M. Pf.	Berlin.
Feb. 24	25 26	20 48	
Feb. 25	25 26	20 47½	
Feb. 26	25 25	20 46½	
Feb. 27	25 24½	20 47	
Feb. 28	25 24½	20 45½	
Mar. 1	25 24½	20 45½	

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
Feb. 24	77 9	76 4½	28 1-16
Feb. 25	77 9	76 4½	27 15-16
Feb. 26	77 9	76 4½	27 13-16
Feb. 27	77 9	76 4½	27¾
Feb. 28	77 9	76 4½	27 1-16
March 1	77 9	76 4½	27 3-16

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Feb. 24	7.70	12.00
Feb. 25	7.85	13.00
Feb. 26	8.05	13.60
Feb. 27	7.35	12.00
Feb. 28	8.00	12.00
March 1	8.00	12.00

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Quotation List of Outside Securities

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Mar. 1, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 1, 1913. Asked.
Adirond. El. P..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	17	19
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	57½	60
Albany So. 5s..	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	98
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 13	82	84
Do pf. ($50)..	1,537,500	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 13	45	47
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,631,400	..	..	.....	73	75
Do 6% cum.pf	5,631,400	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	84	86
Do opt. warr.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	13	15
Do 6% notes,'21	2,190,100	3	S	F. & A.	99½	100
Appalach. Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	22	23
Do preferred	2,180,000	..	..	.....	71¾	73
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	13
Do preferred	850,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Asheville L. & P						
1st s. f. 5s, '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	93	96
Aub. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	..
Aug.-Alk. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	..	..
Do common..	2,250,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40..	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102	103
Au., E. & C. R. R. 1st 5s, '41.	3,600,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	101
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Ben. Har.-St J. 1st 5s, '35....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	89	91
Do ref. ex. 6s, '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	101	103½
But. Cr'tn 1st5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	103	105
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,370,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	..
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,986,000	2½	S	M. & N.	30	45
B. & Lockp. 6s..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
B. & N. Falls R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97½	101
Butte E. & P. Co. 1st 5s, '51....	4,283,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	97½
Cal. Elec. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	70	75
Capital Trac..	12,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 13	122	123
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110⅜	111
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	99
Cent. Mex. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	64	68
Do 6s, 1940..	1,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	93½
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Chtz. L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	101
Cleveland Ry. 1st 5s, '31	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101½	..
Colum. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36..	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Do common..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do preferred	840,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	85	95
Con. Gas, E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89½	89¾
Con. Tr. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan 15,13	73	74½
Do 1st 5s, '33.	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	103
Consum. El. & P. 5s, '36.....	1,481,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	90
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97½
C. Pow. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29....	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Dallas El. Corp. 5s, '22	3,659,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97½
El. B. & S. pf..	4,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	99¼b	101b
Economy L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	100
Elec. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	34	38
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jan 15,13	80	82
El Paso El. 5s, '32	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Exc. Spgs. W., G. & E. 1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T. Co	4,750,000	..	..	.....	31	33
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 30,12	82	84
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.....	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	90b	92½b
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s.....	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	96½	98
Guanaj. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	68	75
Do 6s, '32....	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102
Ind. Un. Trac. 1st 5s	1,620,000	2½	S	A. & O.	84	86
Ins. Ky. of Buf.: Buf. Div. 5s, '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103½	..
Do deb. 6s, '17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104½	..
L. & O. Div. 1st5s	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97½
B. & L. Div. 1st5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	104
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, receipts	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	69	69½
J. C., Ft. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	70½	80
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, 1930	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,543,089	..	..	.....	14	17
Do preferred	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	36	38½
Do 1st r. 6s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91¼	92
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. Bel. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	103½	103¾
K. C. Elv. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	76
Kan. C. West 5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	84	85
K. C. Met. St. Ry1 cn. ex. 1st 5s, '13	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	96
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1925...	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93
Kan. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 13	97½	98
Do 5s of '22..	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	98
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104	..
Los A. G. & E. 5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Mobile Elec. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,13	92½b	95b
Do 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Montana Pr....	.....	..	..	.....	44	45½
Do preferred	.....	..	..	.....	100	102
Muskogee G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 13	95b	97½b
Do 1st 5s, '26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Nat. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s, '19, B	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Nat. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s, '20. C	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Niag., L. & O. P. 5s, '54	4,850,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89½	92½
N. Y. & Westch'r Ltg G M4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82½	85
Do deb. 5s, '54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. Hud. Co Ry. 5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79	80½
N. Ont. L. & P.	4,585,000	V	V	V	16	20
Do preferred	2,400,000	‡	..	Dec 31,12	59¾	62
Do 1st 6s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	89	92
Nor. St. Power.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	23½	24½
Do pf, ex div	8,386,700	‡1¾	Q	Jan 15,13	84¼	85½
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Okla. Ry. 5s....	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	94½
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	7,362,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ont. P. stock...	8,509,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	83¾
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Ottum. R. & L. pf.	850,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	92½b	95b
Do 1st 5s, '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
Port. R. L. & P. 5% notes, '14	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	99¼
Port. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101½
Prescott G. & E. 1st 6s, '40.....	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	93
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs	19,970,440	1½	Q	Dec 31,12	107	109
Pub U Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	$50	..
Do pf. ($50)..	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 13	$48	$52
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	26¾	27½
Do preferred	6,360,000	1½	Q	Jan 15, 13	78	80
Roch Ry. & L. 5s tax ex'pt N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45...	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	81½	83½
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.....	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Sagn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	100
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	98
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23.....	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Scranton El. 5s	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf., ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 1, 13	65	70
Do con. 5s, '32	1,100,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,13	99½	101
Seattle Elec. Co con. 5s, '29....	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
Seattle Ltg. 5s.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	94½	96½
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s....	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	94½
So. Cal Ed'n Co	10,043,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98
South'n Pow. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100½
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s.	3,996,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L. F. L. 5s, '26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Superior W., L. & P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	81	84
Stan G. & E ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$16	$17¼
Do pf. ($50)..	10,977,950	2	Q	Dec 16,12	$46½	$48b
Tampa El. 1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	21	22
Do preferred	10,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 1, 13	75½	76½
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Tri-City R. & L.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	56	60
Do preferred	2,826,200	1½	Q	Jan. 1, 13	93	96
Unit. Elec. N.J. 4s, '49.....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81	82⅜
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s....	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93½
United Util.....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	37	40
Do preferred	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 2, 13	100b	102½b
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	10,345,000	2½	S	J. & S.	93½	94½
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	1	Q	Dec 1, 12	84½	85
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	Dec 1, 12	87¾	88½
Do con. 4s, '51	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	83	84
Wash.-Va. Ry..	1,378,000	1½	S	Nov 1, 12	..	..
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	..	77
W. Cit. G. & E. pf	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan. 1, 12	90b	92½b
West'n Power..	14,670,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Do 6% cum. pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	48	50
West Penn. Rys 5s of '31.....	V	5	S	A. & O.	101	101½
West. St. G. & E	3,503,000	4	..	.....	48	55
Do preferred	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,13	90b	95b
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41	3,409,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel. El. 5s, '41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	96½

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend Per C't.	Dividend Period	Dividend Date.	Quotation Mar. 1, 1913. Bid.	Quotation Mar. 1, 1913. Asked.
Wheel. Tr. Co. 1st cons. 5s, '34	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s, '35....	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Bank Note Co. ($50).....	$4,500,000	1½	Q	Feb 15,13	50	51
Do pf. ($50).	4,500,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	53¼	54
Am. Brass.....	12,500,000	1¼	Q	Feb 1, 13	135	138
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	1	M	Feb 20,13	194	198
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 13	100	101
Am. Glue Co...	800,000	2	S	Nov 1, 12	102	106
Do preferred	1,000,000	4	S	Sep 1, 12	140	145
Am. Graphoph..	1,500,000	4	S	Sep 1, 12	..	53
Do preferred	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Feb 15,13	..	80
Am. Screw.....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Feb 15,13	149½	154
Am. Steel F. 6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	99½	102
Am. Typef'ders	4,000,000	1	Q	Jan 15,13	46	49
Do preferred	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15,13	100	103
Am. Writ. Paper	9,500,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
Am. Woser Mills & Dock 6s, '41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Arlington Mills	8,000,000	4	S	Jan 1, 13	107	111
Autogales Gum & Choco. Co..	6,000,000	1	V	Feb 1, 12	20	30
Do 6s	3,500,000	3–	S	J. & J.	60	61
Bab. & Wilcox.	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	102	105
Bar. & Sm. Car	2,000,000	..	..	.....	..	12
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	Dec 1, 12	70	82
Bliss, E. W., Co.	1,250,000	2½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	80	90
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Jan. 1, 13	120	120½
Bord. C. Milk..	21,250,000	4	S	Feb 15,13	114½	115½
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar 15,13	106½	107½
Brad. Copper...	6,000,000	..	..	.....	8⅝	8¾
Do 6s	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	170	175
Do 7s, new..	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	175	180
Brown Shoe....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	50	54
Do preferred	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 13	92	94
Cellulo'd	5,925,000	3½	Q	Dec. 31,12	134	139
Cen. Fireworks.	1,406,800	..	..	1907	1	3
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	A	.....	25	35
Childs C.....	3,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 10,13	175	185
Do preferred	2,499,000	1¾	Q	Mar 15,13	110	113
Cluett-Peabody	3,000,000	..	..	.....	60	62
Do preferred	8,000,000	..	..	.....	98½	100
Computing-Tabulating Rec..	10,457,218	..	..	.....	44	45¼
Do 6s	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	79¾	80½
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Do preferred	1,149,500	..	..	.....	..	83
Continen. Can.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	50	54
Do preferred	5,500,000	..	..	.....	92	94½
Crocker-Wh'ler.	1,700,000	1½	Q	Jan 15,13	85	88
Do preferred	500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 15, 13	104	107
D. L. & W. C.	6,580,700	2½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	350	365
Em.-Prantin'm.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	56	57
Do preferred	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Feb 1, 13	92	97
Hav. Tobacco..	29,790,700	..	..	.....	5	7
Hav. Tob. pf...	4,703,800	..	..	.....	8	15
Houston Oil....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	19	20
Do preferred	.....	..	..	.....	62	63½
Int. Nickel.....	38,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 1, 13	145	146
Do preferred	9,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	105½	106½
Interoc. Tel. & Tel. 1st 5s, '33	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	72½
K. C. Stocky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	79½	80½
Do cv. 5s, '13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99½	100½
Kaufman Bros. Dept. Stores..	7,500,000	..	..	.....	49	50
Do preferred	2,500,000	..	..	.....	97	98½
Lanston Mono..	6,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 30,12	86	86½
L. V. Coal Sales	6,000,800	2½	Q	Jan 20,13	200	208
Lima Loco. Cor. 1st 6s, 1932....	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	98	100
Man. Sht. W....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	50	60
Do preferred	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 31,12	100	102
Marconi of Am. (new)	10,000,000	..	..	.....	5⅛	5½
Merg. Linotype	12,797,800	3	Q	Mar 31,13	217½	219
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Otis Elevator...	6,371,500	1	Q	Jan 15,13	81½	83½
Do preferred	6,451,100	1½	Q	Jan 15,13	97	100½
Park & Tilf. 6s	2,840,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	96½
Pope Mfg. Co..	4,000,000	..	..	.....	..	30
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 31,13	..	72
Proc. & Gamble	12,000,000	4	Q	Feb 15,13	560	600
Do preferred	2,250,000	2	Q	Jan 15,13	190	225
Pratt & Wh. pf	1,225,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	101	103
Royal Bak. P..	10,000,000	3	Q	Dec 31,12	210	215
Do. 6% cum. pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 31, 12	106	108
Saf. C., H. & L.	10,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	114¼	116
Singer Mfg.....	60,000,000	3	Q	Jan 1, 13	294	298
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	2	S	Dec 26, 12	35	40
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 23,12	105	111
Stern Bros. pf..	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar 1, 13	74	78
Temple Iron 4s.	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104½	105
T. & Pac. Coal	2,387,628	1½	Q	Dec 1, 12	95	100
Un. TypewNter	10,000,000	..	..	.....	30	34½
Do 1st pf....	4,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 13	100	104½
Do 2d pf....	5,000,000	2	Q	Jan 1, 13	98	102½
U. S. Env. 5s..	1,950,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101¾
Do preferred	3,750,000	8z	S	Mar 1, 13	102	106
Do common..	750,000	..	..	.....	120	130
U. S. Motor....	12,193,350	..	..	.....	1-16	¼
Do preferred	11,491,133	2¾	Q	Jul 15, 11	¼	1
West. Pac. 5s..	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86½	87
White (J. G.) Eng. Corp....	500,000	..	..	.....	92	94
White (J. G.) & Co., Inc...	1,500,000	..	..	.....	65	70
Do preferred	2,000,000	..	..	.....	82	85
White (J. G.) Manage. Corp	350,000	..	..	.....	92	94
Willys-Overl'd..	20,000,000	1½	Q	Feb 1, 13	63	65
Do preferred	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Jan 1, 13	90	95

z—Including 4½% paid on account of deferred dividends.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust....	$1,250,000	2	Q	Feb 1, 13	350	375
Bankers Trust..	10,000,000	5	Q	Jan 2, 13	485	492
Broadway Tr...	1,000,000	1½	Q	Feb. 1, 13	165	175
Brooklyn	1,000,000	215	Q	Jan. 2, 13	495	505
Columbia-Knickerbocker	2,000,000	5	Q	Dec 31,12	540	555
Central	3,000,000	14	Q	Jan. 2, 13	1015	1025
Citizens	1,000,000	3	S	Mar 1, 13	150	..
Commercial	500,000	..	..	.....	90	100
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Dec 28, 12	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31,12	495	510
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Feb 1, 13	1250	1300
Fidlity	1,000,000	15	S	Jan. 2, 13	218	225
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 30, 12	225	250
Fulton	500,000	17	S	Jan. 2, 13	300	315
Guaranty	10,000,000	8	Q	Dec 31,12	575	582
Guardian	500,000	..	..	.....	75	85
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 13	270	280
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	120	..
Hudson Trust..	500,000	3	S	Jan. 2, 13	132	142
Kings County..	500,000	4	Q	Feb 1, 13	525	..
Lawyers T. Ins. & Trust Co..	4,000,000	3	Q	Jan 2, 13	203	210
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	125	135
Long Island....	1,000,000	3	Q	Jan. 1, 13	355	365
Metropolitan ...	2,000,000	6	Q	Dec 31, 12	435	450
Mutual Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jan. 2, 13	145	152
Nassau	600,000	2	Q

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The Wall Street Journal

TO THE HOLDERS OF
SIX PER CENT. GOLD MORTGAGE BONDS
Due December 1, 1948,
of
INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of Article 5th of the Mortgage of International Silver Company, dated November 22, 1898, that the undersigned as Trustee under said Mortgage, has drawn by lot for redemption on June 2d, 1913, out of moneys in the Sinking Fund, the following numbered bonds issued thereunder, viz.:

69	903	1632	2251	2841	3641
95	1133	1687	2487	3259	3646
189	1145	1714	2492	3331	3649
233	1150	1792	2598	3512	3772
354	1388	1839	2624	3518	3787
526	1434	1859	2696	3563	3826
785	1534	1955	2736	3566	3878
789	1605	2190	2805	3621	3879

The bonds herein designated by number will be paid at 110 per cent. of their face value and accrued interest to June 1st, 1913, upon surrender thereof with the coupons maturing that date, at the office of THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Broad Street, New York, on or after June 2d, 1913. Interest on said bonds will cease on June 1st, 1913.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
February 25th, 1913.

LALANCE & GROSJEAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Pursuant to Article 6 of the Mortgage made by the above-named company to the Brooklyn Trust Company, as Trustee, the undersigned offers to purchase for the Sinking Fund the 6 per cent. Bonds of the said Company, due May 1, 1927, at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest to May 1, 1913, sufficient to exhaust the sum of $16,843.64.

Offers will be received at its office, 177 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, until the close of business on April 1, 1913.

BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY,
As Trustee, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK SALES

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

SALES WEEK MARCH 1	2,166,839
SALES WEEK FEB. 22	1,765,220
SALES WEEK MARCH 2, 1912	1,782,261
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	15,507,664
SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	18,616,492

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

SALES WEEK MARCH 1	$12,883,000
SALES WEEK FEB. 22	11,484,500
SALES WEEK MARCH 2, 1912	12,137,500
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	103,241,000
SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	168,270,000

Range for Year 1912. High.	Range for Year 1912. Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Range for Year 1913. Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended March 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, March 1. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended March 1, '13.
205	184¾	150	Jan. 29	140	Jan. 22	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	3	..	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	143	143	143	143	192	..	135	145	10
..	..	4⅛	Feb. 1	2⅞	Feb. 25	15,501,800	..	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Co. t. r., 3d pd.	100	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	⅞	— ⅛	2⅞	3⅛	300
..	..	12⅞	Jan. 15	9⅛	Feb. 18	14,105,500	..	..	..	Allis-Chal. Co. pf. t. r., 3d pd.	100	..	..	..	9½	4	..	8	9	.....
92¾	60	80⅞	Jan. 2	65¾	Feb. 25	153,887,900	Feb. 24, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	68¼	69⅝	65¾	69⅝	68	+ 1⅝	69¼	69⅝	137,025
63⅞	54⅛	57	Jan. 3	46¼	Jan. 17	18,330,900	Jan. 15, '13	1	Q	American Agri. Chemical Co.	100	50½	51½	50½	51½	50⅝	— ½	51	52	620
104⅛	98	99	Jan. 2	97⅞	Jan. 15	27,112,700	Jan. 15, '13	1½	Q	American Agri. Chem. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	98½	102½	..	90	99	.....
77	46½	50½	Jan. 2	33⅞	Feb. 24	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	34⅝	35¾	33⅞	35¾	50½	+ 1¼	35	35¾	2,025
101¼	90	85	Jan. 28	84	Jan. 28	5,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	85	98¾	..	84	86	.....
107⅝	91⅛	96¼	Jan. 4	93½	Jan. 13	4,600,000	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	95	..	..	90½	95	.....
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	130	Jan. 16	5,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	133	133	..	131¼	136½	.....
47⅜	11¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	25½	Jan. 14	41,233,300	..	..	..	American Can Co.	100	39¾	39⅝	31½	35⅝	12⅛	— 4⅜	35½	35⅝	148,075
126¼	90⅝	129¼	Jan. 30	113½	Jan. 14	41,233,300	Jan. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	123⅝	126½	118	124½	92½	+ ¾	124½	124⅝	17,300
63⅝	49⅝	56⅜	Jan. 2	47½	Feb. 25	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	50	50	47½	49¾	53	..	49¾	50¼	4,320
120	115	116⅜	Jan. 21	112	Feb. 25	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	112	116	112	116	115⅛	+ 1	116	117	415
60⅛	30⅜	48¾	Jan. 6	47½	Jan. 14	16,264,700	..	..	..	American Cities	100	47⅝	47⅞	47⅝	47⅝	..	— ⅛	47½	49	100
84¾	75½	78½	Jan. 2	75½	Feb. 24	20,533,300	Jan. 1, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf.	100	75½	75¾	75½	75⅝	..	— ⅛	75¾	77	416
98	94	*94	Jan. 13	*94	Jan. 13	10,539,300	Dec. 31, '12	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	91¾	91⅞	91½	91⅝	..	..	87	92	15
114	108¾	109¼	Jan. 15	109¼	Jan. 15	2,560,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products pf.	100	..	..	..	*109¼	..	..	100	109½	.....
60¼	45½	57⅝	Jan. 2	48	Feb. 24	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	48½	49⅛	48	48⅞	50	— ⅛	48	49	1,600
99¼	95	96⅜	Jan. 10	96⅜	Jan. 7	10,198,660	Dec. 2, '12	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	96½	212	— 4	157½	163	320
220	160	160	Feb. 6	150½	Jan. 2	18,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	164	164	162	162	212	— 4	157½	163	320
7¼	3	5½	Jan. 3	4	Jan. 14	11,274,100	..	..	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4¼	3⅜	— ¼	4¼	5	800
34	20	28½	Feb. 10	22½	Feb. 25	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	Am. Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	25½	25½	22½	25½	20½	— 1½	24½	26	1,125
30⅝	18	24⅜	Jan. 20	20	Jan. 2	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1⅜	..	American Ice Securities Co.	100	22½	24¼	21⅞	24¼	20½	+ 1⅝	24	24¼	4,520
17⅞	9¼	11½	Jan. 31	9	Feb. 25	16,750,000	..	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	9¼	10¼	9	10¼	9¾	+ 1	9¾	11	600
43	30	31½	Jan. 31	25½	Feb. 26	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '00	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	27¼	27½	25½	26⅞	..	— ½	27	29½	900
47½	31¾	44½	Jan. 6	33½	Feb. 25	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	American Locomotive	100	35¾	35⅞	33½	35½	33¾	..	35½	36	4,875
110½	103	106⅜	Jan. 2	104⅞	Feb. 5	25,000,000	Jan. 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	104⅞	105	104⅞	105	105⅜	..	104½	105½	300
19⅛	4¾	13	Jan. 3	7⅞	Feb. 18	5,738,700	..	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	11	11	11	11	9	+ 3⅛	10½	11	100
69⅛	42	61½	Jan. 3	47	Feb. 18	8,725,000	Nov. 2, '12	2½	SA	American Malt Corporation pf	100	50⅛	54½	50	54	49¾	+ 4	53½	55½	1,225
91	60¼	74⅜	Jan. 30	66½	Feb. 24	50,000,000	Dec. 16, '12	1	Q	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	68½	69¾	65¾	69⅝	104	+ 1½	68½	69¾	24,100
109⅜	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	103½	Feb. 25	50,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Smelting & Ref. Co pf.	100	103⅜	104	103½	104	103⅞	+ ⅛	103⅞	104	900
89½	84	86	Jan. 9	84¾	Feb. 14	30,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¼	Q	American Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	100	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	86½	+ ⅛	84¾	85½	160
203½	123	193	Jan. 22	176	Feb. 25	11,001,700	Jan. 1, '13	$6'	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	180	180	176	176	120½	— 7	180	188	300
105	99	105	Jan. 21	104	Jan. 6	3,849,600	Jan. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf. new...	100	..	..	..	103	..	..	103	105	.....
44⅜	26	40½	Feb. 3	33¾	Jan. 14	16,218,000	May 15, '11	1¼	..	American Steel Foundries	100	..	..	..	35	28	..	33½	35	.....
133½	113½	118	Jan. 31	113½	Jan. 15	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	115¼	115½	114⅜	114½	118⅜	+ 1¼	114¼	115	2,170
124	115½	116⅜	Jan. 28	115	Jan. 15	45,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	American Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	113⅜	113¾	113⅜	113⅝	117	— ⅝	114	116	310
78	66	66⅛	Jan. 30	62	Feb. 21	14,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	..	..	..	62	..	..	58⅝	66	.....
149½	137⅝	140	Jan. 3	131	Feb. 26	343,981,000	Jan. 15, '13	2	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	132	132⅝	131	132½	145⅞	+ ¼	132½	132⅝	4,350
324½	241⅜	294⅜	Jan. 10	234½	Feb. 25	49,314,700	Mar. 1, '13	2$15	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf., new...	100	235	240½	234½	248	248	+ 1	240	248	2,660
106⅜	101½	106⅜	Jan. 27	103	Jan. 3	51,805,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	American Water Works pf.	100	103¾	104	103¾	104	102	+ ¼	103½	104	300
99⅜	97½	99	Jan. 4	96¾	Feb. 7	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	American Woolen Co.	100	97	97	97	97	..	— ⅝	97	97½	100
31	18	18¾	Jan. 11	17½	Jan. 14	20,000,000	..	..	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	17	17	17	17	27¾	..	17	18	75
94½	70	81	Jan. 3	77½	Feb. 2	40,000,000	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Writing Paper pf.	100	78	78	77½	77½	87	— ½	77½	79½	400
41⅞	23½	32¼	Jan. 2	26¾	Feb. 27	12,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	1	SA	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	100	29	29	26¾	28	30¼	+ ½	28	29¼	3,400
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	33⅞	Feb. 25	108,312,500	Jan. 15, '13	75c	Q	Assets Realization Co.	25	35⅜	36¼	33⅞	36¼	36½	+ 1¾	36⅛	36¼	11,400
127½	100⅛	120	Jan. 7	104	Feb. 28	9,967,600	Jan. 1, '13	2	Q	Associated Oil Co.	100	105	105	104	104	106⅜	— 5	105	115	200
47	41½	42¼	Jan. 30	42¼	Jan. 30	40,000,000	Mar. 1, '07	$1.50	..	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	101⅝	102	100	102	104⅞	+ 1	101⅝	102⅞	19,500
111⅜	103½	106⅝	Jan. 6	100	Feb. 25	174,513,000	Mar. 1, '13	1½	Q	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	101	101⅛	99⅞	100⅛	103½	— ⅞	100	100½	2,960
104½	101⅜	102¼	Jan. 29	99⅞	Feb. 26	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '13	2½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	124	125	123	125	138	— 2	124	125½	800
148½	130⅜	133⅜	Jan. 9	123	Feb. 25	67,545,800	Jan. 10, '13	3½	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WORKS.	100	47½	49⅜	46½	49⅜	+ 1⅝		48	49½	1,400
60⅜	49	53½	Jan. 8	46½	Feb. 25	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	..	..	..	104⅝	103¼	..	103⅜	106	.....
108½	102⅜	104⅝	Feb. 10	103⅜	Feb. 17	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	3½	SA	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	100⅜	101⅛	99¼	100⅞	102⅜	+ ⅞	100⅜	101⅛	9,750
111⅞	101¼	106⅝	Jan. 22	99⅛	Feb. 25	152,314,800	Mar. 1, '13	3	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	84¼	84¼	84	84	88½	+ ¼	83	84	350
91	80¼	88	Jan. 30	83½	Jan. 30	60,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	84¼	84¼	84	84	..	..	..	..	.....
..	..	7-16	Jan. 11	1-256	Feb. 24	..	..	..	..	Baltimore & Ohio rights.	..	1-128	¼	1-250	1-64	..	+1-128	..	..	.....
2⅞	⅞	1⅝	Jan. 17	1	Jan. 14	8,931,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	Batopilas Mining	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..	— ⅛	1⅛	1½	200
51⅝	27⅞	41½	Jan. 9	35	Feb. 18	14,862,000	..	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	36	36½	35⅝	36⅛	29⅞	— ⅝	36	36¼	2,500
80	56½	71	Jan. 9	63⅝	Feb. 26	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07	¾	..	Bethlehem Steel Corpor. pf.	100	66	66	63⅝	66	59⅞	+ 1	65	66	2,100
94½	76¾	92⅝	Jan. 9	86¾	Feb. 26	45,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	88¾	89⅝	86¾	89¼	79⅞	— ½	89	89½	12,350
149	137½	137⅞	Jan. 27	128	Feb. 25	17,998,500	Jan. 2, '13	$2½	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas	100	130	150¼	128	130¼	139½	— 1⅝	130	132½	1,300
11¼	7⅞	8⅝	Mar. 1	7¼	Jan. 21	7,000,000	..	..	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co.	100	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	8½	+ ⅜	8⅝	8¾	300
119½	105	116	Jan. 30	110	Feb. 21	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '13	2½	SA	Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts.	100	..	..	..	110	..	..	105	115	.....
40⅛	28	31	Feb. 8	28¼	Feb. 26	14,647,200	Mar. 1, '13	¾	Q	Butterick Co.	100	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	29¼	— ½	28⅛	31	100
72¼	49¼	56½	Feb. 3	47¼	Feb. 24	12,072,900	Jan. 1, '13	1¼	Q	CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM.	100	49⅞	50⅜	47¼	50	..	+ ⅝	49⅞	50⅛	25,600
95½	84	86	Jan. 30	79	Feb. 25	10,100,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	81¼	81¼	79	80⅝	..	+ ⅛	80½	82	1,650
67⅞	65	63	Feb. 13	62½	Jan. 29	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '13	1½	SA	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	63	..	..	58½	63	.....
283	226¼	266¾	Jan. 9	227½	Feb. 17	199,964,400	Jan. 2, '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	231⅞	233⅝	229½	231¼	228½	+ 4⅞	230⅞	231⅝	29,450
..	..	226¾	Feb. 14	220½	Feb. 17	..	..	..	..	Can. Pac. sub. rcts., 1st inst.pd	..	223	225¼	222	225¼	..	+ 1¼	224¼	225½	1,400
101½	99⅞	103⅜	Feb. 6	99½	Jan. 16	11,289,500	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Case (J. I.) Thresh. Mach. pf.	100	100¾	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	..	— ¼	100¾	102⅜	100
33⅝	16½	30¼	Feb. 5	25¾	Feb. 25	39,582,500	..	..	..	Central Leather Co.	100	27	28⅜	25¾	28¼	18½	+ 1¼	28¼	28½	14,250
121½	114⅜	*112¼	Feb. 24	*112½	Feb. 24	10,000,000	Jan. 9, '13	1½	Q	Central & So. Am. Tel.	100	112½	112¼	112½	112½	..	..	105	112	20
100⅞	80	96¼	Feb. 28	93⅜	Jan. 2	33,277,800	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	94	96¼	93¾	96¼	83¼	+ 1⅜	95¾	96½	1,225
395	305	362	Jan. 13	348	Feb. 25	27,436,800	Dec. 31, '12	1¼	Q	Central of New Jersey	100	348	348	348	348	..	..	345	350	130
85¼	68¾	80	Jan. 2	70½	Feb. 19	62,793,700	Dec. 31, '12	1¼	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	72½	74¼	71	73¾	72¾	+ 1⅝	73½	73⅝	10,250
24¼	17	18	Jan. 2	10¼	Feb. 21	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10	2	..	Chicago & Alton.	100	10½	11¾	10½	11¼	17	+ ¾	11	20	220
40	25	25⅝	Feb. 25	25¾	Feb. 25	19,487,600	Jan. 16, '11	2	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	25¾	25⅞	25¾	25¾	..	+ ¾	25½	40	100
203¾	155⅜	177⅜	Jan. 9	13	Feb. 25	45,155,200	..	..	..	Chicago Great Western.	100	15	15	13	15	18¼	..	14½	15	2,500
39½	30½	35	Jan. 9	28⅞	Feb. 25	40,996,300	..	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	30	30½	28⅞	29½	35⅝	— 1½	29	29½	2,850
117⅝	99⅝	116¼	Jan. 9	106	Feb. 25	116,348,200	Mar. 3, '13	2½	SA	Chicago, Milwauke & St. P.	100	107½	107⅞	106	108⅝	101¾	+ 1	108¾	109	14,500
146	139¼	145	Jan. 30	136½	Feb. 25	116,274,900	Mar. 3, '13	3½	SA	Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	100	137½	138½	136½	138½	145	+ 1½	137	139½	412
..	..	¼	Jan. 30	7-32	Feb. 7	..	..	..	..	Chicago, Mil. & St. P. rights.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
145	134⅛	138	Jan. 6	132	Feb. 25	130,121,700	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	134	136⅞	132	136¼	140½	+ 2⅜	136	137	3,031
198	188	186	Feb. 18	185⅜	Feb. 11	22,395,100	Jan. 2, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	188	188	188	188	194	..	180	190	50
157	150	150½	Jan. 21	150	Feb. 13	11,256,800	Feb. 20, '13	3½	SA	Chi., St. Paul, M. & O. pf.	100	..	..	..	150	..	..	140	155	.....
50⅝	25	47⅝	Jan. 2	35⅞	Feb. 27	3,890,990	..	..	..	Chino Copper	5	38⅝	38⅞	35⅞	38⅞	25⅞	+ 1¼	38¾	38⅞	29,300
62½	45¼	54	Jan. 21	52	Feb. 25	47,056,300	Sep. 1, '10	2	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	53	53⅞	52	53	55	..	53	56¼	1,200
101½	95	94⅜	Jan. 16	90½	Feb. 25	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '13	1¼	Q	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	90½	90½	90½	90½	..	— 4¼	90	95	100
43¾	23½	41½	Feb. 3	31	Jan. 14	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02	1⅜	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	33	34¾	31½	33⅞	26	— ⅛	33¾	34¼	4,850
140	106	155	Feb. 1	150	Jan. 24	2,000,000	Jan. 20, '13	2½	SA	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	..	..	..	155	..	..	..	..	.....
..	32½	33	Jan. 3	26	Feb. 26	30,345,000	Dec. 31, '12	1	A	Colorado Southern	100	26	26¼	26	26	..	— 2	26	26½	1,000
76⅞	72	67	Feb. 15	66	Feb. 20	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	67	67	67	67	75	+ 1	67	70	233
71	68½	*60	Feb. 28	*60	Feb. 28	8,500,000	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	60	60	60	60	..	..	60	67	15
102	102	102¼	Feb. 25	102¼	Feb. 25	25,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1½	Q	Consolidation Coal Co.	100	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	..	..	..	..	100
149½	135⅜	142⅝	Jan. 9	127	Feb. 25	99,738,400	Dec. 16, '12	1½	Q	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	131½	132¼	127	132¼	140¼	+ ¾	132¼	132¾	12,200
22⅛	10	17⅛	Jan. 31	12	Mar. 1	49,777,300	..	..	..	Corn Products Refining Co.	100	13¾	13½	12	12½	10⅝	— ⅝	12½	12⅝	13,200
86	70	70¼	Jan. 31	67½	Mar. 1	29,826,900	Jan. 15, '13	1¼	Q	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	73¾	73¾	67½	70	77½	— 4½	69¼	70½	2,367
96	92	77	Feb. 19	77	Feb. 19	2,995,700	Dec. 15, '12	3	SA	Crex Carpet Co.	100	..	..	..	17	..	..	75	85	.....
83½	75	90	Feb. 4	90	Feb. 4	7,893,800	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	92	.....
100¼	99¾	100⅛	Jan. 16	97¾	Feb. 26	37,828,500	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	98½	98½	97¾	97¾	..	— 1	98	98¾	300
175½	162	167	Jan. 8	159¼	Feb. 27	42,503,000	Dec. 20, '12	2½	Q	Delaware & Hudson.	100	160⅝	163	159¼	160½	168	+ 2½	159¾	161	900
597	530	445	Jan. 13	395	Feb. 25	30,277,000	Jan. 20, '13	2½	Q	Del., Lack. & Western.	50	395	399⅜	395	399¾	..	— ¼	395	415	200
..	..	420	Feb. 4	405	Feb. 6	..	..	..	..	D., L. & W. sub. rcts, 50% pd.	..	..	..	..	410	..	..	..	..	.....
24	18½	23⅛	Jan. 9	18¾	Feb. 25	38,000,000	..	..	..	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	19⅜	19⅜	18¾	18¾	21¾	— 1⅜	19⅜	20	400
46¼	34¼	41	Jan. 10	35	Feb. 18	49,778,400	Jan. 15, '11	2½	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	35	36¼	35	36	41½	— 1	35	38	800
76⅜	61¼	80¾	Feb. 4	76	Feb. 18	12,500,000	Mar. 3, '13	1½	Q	Detroit United	100	..	..	..	76	..	..	75	85	.....
36¼	20	21¾	Jan. 2	17	Jan. 22	30,815,300	Oct. 31, '12	½	..	Distillers' Sec. Corporation.	100	17	18	17	17⅞	29¼	+ ⅞	18	18¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK SALES

SALES OF STOCKS (Continued)

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended March 1. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	W'ks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, March 1. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended March 1, '13.
40⅞	28⅜	36	Jan. 7	25	Feb. 25	12,500,000	Aug. 24, '04	1	..	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	28	28	25	27	30	— 1½	26½	27	3,650
103¾	98	101⅛	Jan. 7	97	Feb. 28	12,500,000	Feb. 19, '13	1⅛	..	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	97¾	97½	97	97	97	— 1½	97	98	475
120⅞	106¾	118	Jan. 21	116¼	Feb. 26	25,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1½	Q	Public Service Corpora'n, N. J.	100	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	107½	— 1¾	116	117½	200
175	158½	165	Jan. 2	156½	Feb. 25	120,000,000	Feb. 15, '13	2	Q	Pullman Co.	100	158	158½	156½	158½	159	— ½	158	159	800
8½	3	4	Jan. 2	3¼	Feb. 13	5,708,700	..	..	..	QUICKSILVER	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½	+ ½	3¾	4	100
12¼	5½	4½	Jan. 14	4	Feb. 8	4,291,300	May 8, '01	½	..	Quicksilver pf.	100	..	..	..	4	3½	..	4	7	.....
40¾	27½	35	Jan. 9	24⅝	Feb. 25	13,300,000	Oct. 22, '08	1	..	RAILWAY STEEL SP'G CO.	100	29	29	24⅜	29	27⅜	— ½	28	29	1,600
105	98½	100	Jan. 13	98⅜	Jan. 16	13,500,000	Dec. 20, '12	1¾	Q	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	99⅛	100	99	100	102½	+ 1	98½	100	300
88½	80¼	*81	Jan. 10	*81	Jan. 10	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	2	SA	Railroad Sec., Ill Cent. stk. cfs	100	..	..	..	*81	..	..	79	84	.....
24⅛	16	22	Jan. 2	16⅜	Feb. 19	14,474,380	..	..	..	Ray Consolidated Copper	10	17½	18	17	18	18¼	+ 1	17⅞	18	10,625
179¼	148⅞	168⅞	Jan. 2	153⅜	Feb. 25	70,000,000	Feb. 13, '13	2	Q	Reading	50	158⅜	158⅝	15	156⅝	154⅞	— 1	156½	156⅜	343,000
93¼	87½	91½	Jan. 27	89¾	Feb. 25	28,000,000	Dec. 12, '12	1	Q	Reading 1st pf.	50	90⅝	90⅝	89¾	90	..	..	90	91	700
101½	92	93	Jan. 2	87⅝	Feb. 25	42,000,000	Jan. 9, '13	1	Q	Reading 2d pf.	50	88	90	87½	90	96½	+ ½	89	90½	1,300
35⅛	15¾	28⅝	Jan. 31	21¼	Feb. 26	27,352,000	..	..	..	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	24⅜	25⅝	23¼	25⅝	19	— ¼	24	25	3,300
93⅜	64½	89¼	Feb. 1	82¼	Jan. 14	25,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	85	85	84	85	89½	+ 1	85	87	800
30½	22⅜	24⅞	Feb. 4	20⅞	Jan. 20	90,888,200	..	..	..	Rock Island Co.	100	22	22⅞	21½	22⅜	23½	— ⅝	22⅝	22⅜	12,100
55⅝	42¾	44⅝	Jan. 2	36½	Feb. 26	49,947,400	Nov. 1, '05	1	..	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	38	38½	36½	38	49⅝	— ½	38	38½	3,350
101	89½	92¼	Jan. 7	64	Feb. 24	10,908,300	Mar. 3, '13	1½	Q	Rumely (M.) Co.	100	69	72	64	71¼	..	+ 2¾	71	72½	2,500
103½	99½	99¾	Jan. 4	91	Feb. 20	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	100	92	92	92	92	..	+ 1	90	94	300
26⅞	17½	19⅝	Jan. 11	15	Feb. 21	29,000,000	..	..	..	ST. L. & SAN FRANCISCO.	100	..	..	..	15	25½	..	14	16	.....
69½	58½	59	Feb. 11	55¼	Jan. 22	5,000,000	Feb. 1, '13	..	Q	St. Louis & S. F. 1st pf.	100	56	56	56	56	..	— 3	55	57	100
43⅜	26½	29	Jan. 11	23⅜	Feb. 26	16,000,000	Dec. 1, '05	1	..	St. Louis & S. F. 2d pf.	100	25	25¼	23¾	24⅜	39½	— ⅝	24½	25	2,400
57	47	54½	Jan. 17	45	Feb. 15	13,736,000	Jan. 15, '13	2	SA	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. n.stk.cfs.	1,000	..	..	..	49	..	..	45	49	.....
40⅝	29⅝	35½	Jan. 13	32½	Feb. 20	16,356,200	..	..	..	St. Louis Southwestern	100	33	33	32½	32½	..	..	30	34¾	650
80⅜	68½	75	Jan. 9	73½	Jan. 14	19,893,700	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	..	..	..	74⅞	..	..	73½	75	.....
27½	18	28⅜	Jan. 30	18¼	Jan. 22	33,095,250	..	..	..	Seaboard Air Line	100	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19	..	+ ¼	18⅝	19½	500
56½	44⅝	46⅜	Jan. 20	42⅞	Feb. 26	22,420,800	..	..	..	Seaboard Air Line pf.	100	44½	44½	42⅞	44	..	— 1	43⅞	44	1,915
227	140	215½	Jan. 2	187	Feb. 20	40,000,000	Feb. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	100	193	200	190	198	157¾	+10½	198	199	6,100
124¾	121	124½	Jan. 3	123	Feb. 27	8,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf.	100	123⅞	123⅞	123	123	..	— 1¼	123	124⅞	400
59¾	39¼	45½	Jan. 28	35	Feb. 25	10,000,000	Sep. 1, '10	1¼	..	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & I. Co.	100	35	35	35	35	..	— 9	35	42	300
105	94	93¼	Feb. 8	93¼	Feb. 8	6,700,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	93¼	..	..	..	98	.....
83	74½	70	Jan. 6	70	Jan. 6	3,371,000	Jan. 2, '13	**3	Q	South Porto Rico Sugar	100	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	69½	.....
110	100	*108	Jan. 17	*108	Jan. 17	3,704,500	Jan. 2, '13	2	Q	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	100	..	..	..	*108	..	..	..	108½	.....
115½	103½	110	Jan. 30	98⅜	Feb. 24	272,672,400	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	Southern Pacific	100	100	101	98¾	99⅜	109½	+ ⅝	99½	99¾	57,700
..	..	100¼	Feb. 15	100¼	Feb. 15	.....	..	..	..	South. Pac. sub. rec., w. l.	..	..	..	..	..	100½	..	..	..	.....
32	26⅛	⅜	Feb. 14	⅛	Feb. 24	.....	..	..	..	Southern Pacific rights	..	5-32	¼	⅛	⅛	..	—1-32	..	..	13,855
86⅞	68¼	81	Jan. 9	77⅞	Feb. 25	119,900,000	..	..	..	Southern Railway extended	100	25⅞	26	24½	26	28½	+ ½	25¾	26	9,700
86	16¼	40½	Jan. 31	35	Feb. 25	60,000,000	Oct. 28, '12	2½	SA	Southern Railway pf. extended	100	78½	80½	77⅞	80½	73⅜	+ 1¼	80	80¼	3,950
66	53	66⅞	Feb. 4	63⅜	Feb. 26	6,900,000	Aug. 3, '12	2	..	Standard Milling	100	35	35	35	35	17¼	— 3⅞	35	39	100
49½	30	36	Feb. 6	26	Feb. 20	27,931,600	Oct. 31, '12	2½	SA	Standard Milling pf.	100	63½	63½	63⅜	63⅜	56	— 1⅝	63¼	65	200
98½	90¼	93¼	Jan. 13	88½	Feb. 20	13,095,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Studebaker Co.	100	28	32	27	31½	..	— 3⅞	29	32	1,400
47¼	34½	33¼	Jan. 4	32¼	Jan. 27	5,000,000	Jan. 20, '13	$1.50	..	Studebaker Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	88½	..	..	88	93	.....
130⅜	81	122¾	Jan. 10	112	Jan. 2	27,000,000	Dec. 31, '12	1½	Q	TENNESSEE COPPER	25	35½	38	34½	37⅜	37⅛	+ 1⅝	37	37½	7,000
26½	20½	22⅝	Jan. 8	18	Feb. 19	38,760,000	..	..	..	Texas Co.	100	114	115	113	115	93	+ 1	114	115	2,000
97½	80	97	Jan. 8	85	Feb. 19	4,076,100	..	..	..	Texas Pacific	100	18	18½	18	18½	22¼	+ ⅝	18¼	19	2,235
49⅝	33¼	40¼	Jan. 2	34½	Feb. 24	16,308,800	..	..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	..	..	..	95	..	..	91	105	.....
10⅜	2½	3	Jan. 14	3	Jan. 14	13,875,000	May 1, '07	1	..	Third Avenue	100	35¼	37	34½	36	43½	+ ½	35	36	2,050
16⅞	10½	13	Jan. 9	11	Jan. 21	10,000,000	..	..	..	Toledo Railways and Light	100	..	..	..	3	10½	..	10¾	11	.....
36	28	29¾	Jan. 9	25½	Feb. 18	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '11	1	..	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	27	27⅛	27	27½	12⅝	..	12	13	210
111½	103	108¼	Jan. 23	104½	Feb. 24	20,100,000	Jan. 2, '13	1½	Q	Toledo, St. Louis & West. pf.	100	104½	105	104½	105	32¾	+ 1⅝	27	28	250
115¾	95	99¼	Jan. 3	91½	Feb. 18	8,500,000	Jan. 1, '13	1	Q	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	..	..	..	105	..	..	105	108	.....
114½	111	113	Jan. 21	112¼	Jan. 3	5,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	UNDERW'D TYPEWRITER.	100	92⅛	95	92⅛	95	104	+ 1⅜	92¼	96½	1,600
17⅜	4⅝	7¾	Jan. 3	5½	Feb. 19	16,000,000	..	..	..	Underwood Typewriter pf.	100	..	..	..	3	4⅞	..	5⅝	5⅞	1,700
67⅝	35⅞	41¾	Jan. 3	30	Feb. 6	11,000,000	Oct. 15, '12	1	..	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	37⅜	37⅝	35½	37⅝	54	+ 1⅝	32½	35	950
176¼	150⅜	162¾	Jan. 6	152⅛	Feb. 25	216,647,400	Jan. 2, '13	2½	Q	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	32¾	35	32¼	34½	50	+ 1⅝	32½	35	950
96½	88¼	93½	Jan. 6	84¾	Mar. 1	99,569,300	Oct. 1, '12	2	SA	Union Pacific	100	156	156⅝	152⅛	152⅞	165	— ⅝	152⅞	153	219,300
..	..	8	Feb. 19	1-16	Feb. 25	.....	..	..	..	Union Pacific pf.	100	87⅛	87½	84¾	84⅝	91⅝	— ½	84	85	2,002
64¾	47	50½	Feb. 7	46⅞	Jan. 24	10,247,500	Feb. 1, '13	1	Q	Union Pacific rights	..	⅛	¼	1-16	3-32	..	..	..	..	86,700
109	104	102½	Feb. 11	100¼	Jan. 24	5,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	United Cigar Manufacturers.	100	48	50⅛	48	50¼	..	+ 2⅛	50	51	1,100
102¾	97	101	Jan. 8	97	Feb. 24	14,427,500	Feb. 1, '13	2	Q	United Cigar Manufact. pf.	100	..	..	..	100¼	..	..	98½	103	.....
107⅞	102¼	105½	Jan. 14	104⅛	Feb. 17	10,819,100	Mar. 1, '13	1¾	Q	United Dry Goods	100	97	97	97	97	98	— ½	96½	98	150
89⅞	28	35½	Jan. 3	24	Feb. 26	20,400,000	..	..	..	United Dry Goods pf.	100	..	..	..	104¼	..	..	99⅝	104¼	.....
69⅛	57	33½	Jan. 3	28	Feb. 20	16,000,000	Jan. 10, '07	2½	..	United Rys. Investment Co.	100	25	27	24	27	35½	+ 1⅝	25½	27	1,700
22½	13	16⅝	Jan. 30	13½	Feb. 27	12,106,300	Dec. 1, '07	1	..	United Rys. Investment Co. pf.	100	50	51½	48½	51⅜	63	+ 1⅝	49½	51	1,700
64⅝	54	56¾	Feb. 11	54⅛	Feb. 25	12,106,300	Oct. 15, '12	1	Q	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	14½	14⅞	13½	13⅝	14⅞	— 1⅝	13½	14	1,014
100	62¾	66	Jan. 3	50½	Feb. 26	10,000,000	May 15, '12	3	..	U. S. Cast I. P. & F. Co. pf.	100	55½	55½	54½	54½	51¼	— 2¼	54	60	250
57¼	26	44	Jan. 6	30	Feb. 25	12,000,000	..	..	..	United States Express Co.	100	51	51	50¼	50¼	92½	— 2¾	50	55	100
105	95	95	Jan. 16	95	Jan. 16	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '13	1⅜	Q	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	100	30	30	30	30	27½	— 5	25	32	100
86½	67	77	Jan. 9	68⅜	Feb. 25	16,162,800	Feb. 1, '13	1½	Q	U. S. Industrial Alcohol pf.	100	..	..	..	95	96⅞	..	97	100	.....
3⅛	1⅛	1⅞	Jan. 16	1⅜	Feb. 11	5,918,800	July 1, '13	1	..	U. S. Realty & Imp. Co.	100	70	70	68¾	69	..	— 1¼	69	70½	900
10½	3	4	Jan. 10	3¼	Feb. 19	3,954,800	Oct. 1, '07	1½	..	U. S. Reduc. & Refining Co.	100	..	..	..	1½	..	..	1	1⅞	.....
67⅞	45¼	68⅝	Jan. 10	57½	Feb. 24	36,000,000	Jan. 31, '12	1	Q	U. S. Reduc. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	3½	..	..	3	6	.....
116	105⅝	109	Jan. 8	104¼	Feb. 25	56,710,000	Jan. 31, '12	2	Q	U. S. Rubber Co.	100	61	63	57½	62⅝	46½	+ 1⅝	62	62½	34,610
85½	75	81½	Jan. 9	78⅜	Feb. 13	1,540,400	Jan. 31, '12	1½	Q	U. S. Rubber Co. 1st pf.	100	106	106¼	104¼	106¼	110	+ ¾	105½	106¼	1,515
80¾	58¼	69⅛	Jan. 2	59½	Feb. 25	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '12	1¼	Q	U. S. Rubber Co. 2d pf.	100	..	..	..	78¾	..	..	71	81	.....
117	107¼	110¾	Jan. 30	107⅜	Feb. 24	360,314,100	Dec. 30, '12	1¼	Q	U. S. Steel Corporation.	100	61⅜	62⅞	59½	60⅝	61⅜	+ ½	60½	60¾	385,300
67½	52½	60⅜	Jan. 2	49½	Feb. 18	15,810,600	Dec. 31, '12	75c	Q	U. S. Steel Corporation pf.	100	108¼	108¼	107⅜	107½	108¼	— ⅛	107½	108	10,800
57¼	50¾	43⅛	Jan. 3	30¼	Feb. 25	27,984,400	Feb. 15, '13	1½	SA	Utah Copper	10	52⅛	54⅜	50	54⅜	57¾	+ 3⅜	54¼	54½	20,600
122⅜	114⅞	114	Jan. 3	107½	Feb. 27	20,000,000	Jan. 15, '13	2	Q	VIRGINIA-CARO. CHEM. Co.	100	31⅜	32⅞	30½	32⅞	54	+ 1½	32¼	33	1,450
90	53½	54	Jan. 28	44¾	Feb. 25	9,073,600	..	..	..	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf	100	109⅜	109⅜	107½	108⅜	120	— 1⅝	107	108½	1,100
55	41	58	Feb. 13	51	Jan. 7	11,949,100	Oct. 21, '12	1	SA	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke.	100	48	50	44¾	50	55	+ 1	51	54	1,855
92	87	92	Jan. 6	91	Jan. 14	7,699,400	Jan. 10, '13	2½	SA	Virginia Railway & Power.	100	54½	55½	54½	55½	..	— 2½	51¾	58½	300
27½	15	21¾	Jan. 24	16	Feb. 26	2,000,000	..	..	..	Virginia Railway & Power pf.	100	..	..	..	91	..	..	89	..	.....
87½	70	90	Jan. 6	84	Feb. 14	1,500,000	Jan. 20, '13	1¾	Q	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	16	16	16	16	26½	— 5¾	16⅝	20	200
9½	3¾	4	Feb. 3	3	Feb. 17	53,200,200	..	..	..	Vulcan Detinning Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	88	81	..	..	85	.....
27⅝	12⅜	13¼	Jan. 14	9	Feb. 21	39,200,200	..	..	..	WABASH	100	3	4	3	3½	7	+ ½	3½	3¾	1,000
151	116¾	123	Jan. 6	110	Jan. 27	23,967,300	Jan. 15, '13	5	SA	Wabash pf.	100	9¼	11	9¼	10½	19	+ 1½	10½	11	1,200
64¼	45	46	Jan. 2	37⅜	Jan. 7	49,429,600	..	..	..	Wells Fargo Express Co.	100	110	110	110	110	144	..	105	112	30
81	65	65	Jan. 27	57	Jan. 8	10,000,000	Oct. 19, '12	1	..	Western Maryland	100	43	43	43	43	58½	..	41	44	450
86½	70	74½	Jan. 9	67⅞	Feb. 25	99,746,500	Jan. 15, '13	¾	Q	Western Maryland pf.	100	62⅞	62⅝	62⅞	62⅝	..	— ⅞	60	64½	100
278	276	280	Jan. 10	280	Jan. 10	18,373,250	Jan. 15, '13	**4	Q	Western Union Telegraph.	100	67	69	65⅞	69	84⅝	+ 1¼	68	69	3,650
89½	60¼	79¼	Jan. 2	68	Feb. 25	35,824,900	Jan. 30, '13	1	Q	Westinghouse Air Brake.	50	69	69¾	68	69	280	..	..	..	.....
126	114⅞	119⅜	Jan. 7	117	Feb. 14	3,998,700	Jan. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	..	..	..	117	118½	..	115	119	5,500
800	170	300⅛	Jan. 28	300	Jan. 30	4,000,000	Jan. 2, '13	2½	Q	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	..	..	..	300	..	..	270	300	.....
116½	112	117	Jan. 6	116½	Jan. 2	5,800,400	Jan. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Weyman-Bruton	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	.....
11¾	4	8	Jan. 3	5¼	Feb. 27	20,000,000	..	..	..	Weyman-Bruton pf.	100	..	..	..	117	..	..	105	125	.....
10⅜	2½	3	Jan. 14	3	Feb. 21	4,986,900	..	..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	5¼	6½	5¼	6½	7½	+ 1⅛	6	7	210
16⅞	10½	13	Jan. 9	11	Jan. 21	10,000,000	..	..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	19⅜	19½	19	19	19⅞	..	19	21	800
36	28	29¾	Jan. 9	25½	Feb. 18	10,000,000	Oct. 16, '11	1	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	9	10½	9	10½	10	..	10	12	500
62½	48	53	Feb. 8	46	Jan. 15	16,147,900	..	..	..	Wisconsin Central	100	50	50	50	50	52	+ 1	48	52	100
117⅞	92½	112	Jan. 2	86½	Feb. 25	50,000,000	Mar. 1, '13	1	Q	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	100	92	90	86½	96	..	+ 3⅜	96	96½	22,000
116¾	113¼	115½	Jan. 8	112	Feb. 26	15,000,000	Jan. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Woolworth (F. W.) Co. pf.	100	113½	113½	112	112	..	— 2	112⅜	113	800

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Goldfield Consolidated Mines, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. * Less than 100 shares. †Including ¼ per cent. paid on account of back dividends. ‡Including 3 per cent. extra. ||Including an extra dividend of 1 per cent. ||Including 50 cents extra. **Including 2½ per cent. extra. ††Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. ‡‡Also a special dividend of 15 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Total Sales Week Ended March 1, $12,883,000.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s....	80½	80½	80½	1½
Albany & Susq. 3½s..	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	5
Allegheny Valley 4s..	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
Allis-Chal. Co. t. r....	50	50	50	1
Am. Ag. Chem. 5s....	100½	100½	100½	6
Am. Cotton Oil 4½s..	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	1
Am. Cotton Oil 5s....	93½	93⅜	93½	8
Am. Ice Securities 6s.	75	74	74½	11
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s....	104⅞	104½	104⅜	36
Am. T. & T. col. 4s..	87⅜	87⅜	87½	37
Am. T. & T. conv. 4s.	104	104	104	5
Am. T. & T. conv. 4½s, 1908....	103½	102⅝	103⅛	306
Am. T. & T. conv. 4½s, 50% pd....	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	2
Am. Thread 4s.....	93	93	93	5
Am. Tobacco 4s.....	97	97	97	12
Am. Writ. Paper 5s..	89½	89½	89½	3
Ann Arbor 4s.....	75	75	75	5
Armour & Co. 4½s....	90¾	90½	90½	93
At., T. & S. F. gn. 4s.	97	96½	97	208
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.	87⅜	86⅝	87⅜	14
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	87⅜	86⅜	87⅜	32
At., T. & S. F. con. 4s. 1960	100¼	98⅞	100¼	474
At., T. & S. F., C. & Ariz. 4½s	99¾	99¾	99¾	2
At., T. & S. F. con. 5s.	101⅜	101½	101⅜	129
At., T. & S. F., Chi. & St. L. 6s.....	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	1
At., T. & S. F. con. 4s. 1955	91½	91¼	91¼	91
Atlantic C. L. 4s.....	94½	94	94	6
At. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	90¾	90¼	90¾	24
Bal. & Ohio gold 4s...	97½	95⅞	96	52
Bal. & Ohio g. 4s, reg.	97	97	97	1
B. & O. cv. 4½s, w. l.	96⅞	95½	95⅞	1936½
B. & O. prior liens 3½s.	90	89⅞	90	32
B.& O.P.,L.E.& W.V.&	89⅛	88¾	88¾	34
B. & O. Southwest. 3½s	90	89⅜	89¾	25
Bethlehem Steel 8s....	105	105¼	105¼	7
Beth. Steel 1st & ref.	85⅜	85½	85½	17
Boonville, St. L.& So.5s	100	100	100	5
B'klyn City R. R. 5s...	101¼	101	101½	4
B'klyn Rap. Tran. 5s..	102¼	102¼	102½	11
B'klyn R. T. ref. 4s...	89¼	85½	88¾	145
B'klyn Union Elev. 5s.	101	100⅝	101	15
B'klyn Union Gas 5s...	105⅜	105¼	105¼	2
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s....	95¾	95¼	95½	16
Central Branch Ry. 4s.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	2
Cent.of Ga., Chat.Div.4s	90	90	90	2
Central Leather 5s....	95½	95	95½	35
Central of N. J. 5s....	118¼	118¼	118¼	4
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	117¼	117¼	117¼	20
Cent. New Eng. 4s....	90¼	90¼	90¼	5
Central Pacific 1st 4s..	95	94¼	94¼	17
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s...	100½	100½	100½	13
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s.	108	108	108	13
Ches. & Ohio conv. 4½s	90⅞	90½	90¾	71
Ches. & O.fdg.& imp.5s.	102	102	102	2
Ches.& O.,Big Sandy 4s	85½	85½	85½	6
Ches.& O., Craig Val.5s.	100½	100½	100½	2
C.& O.,R.& A.con.5s 93	93	93	93	12
Chicago & Alton 3½s..	61¼	61	61	8
Chic., B. & Q. joint 4s.	95	94⅝	95	298
Chic., B. & Q. deb. 5s.	100	100	100	9
Chic., B. & Q. gen. 4s..	94⅞	94⅝	94½	64
C., B. & Q., Ill. 4s....	97½	97½	97½	1
C., B. & Q., Ill. 3½s...	85	84⅜	85	14
C., B. & Q., D. Div. 4s.	99	99	99	8
C., B. & Q., Ill. Coal 5s.	97¾	97¾	97¾	3
Chi. Great West. 4s....	75½	75	75½	34
Chi., M. & Puget S. 4s	94	94	94	2
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934.	91	89⅞	90	23
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s.	97½	97	97½	11
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Ser. B.....	83¾	83¾	83¾	4
C., M. & St. P. 4½s..	102⅜	101¼	102⅜	250
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s, w. l.	102¼	100¾	102	1051
C., M. & S. P., Dub. 6s.	110⅝	110½	110½	7
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s.....

MOOSERS HAVE NEW COMPENSATION BILL

Mandatory in Form, Its Enactment Into Law at Present Is Impossible.

EXPERTS DRAFTED MEASURE

Bars Suits for Damages and Provides Compensation for Six Years—Fight Against Senate Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—Another bill which seeks to provide a plan of workmen's compensation will be introduced in the Legislature during the present week. This third compensation bill, unlike the other two now before the Legislature, will be mandatory in form. As such it cannot, even if enacted, go into effect until after the Constitution has been amended, for at present a compulsory compensation law is illegal. A concurrent resolution, providing for amending the Constitution in this respect, was passed by the last Legislature.

The new bill will be introduced as a Progressive Party measure, and, like most of the bills introduced on behalf of the new party, has been very carefully drafted by a committee of experts, headed by Prof. Henry R. Seager of Columbia University.

The Progressives object both to the Foley compensation bill, which has the backing of the State Insurance Department, and the Murtaugh-Jackson bill, which was introduced on behalf of the State Federation of Labor. The Foley bill is opposed on the ground that its schedules of compensation are too low, a common criticism of elective bills where inducements must be offered to employers to have them adopt the plan, and that the scale of compensation is far too limited to be of any real benefit to the workers.

Former Senator F. M. Davenport, Chairman of the Progressive Legislative Committee, has made public a synopsis of the new bill which is to be introduced. The principal provisions of the bill follow:

All employers are included, even the State and Governmental agencies created by it.

All employes are included except those whose employment is casual and not for the purpose of the employer's trade or business, and except farm laborers and domestic servants.

All personal injuries in the course of employment and death resulting therefrom within six years come within the bill, but no compensation is allowed "where the injury is occasioned by the willful intention of the injured empolye to bring about the injury or death of himself or another, or where the injury results solely from the intoxication of the injured employe while on duty."

The compensation provided is to be the exclusive remedy. No suit at law for damages can be brought after law takes effect.

The compensation for total disability is fixed at 60 per cent. of wages during disability for six years, but the amount is not to exceed $60 a month and not to be less than $25 a month. If disability continues after six years, the compensation is to be 50 per cent. of wages during disability, but not to exceed $50 a month and not to be less than $25 a month. If the employe's pay is less than $25 a month, the compensation is to be full wages.

For partial disability the compensation would be 60 per cent. of the difference between the wages before the injury and the wages after the injury for six years, but not to exceed $60 a month; if the disability continues after six years 50 per cent. of the difference between the wages before the injury and the wages thereafter, not to exceed $50 a month. The employe must make an affidavit every six months after the injury as to the amount of wages he is earning.

Waiting period—No compensation is to be paid for the first two weeks of an employe's disability. During the first two weeks the employer shall furnish medical services and supplies to a reasonable amount. In case of death the employer is to pay $100 for funeral expenses in addition to other compensation.

In case of an employe's death a scale of compensation for survivors is fixed, the principal provisions of the bill being: For a widow, if living with the decedent at the time of his death, 35 per cent. of his wages until death or marriage; for a widower, if living with the decedent at the time of her death, 35 per cent. of her wages, if wholly dependent upon her for support at the time of her death, and a proportionate amount if partly dependent, paid until death or marriage; for a widow or widower and children, 10 per cent. additional for each child under eighteen or over eighteen, and incapable of self-support, not to exceed a total of 60 per cent. for self and children; compensation on account of child to cease when it dies, marries or reaches the age of eighteen, or if over eighteen and incapable of self-support becames capable of self-support; for children alone, 25 per cent. for one and 10 per cent. for each additional, not to exceed a total of 60 per cent. Compensation of each child paid until it dies, marries or reaches the age of eighteen, or if over eighteen and incapable of self-support, becomes capable of self-support.

OPPOSE SENATE BILL.

Association for Labor, City Club, and People's Institute Want to Kill It.

A mass meeting under the auspices of the American Association for Labor Legislation, the City Club and the People's Institute will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock at Cooper Union to protest against the adoption by the Legislature of the latest Workmen's Compensation bill, on which the Senate Insurance Committee reported it had agreed. This bill was compiled, the committee said, from the many bills which were submitted to the Senate and over which a bitter controversy had arisen. The organizations now protesting declare that the new bill is defective in many ways.

HELD FOR OWNING A PISTOL.

Girl Told Police Kampf Gave Her Weapon Which Exploded In Her Muff

Frederick Kampf of 820 East 109th Street, a piano player, was arrested last night in the Regal Moving Picture Theatre, Third Avenue near 111th Street, by Patrolman Fallon, and locked up in the East 104th Street Station, on an order issued by Judge Swann of General Sessions charging him with violating the Sullivan law. At the time of his arrest Kampf was accompanied by a young woman.

According to the police Kampf's arrest followed the conviction of Hazel Barlowe of Rhinebeck, N. Y. On Jan. 5 as she was departing from a restaurant in Third Avenue, she dropped her muff. There was a loud report and the muff caught fire. A policeman found a revolver in the muff. The young woman was arrested charged with violating the Sullivan law, and the next morning she was held for General Sessions.

After her conviction she told Judge Swann that Kampf owned the revolver, and the court then ordered Fallon to arrest him. Kampf is said to be known in Harlem as a gunman.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ERLANGER, HERMAN, (died Feb. 21;) left $3,000 personality; $2,000 to brother, Moses Erlanger; $1,500 to widow, Lena Erlanger; $500 to son, Sussman Erlanger.

HOETZEL, ELISE, (died Feb. 13;) left about $3,500 realty and $250 personalty; $3,540 to son, Herbert Hoetzel; $700 to Marie A. Machmer.

LEO, RICHARD L., (died Sept. 26, 1911;) left $14,500 personalty; life income from trust not to exceed $15,000 to mother, Sarah Leo; upon death of mother income in trust to sister, Evelyn Leo; upon death of sister income to Alma F. Wallach; upon death of above principal to Barnard College or the Mount Sinai Hospital.

SCHEIBEL, ANNA, (died Aug. 9;) left $1,560 personalty; $1,000 to Immanuelo Gemende, 411 and 413 East Seventy-fifth Street; $100 each to Haiden Missions Gesellschaft, Deutsches Baptisten Waisenhaus, 52d Home Missions Society of German Baptists of New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Generally fair weather is indicated the first half of the coming week over the greater part of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. A disturbance now over the Canadian Northwest will move eastward along the northern border and be attended by cloudiness and local snows over the Northern States from the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley eastward to New England during Tuesday and Wednesday.

West of the Rocky Mountains the weather during the next several days will be unsettled with local rains. Cold weather Monday and Monday night in the Eastern and Southeastern States will be followed by a general change to higher temperatures on Tuesday, and moderate temperatures will continue thereafter through the week. Over the Middle West, the Southwest, and Far Western districts moderate temperatures will prevail during the entire week. The next disturbance of importance to cross the country will appear in the Far West about Tuesday, cross the Middle West about Wednesday, and the Eastern States near the close of the week; this disturbance will be preceded and attended by rains in Southern and Middle and rains and snows in Northern States east of the Rocky Mountains.

The winds along the New England Coast will be moderate to brisk west and southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable, mostly north to east; East Gulf Coast, light variable, mostly northeast; West Gulf Coast, moderate southeast and south; on Lake Michigan brisk southwest.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have brisk and probably high west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Monday, rising temperature; Tuesday cloudy and warmer; brisk west and southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; rising temperature, moderate to brisk southwest winds.

Northern New England—Fair Monday, warmer interior; Tuesday cloudy and warmer; brisk west to southwest winds.

Southern New England—Fair Monday; Tuesday cloudy and warmer; brisk west, shifting to south winds.

Western Pennsylvania, Western New York—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; rising temperature, brisk southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
3 A. M.	20	38	6 P. M.	22	27
6 A. M.	17	36	9 P. M.	18	24
9 A. M.	21	35	11 P. M.	16	24
12 M.	27	40			

The thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 21; average on corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 34.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36, at 8 P. M. it was 24. Maximum temperature, 41 degrees at 11 A. M.; minimum, 24 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 84.31 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 68 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 28.87 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood 30.20 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
5:14	595 Willis Av.; L. Scheefer	Trifling
8:00	24 W. 136th St.; M. Naunberg	Trifling
10:15	402 W. 17th St.; P. J. Curry	Trifling
10:20	103 Maiden Lane; York Chemical Co.	$500
10:35	578 8th Av.; M. Myers	Trifling
11:00	310 Henry St.; Lazarus Shapiro	Trifling
11:50	1,288 1st Av.; M. Goodman	Trifling
P. M.		
2:35	1,666 3d Av.; Rubin Landmar	Trifling
3:05	2 Cathedral Parkway; Jos. Sessman	$500
3:25	181 Spring St.; Geyser's Shoe Store	$20
3:25	2,134 Amsterdam Av.; J. A. O'Connor	$25
3:35	1,817 2d Av.; E. Wimpfheimer	Trifling
3:55	714 E. 136th St.; unknown	Trifling
5:28	3,498 3d Av.; Victor Sapsovitz	Trifling
6:20	365 E. 4th St.; David Frankel	Trifling
6:20	259-261 10th Av.; T. Cannon	Trifling
7:10	505 East 142d St.; Wm. Buhler	Trifling
7:46	859 Home St.; Samuel North	$50
9:20	323 East 125th St.; F. Warnz	Trifling

EDUCATION NOTES.

At a recent meeting of the Public School Principals of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Districts highly eulogistic resolutions were unanimously adopted with regard to the retirement on Feb. 1 of their associate, Thomas J. Meighan, Principal of Public School 27, the Bronx. Mr. Meighan served in the public schools for fifty years as teacher and Principal. The resolutions speak of his dignified conduct and consideration for others, his genial disposition, his willingness, and his helpful co-operation in all his associates' undertakings. They wish him in his honorable retirement "the blessings of peace and comfort and the happiness that comes from the consciousness of duty well performed, enhanced in this case by the gratitude of thousands of boys and girls now grown to manhood and womanhood, who during their school days have looked up to him as their philosopher, guide, and friend." The resolutions will be properly engrossed and presented to Mr. Meighan.

Frank J. Arnold, who has been appointed Principal of Public School 100, Brooklyn, to succeed the late George O. Tappen, was a teacher of physics in Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush, and acted as chairman of the committee which had charge of the 125th anniversary celebration at Erasmus Hall last October. He was born on a farm near Middleport, N. Y., in 1872, and was graduated from the Medina Free Academy in 1890, and from the St. Lawrence University in 1892. He was Principal of Matteawan High School in 1896-7 and teacher of science in Medina High School 1897-1900. He entered Erasmus Hall High School in 1901.

Stephen A. Graves, janitor engineer, has been transferred from Public School 36, Manhattan, to Public School 18, Manhattan, at $2,030 a year. William J. Heaney, janitor, has been transferred from Public School 23, Queens, to Public School 20, Queens, at $1,200 a year. Charles Boyle, janitor, with knowledge of steam heating, has been transferred from Public School 20, Queens, to Public School 92, Queens, at $100 a month, temporarily.

Leave of absence for six months without pay has been granted to Thomas Owens, janitor of Public School 15, Manhattan, for restoration of health.

The Superintendent of School Buildings has been directed to make available the space to be used in Public Schools 5 and 162, Brooklyn, by the Brooklyn School Lunch Association for the purpose of preparing penny lunches to be served to the pupils in those schools.

Permission has been granted to the Principal of Public School 75, Manhattan, to organize an athletic association and to charge a membership fee of 5 cents a term.

There will be a public hearing at 8 P. M. on March 4 at the Board of Education Hall with regard to the report of the Committee on Studies and Text Books, recommending extensive changes in the course of study for elementary schools.

The Board of Education has appropriated $6,942.48 corporate stock for the payment of bills of the Superintendent of State Prisons for furniture for Public School 39, addition, the Bronx.

The Board of Education has approved the report of its Committee on Vocational and Industrial Training Schools, reducing the cost per pupil for school supplies in the Vocational School for Boys by making a suitable deduction for work done in that school for the Board of Education.

The Board of Education has authorized the establishment of annexes to the Wadleigh High School in Public Schools 9 and 66, Manhattan, in such rooms as are not needed for elementary school purposes, when those buildings are vacated by the Washington Irving High School.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DE PASTOR, ERNESTINA BARRENECHEA, (died June 1, 1892;) net estate, $1,076; realty, $2,400, being 1-5th interest in 166 West Twenty-second Street.

FAVERSHAM, MARIAN MERWIN, (died April 6, 1911;) net estate, $38,693.24; personalty, $42,152.43, including bank deposits, $2,873.41; personal chattels, $3,383.45; 3 bonds, Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Railway Company, $2,765.01; 2 bonds, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, $1,507.11; 4 bonds, Reading Company, $3,922.68; 3 bonds, Northern Pacific, $2,799.51; 1 bond, Northern Pacific Railway & Land Grant, $1,085.67; 2 bonds Southern Railway Company, $1,028; 3 bonds, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, $2,582.01; 4 bonds Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, $4,213.36; 1 bond, Central Railroad Company, $1,017.34; 21 shares, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, $1,475.25; 25 shares Canada Southern Railway Company, $1,562.50; 25 shares Manhattan Railway Company, $4,777.50; 21 shares Union Pacific Railway Company preferred, $1,987.13; 35 shares Railway Steel Spring Company preferred, $3,465.

GEE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, (died Nov. 22, 1910;) net estate, $16,791.53; personalty, $22,384.53, including bank deposits, $5,747.10; personal chattels, $489.35; securities, $6,662.08; interest in restaurant at 404 West Fourteenth Street, $9,486.

GILBERT, SARAH W., (died Nov. 13, 1911;) net estate, $167,822.60; realty, $15,000, being equity in 1,850 Second Avenue; personalty, $164,646.05, including bank deposits, $1,382.04; mortgages, $57,312.38; 12 United States Leather bonds, $12,266; 6 Central Leather Company bonds, $5,840.83; 4 Mississippi, Kansas and Eastern bonds, $4,363.89; 4 Morris & Essex Railroad bonds, $4,506.78; 4 Texas & Pacific Railroad bonds, $4,530.56; 7 Leroy & Caney Valley Air Line Railroad bonds, $7,129.30; 4 New York, L. & W. bonds, $4,628.67; 85 shares Central Leather preferred, $8,075; 103 shares Pullman Company, $16,377; 7 shares First National Bank, $6,825; 90 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad preferred, $13,365; 18 shares Mechanics and Metals National Bank, $4,770.

LIVINGSTON, HERBERT J., (died Aug. 13, 1911;) net estate, $15,979.72; personalty, $16,969.27, mostly mortgages.

RICE, LAURA E., (died March 4, 1910;) net estate, $41,300.35; realty, $41,573, being equity in 22 East Sixtieth Street; personalty, $644.80, mostly personal effects.

VAN ARSDALE, ELIZABETH R., (died June 27;) net estate, $69,336.03; realty, $2,250, being ¼th interest in 107 Bank Street; personalty, $70,341.93, including bank deposits, $43,554.77; 50 shares New York & Harlem Railroad, $8,750; 50 shares Homestake Mining Company, $4,775; 4 bonds, Chicago & Northwestern, $3,420; jewelry, $8,870.

WILLARD, CAROLINE HOLT, (died Feb. 17, 1912;) net estate, $19,038.26; personalty, $22,550.96, mostly bank deposits.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

SPECIAL ORDERS 49.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M., March 1: Patrolmen—J. Reylets, 8th to 150th; F. T. Gleason, 16th to 32d; F. C. Wendell, 42d to 74th; J. H. Magan, 66th to 16th; W. G. O'Connor, 74th to 42d; J. J. Fogarty, 157th to Detective Division, designated Acting Detective Sergeant, Second Grade, and J. M. Graham, C. O. Squad to 16th. From precincts indicated to C. O. Squad: J. J. F. Hannigan, 5th; L. Benjamin, 17th; T. A. Hickson, 167th; A. O'Neill, 13th, and B. McQuade, 146th.

Assignments: Patrolman J. H. Magan, 16th, doorman, and F. C. Wendell, 74th, mounted, from 8 A. M., March 1.

Temporary: Patrolmen—A. C. Landvoe, 65th, to Detective Division, 5 days, from 4 P. M., March 1; J. Ebert, 68th, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from 8 A. M., March 1; R. Walker, 146th, to C. O. Squad, 10 days, from 5 P. M., March 2, and H. L. Lobdell, 167th, to C. O. Squad, 5 days, from 8 A. M., March 1. Acting Detective Sergeant, Second Grade—T. J. Callanan, 170th, detailed to District Attorney's office, 5 days, from 4 P. M., Feb. 28. Discontinued, Patrolmen—F. T. Gleason, 16th, to duty as doorman, and W. G. O'Connor, 74th, to mounted duty, from 8 A. M., March 1.

Leave of absence without pay: Sergeant—J. Neilan, 22d, 1 day, from 4 P. M., March 1. Patrolman—J. F. Carroll, 162d, 1 day, from 10 P. M., March 1.

Relieved from suspension: Lieutenant—Dennis Lyons, 8th, to take effect 12:30 P. M., Feb. 28.

Resignation: Patrolman—Abraham Spiegel, 165th, to take effect 12 P. M., Feb. 28.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 1.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

National Commercial Advertising Corporation of Manhattan, $100,000; Martin E. Silver, Joseph Forshelm, Louis Hess, Rockaway Park.

Frank S Ely Company, Inc., of Manhattan, concrete products, $100,000; Frank S. Ely, Alfred Ekelman, James J. Thornley, 51 Chambers Street, New York.

Wanakah Land Corporation of Buffalo, real-

-quiet bedrooms in London's seething turmoil!

The World's Greatest Hotel occupies a commanding position overlooking the River Thames. Situation "at the very heart of things" in London—equally convenient for City and West End. Bedroom accommodation for 850. Bathrooms 400, telephone in every room. Bedrooms are quiet and secluded, away from roar of traffic. Radiation in Rooms and Corridors.

The noble New Palm Court is pronounced London's quietest and most refreshing Retreat. Delightful Orchestra throughout the day. Meals in the beautiful Empire Restaurant *à la carte* at PRIX-FIXE. Booklet post free from offices of this paper.

F. W. KAISER,
General Manager.

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FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. Pier 14 N. R., ft. Fulton St., New York, daily at 5.00 P. M.
Sts. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.
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NEW LONDON (Norwich) LINE via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70 E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. MAINE and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BRIDGEPORT LINE Week days, leave Pier 27, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. BRIDGEPORT.

Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway. Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

BOSTON $2.40
BAY STATE LINE
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Outside Staterooms, $1.00.
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way and 23d St.

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COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
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The only independent line operating between New York and New England.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Berths free.
All Outside Rooms—Finest Service
Uptown Office: Broadway & 23d St.
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SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

MARY E. GAUTIER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. GAUTIER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Deyo & Bauerdorf, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of June, 1913.—Dated New York, the 22nd day of November, 1912.

CHARLES E. GAUTIER, Administrator.
DEYO & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

VAN RIPER, FANNY V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Fanny V. Van Riper, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Philip J. Britt, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1913.

Dated New York, the 7th day of October, 1912.
WILLIAM D. VAN VLECK,
JOSEPH VAN VLECK, Jr.,
Executors.
PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Executors, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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FRANCONIA, Mar. 12, 10 A.M. CARMANIA, Mar. 29, 10 A.M. CAMPANIA, Apr. 16, 1 A.M.
CAMPANIA, Mar. 19, 1 A.M. FRANCONIA, Apr. 12, 10 A.M. CARONIA, May 3.
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FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. Preferred cause. 211—Richmond Hosiery Mills v. Kayser. 67—N Y Times Co v. Press Pub Co. 176—N Y Times Co v. Sup Printing, &c., Co. 136—Wright & Cobb Lighterage Co v. New England Nav Co. 163—Dwyer v. American. 142—Miller v. Chic & Alton R R. 60—United States v. Two Baskets. 182—Ford v. United States. 155—Pennsylvania R R v. O'Neil. 190—Matter of Morris. 46—Krefeld Steel Works v. Crowley.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Bankruptcy discharges: B Boxer, F J McGinniss, H Sperling, L & P Blumberg, J Steierman, Greenberg & Sokolower, G J Hoffman, J Schmirer, G W Armstrong, Heidt & Cohen, L McNulty & Duffy, Uhlfelder & W, H & L Schwartz, C R Ellicott, Madeline Gardin, Solzenberg & H, C D Mackie, A Newman, B S Wise, L C Van Riper, N Rosenberg, A Moskowitz, B & S Rapkowitz, Redmond Sales Co. Under objections: Mildred Irons, Samuel Ladner, S. Stein, Goldberg & Rothschoer. Adjourned cases: Wm Crowley, D Klein, H Rosenthal, L M Baiel, I Kramshaar, Gilbert Iron & Steel Co, R Sonne. Involuntary cases: Petition v. Crest Realty Co, petition v. Frank A Pheelps. Motions: Catolano & H. Sidney Magnus, H D Baker, I S Altman, United Eng & Cont Co, S S Witman, Scofield Co, Harris Bros Jewelry Co, Krinko Bros, A Finkelstein & Sons, A Rosenthal, H Janowitz, M Gutman & Son (2,) E Grinspan, E Jeantet, Hoffson & Seetzer, Grand Union Co, H T Peck, A E Pierce, L B & D M Ferguson, Avidon & Davidson (2,) S Kaplan, Jackson Mack Mfg Co, I W Silleck, Westchester Wood Work Co, I A Cantor, Avidow & D, J Crapo (3,) L Goldfarb, Jackarias Dalphinus, N Misel (2,) H Menaker et al, S Gitnick, London & Martin, Rudolph & Storch, Courtland Lace Works, J Montlack, H Dreeshold, A Newman, L Lips, Ferguson Contract Co, Moulton Stable Co, E Liquori, Harris Bros Jewelry Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 2.—The Court of Appeals calendar for Monday: 830—Matter of Pellegrino. 836—People ex rel Simpson Company vs. Kempner. 832—People ex rel. Ambrose vs. Tompkins. 837—People ex rel. Butterick Publishing Company vs. Purdy. 838—People ex rel. German-American Bank vs. Purdy. 833—People ex rel. City of New York vs. Sandrock Realty Company. 839—People ex rel Bonheur vs. Christ.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Lehman, Gerard, and Delany, JJ. For hearing of appeals from orders and judgments of the City Court.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Davis, J. Litigated motions.

Sloss, 2—N Y City Cor Adv Co v. Drislane. 3—Bloch v. Rosenthal. 4—Lancaster v. Jacob. 5—Wilson v. Wilson. 6—Boreas Realty Co v. American Bonding Co. 7—Hugueley v. Gardner. 8—American Exchange Natl Bk v. Gitt Co. 9—Matter of Buena Vista Av (12th Ward.) 10—Met Trust Co v. Zurla. 11—Matter of Walter (Bernheimer.) 12—People ex rel McMahon v. Baker. 13—Cooper v. Frankel. 14—Feeny v. Hill. 15—Matter of Mercer (Connolly.) 16—Dyrenforth v. Farry. 17—Maldonado & Co v. Yglesias. 18—Sainsbury v. Ryan. 19—Valentine v. Valentine. 20—Matter of Essing (59 Grand St.) 21—Carlin v. Flurl. 22—Harrison v. Ferris. 23—Hollander v. Kaufman. 24—Alpha Portland Cement Co v. Gabriel Bros Const Co. 25—Matter of Bergh. 26—Gerston v. Krimko. 27—Sammis v. Duff. 28—Garrison v. Doyle. 29—Martin v. Brown. 30—Falls v. Brandt. 31—Weber v. Snyder. 32—Scheuer v. Albert. 33—Bernheimer v. Mendelsohn. 34—Ehler v. Ehler. 35—Dunn v. Press Pub Co. 36—Jukofsky v. Kottler. 37—Murdoch v. Market & Fulton Natl Bank. 38—Same v. same. 39—Nagourney v. Ettinger. 40—Aetor Mtg Co v. Tenney. 41—Wm Haaker Co v. American Surety Co. 42—Rosenzweig v. Pinkney. 43—Matter of Daly (Archer.) 44—Blake Mfg Co v. Seltz. 45—Mayer v. Byrd. 46—Same v. same. 47—Crawford v. Chater. 48—Matter of Atlantic Coast Coaling Co. 49—New v. Burnett. 50—Buckley v. N Y Homeopathic Medical College. 51—Tax Lien Co v. Durell. 52—Matter of Epstein. 53—Matter of Day. 54—Mayre v. Progressive Const & L Co. 55—Turner v. Turner. 56—Matter of Cowen. 57—Radley v. Hasselman. 58—Kahn v. Darcy. 59—Gorsch v. Carnegie Trust Co. 60—Lazarus v. Folser. 61—Matter of Jones. 62—Pick v. Wyeth Chem Co. 63—Hazelton v. Dempsey. 64—King v. Thorn. 65—Curran v. Oppenheimer. 66—Schonfeld v. Heath. 67—Aetna Life Ins Co v. Menlo Bldg Co. 68—Shannon v. Nat Horse Show Assn. 69—Matter of Gerstle. 70—Altman v. Altman. 71—Matter of McCauley. 72—Whitman v. O'Donovan. 73—Sislow v. Elfin. 74—Cerbone v. McCormick. 75—Salzano v. same. 76—Singer v. Levinson. 77—Turbo v. Blower Co v. Harrison & H Co. 78—N Y Frame & Picture Co v. St Paul Fire & Marine Ins Co. 79—Same v. Natl Ins Co of Allegheny. 80—Same v. Firemen's Ins Co of Newark, N J. 81—People v. Herman. 82—McBride v. Jenkins. 83—Chieffo v. Chieffo. 84—Nethersole v. Liebler. 85—Thos Ward Coal Co v. Behn. 86—Stephens v. Schiffer. 87—Crawford v. Chater. 88—Heyman & Schmidt Luxus Papier Fabrich Aktiengesellschaft v. Klein. 89—Carmona v. Roebling Const Co. 90—Matter of Stevenson Lumber Co. (Jewel.) 91—Bernstein v. Bernstein. 92—Seils v. Autographic Register Co. 93—Villcox v. Rugee. 94—Jewett v. Met Trust Co. 95—Sainsbury v. Ryan. 96—Matter of Watterson. 97—N Y Life Ins Co v. Kobbe. 98—Schiff v. Schiff. 99—Butts v. Cary. 100—Same v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bijur, J. Motions. Demurrers. 101—Bowling Green Stor & Van Co v. Benguiat. 102, 103—Van Tuyl, Jr. v. Robin. 104—Van Tuyl, Jr. v. Robin. 105—Baker v. Couch. 106—Baker v. Couch. 107—Baker v. Couch. 108—Baker v. Couch. 109—Bachner, Inc., v. Bachner. 110—Brouchard v. Rudiger. 111—Bane v. Fox. 112—Van Tuyl, Jr. v. Robin. 113—Van Tuyl, Jr. v. Robin. 114—Van Tuyl, Jr. v. Robin. 115—Van Tuyl, Jr. v. Robin. 116—Van Tuyl, Jr. v. Robin. 117—Van Tuyl, Jr. v. Robin. 118—Van Tuyl, Jr. v. Robin. 119—Van Tuyl, Jr. v. Robin. 120—Van Tuyl, Jr. v. Robin. 121—Van Tuyl, Jr. v. Robin. 122—Dutch v. Opdycke. 126—The Stewart Iron Works Co v. Ocean View Cemetery Co. 127—Loble v. Ninth Street Garage. 128—Van Tuyl, Jr. v. Robin. 129—Van Tuyl, Jr. v. Robin. 130—U S Carriage Co v. Bonomolo. 131—Peiser v. Kalish. 132—People, &c., v. Interborough R T Co. 133—People, &c., v. N Y City Interborough Railway. 134—Brauman, v. Amend. 135—De Kay v. Bank of Montreal. Preferred Cause. 2160—Met Trust Co v. Longacre Elec Light Co. General calendar. 1847—Rauman v. Dutka. 1935—Gittleman v. Gittleman. 1944—Reid v. Reid. 1627—Hyatt v. Hyatt. 912—Herzog v. Herzog. 917—Cyge v. Rosenwasser. 918—Cyge v. Rosenwasser. 1310—Rutland T. I. Fidelity Development Co. 1507—Robin v. Fidelity Development Co. 1096—Stevens v. Horseless Age Co. 1000—Lurie v. Horseless Age Co. 61—Heist v. Griffin. 1832—Saks v. Saks. 1836—Prudential Vaudeville Exchange v. Cleveland. 1840—Gallinger v. Reinhauer. 1642—Wolters v. Wolters. 1848—Everard's Breweries v. Cusick. 1850—Williams v. Williams. 1867—Loungis v. Pateris. 1871—Steinberg v. Steinberg. 1881—Ciccarone v. Doran Cont Co. 1487—Stetson v. Peace. 1926—Mintz v. Mintz.

The following cases, marked ready on the day calendar of Feb. 27, will be called for trial to-day at 2 P. M.: 1936—Hackett v. Walter. 1965—Johnston v. Cowle. 631—Birnbohm v. Knickerbocker Charity Club. 1062—Jones v. Woodin. 1063—Jones v. Woodin. 1723—Zambetti v. Ward. 1618—Marx v. Feldman Const Co. 1625—Marx v. Feldman Const Co. 1658—Arrowsmith v. Arrowsmith. 848—Radway v. City of N Y. 1081—Hardy v. Lynn. 914—Kohn v. Riglander. 1479—Collier v. Jones. 1147—Schratter v. Schratter. 1160—Laval v. Corn Ex Bank. 1945—Gregory v. Beach. 895—Polcl v. Barcellona. 1716—Kelly v. Kelly. 893—Hudson Mort Co v. Olson Const Co. 1633—Equitable Life Assur Socy v. Chanler. 867—McManus v. Durant. 206—Cacciola v. Illinois Surety Co. 1065—Bergin v. Harris. 1873—Kopf v. Washington Bridge Auto Co. 1907—Theaman v. Theaman. 1191—Flint v. Tuttle. 1192—Fisher v. Tuttle. 1036—Kaufman v. Simmis. 1458—Paskowitz v. Wiener. 941—Brooks v. Racich Asbestos Mfg Co. 1122—Hedges v. Mountjoy. 1606—Rabinowitz v. Rabinowitz. 104—De Guzman v. Strang. 1455—Stevenson v. Devins. 300—Mautner v. Janzlik. 911—Appellbee v. Schriwanek. 1697—Weiss v. Saperstein. 1496—Ketcham v. Ketcham. 169—Hecht v. Wald. 1412—Blum v. Blum. 1694—Newcomb v. La Roe. 1461—Wacker v. Wacker. 1888—Lehmann v. Lehmann. 1928—Crouzet v. Bernard. 1934—Vajana v. Vajana. 1946—Fraser v. Kurzmann. 1967—Firstgard v. Doll. 634—Harris v. Harris. 60—Alberti v. Alofta. 196—Roessle v. Roessle. 1182—State Bank v. Cohen. 1183—State Bank v. Cohen. 1862—Prudential Vaudeville Ex v. Mackintosh. 1863—Croker v. Hudson Mech Rubber Co. 1882—Lo Pinto v. Met Life Ins Co. 1826—Strauss v. Morris. 2092—Allan v. Allan. 2095—Zambetti v. Costar. 2096—Goldstein v. Morris. 2108—Vasilaki v. Brembos. 2116—Cummings v. Cummings. 2129—Greenberg v. Lewis. 2141—Popick v. Popick. 2148—Verschleiser v. Jackson Am Co. 2150—Klein v. Klein. 2154—Serlen v. Serlen. 2170—Howard v. Howard. 2176—Morrison v. Tuteine Co. 2178—Bakeslee v. Bakeslee. 2180—Gleason v. Gleason. 2183—Polz v. Habermacher. 2184—Kane Co v. Mount. 2189—Cody v. Powers. 2190—Caswell v. Watson. 1154—Grother v. Schierenbeck. 1411—Mulstein Co v. City of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Donnelly, J. Certiorari cases. 1812—Tremont Av Land Co v. Purdy. 1813—Siebrecht v. same. 1814—Columbus Circle Arcade Co v. same. 1815—59th St and Madison Av Co v. same. 1816—E M Gottle Co v. same. 1817—Same v. same. 1818—59th St and Madison Av Co v. same. 1819—Same v. same. 1822—Herzog v. same. 1673—Hewitt Realty Co v. same. 2074—Hammerslough v. same. 2287—Inter-State Land Co v. same. 2288—Ayer v. same. State franchise cases. 820—Westchester Lighting Co v. State Bd of Tax Comm'rs. 821—Same v. same. 830—Amsterdam Gas Co v. same. 831—Same v. same. 832—Standard Gas Light Co v. same. 839—Central Union Gas Co v. same. 836—Northern Union Gas Co v. same. 837—Same v. same. 841—Standard Gas Light Co v. same. 843—Central Union Gas Co v. same. 844—Consolidated Gas Co v. same. 845—Same v. same. 822—Harlem River R R v. same. 823—Same v. same. 824—Same v. same. 842—Hudson & Man R R v. same. 840—Same v. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J. (Criminal Term.) Pleading calendar. 1 and 2—Edwd J Newell. 3—Peter J Dufty. (4.) Trial calendar. 1—Henry J Luhman. 2—Justin Taylor. 3—Aloysius Bulger. 4—George Carr.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J. 3201—Malia v. Knapp. 1961—Werner v. Oppenheimer. 2800—Witschieben v. Glynn. 2884—Salagona v. Salagona. 1562—Hamet v. Landeke. 1243—McDonald v. McDonald. 3009—Burkhard v. C E Russell & Sons. 2822—Matter of Cardos. 3071—Lawler v. Home and County Pub Co. 2650—Lipman v. Lipman. 1724—People ex rel Hamilton v. Prendergast. 3216—Gogodby v. Osgoodby. 3254—People ex rel Wastlick v. Maxwell. 3268—People ex rel Solomon v. Brainsker. 3338—People ex rel Prezworkski v. First Cong Sons of Jacob and Isaac. 3383—People ex rel La Chicotte v. O'Keefe. 3387—Matter of Fallon. 3915—Hurtig v. Shulte.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Amend, J. 78—Addis v. N Y C & H R R R. 2185—Kopp v. Knoche. 1789—Meehan v. Joline. 5342—Weingarten v. Post & McCord. 2426—Duffy v. N Y C & H R R R. 2246—McCarthy v. Angus. 4832—Warshaski v. Cowan. 2478—Gibbons v. N Y C & H R R R. 5308—Bancroft v. N Y Produce Exchange. 2433—Buccino v. Interborough R T Co. 2707—O'Neill v. City of N Y. 2493—Tuefel v. Schrieder. 2494—Tuefel v. Meyer. 2519—Ott v. Interborough R T Co. 2544—McCabe v. Interborough R T Co. 2548—Epstein v. N Y C & H R R R. 2555—A Ladislav v. Gallick. 2556—R Ladislav v. Gallick. 2559—Cox v. Wyckoff, Church & Partridge. 2561—Berg Bros v. Klein. 2563—Tanzer v. Reed. 2585—Heisler v. Interborough R T Co. 2567—McFall v. Nordlinger Fireworks Co. 2568—Kirk v. Schuchman. 2572—Cox v. City of N Y. 2573—Handley v. Cervante. 2576—Kilty v. Elgar. 2577—Conover v. Dahl Mfg Co. 2578—Ring v. Hudson R R R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Page, J. 1884—Boles v. City of N Y. 1728—Fealey v. Hudson Structural & Steel Co. 2366—Kane v. Charles A. Cowen & Co. 456—Hillanthal v. Wm J Taylor Co. 1177—Greenberg v. Levitt. 179—Ettlinger v. Leavitt. 1146—Thompson v. Elsasser. 2213—Mason v. Carter & Weeks Stevedoring. 1810—Linting v. Jenkins. 2108—Gebhart v. Reinhard. 2186—McCormick v. City of N Y. 2132—Kanciwicz v. Wessel, Nickel & Gross. 2167—Juliano v. City of N Y. 2168—Bello v. City of N Y. 2169—Kanner v. City of N Y. 2307—Toone v. City of N Y. 20—Sullivan v. Alton. 2074—Barchak v. N Y Frame & Picture Co. 1397—McCabe v. Amorisi. 2014—Fitch, Cornell & Co v. Atchison, Topeka & St. F Ry. 2573—Roaman v. Osterweis. 1576—Rosenstock v. Rex Baking Co. 1997—Day v. Melrose Const Co. 1598—Handweiler v. City of N Y. 1501—E Handweiler v. City of New York. 2013—Schumer v. C I & Bklyn R R. 2367—Logan v. Kahn. 2272—Guarino v. City of N Y. 1683—Strauss v. Nassau Elec R R. 565—Collegiate Baptist Church v. Penn, N Y & L I R R. 5397—Thos Ward Coal Co v. Behn. 1278—Reilly v. Barber Asphalt Paving Co. 2107—Lacey v. Auerbach. 2506—Litowich v. City of N Y. 2507—Levine v. City of N Y. 2564—Mullen v. City of N Y. 2575—Weiss v. City of N Y.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT — Trial Term—Part VI.—Guy, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Platzek, J. 5175—Fitzpatrick v. Jobson-Gifford Co. 1400—G Licari v. Silver. 1401—S Licari v. Silver. 322—Wortzman v. Pilli. 1323—Monteleone v. Di Gioggio. 1390—Batistone v. Di Gioggio. 1392—Catalano v. Di Gioggio. 104—N Y Times Building Co v. City of N Y. 2160—Kanichika v. Amaker. 877—Willson v. Martin. 1969—Bromberg v. Adler. 1970—Bromberg v. Nathan. 1984—James v. Spencer. 1955—Spatz v. O'Brien. 1956—Spatz v. O'Brien. 1959—Fogarty v. Interborough R T Co. 1526—Scabatto v. Wattenberg. 2110—McLaughlin v. Wood. 887—Smyth v. Yorkshire Realty Co. 1780—Palmer v. Kolb. 2111—Maloney v. Cunard SS Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Pendleton, J. 1—Day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Hooker, J. 2444—Schollllaner v. Joline. 1831—Strauss v. N Y Zeitung. 1832—Strauss v. N Y Eve Journal Pub Co. 1833—Strauss v. N Y Zeitung. 1865—H Goldberg v. Weiderman. 1866—B Goldberg v. Weiderman. 2127—Steffe v. Heinze. 1024—Unterberg v. Mason-Seaman Transportation Company. 2470—Weiss v. Goldstein. 2472—Savage v. Pond. 2157—Lohmann v. Lange. 50½—Lazarowitz v. B'klyn Heights R R. 2416—Berlinger v. Joline. 1977—Haff v. Motor Taxicab Co. 1386—Roberts v. J L Eccles Co. 2362—Beecher v. Martin. 1296—Hendrickson v. O'Brien Const Co. 1252—Herskowitz v. City of N Y. 2488—C H Krieg & Co v. Atlas Supply Co. 1727—Interborough R T Co. 2537—Hannigan v. Wells Bros Co of N Y. 2541—Quontullo v. Reinecke. 2542—Max v. Interborough R T Co. 2545—Schuck v. John Wanamaker. 2547—Heissenbuttel v. Meagher. 2550—Fragaszi v. Met Tobacco Co. 2552—Russo v. Bartholomae. 2553—Caspers v. North Beach Imp Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Gavegan, J. 1820—F Gurfein v. Brewster. 1775—J Gurfein v. Brewster. 382—Romano v. N Y Cont Co. 1520½—Rahm v. Brighton Beach Dev Co. 8289—Fearon v. N Y Life Ins Co. 1823—Kucera v. Linch. 1701—Schaferen v. A Prince & Co. 1718—Smolin v. Albert. 2299—Keppel v. J H Drew & Bros, Inc. 1847—Kossler v. Irving Fischel Const Co. 417—Salomon v. W J Farrell Co. 2067—L Skidmore v. Becker. 2068—J T Skidmore v. Becker. 2351—Riddell v. Lion Brewery of N Y. 2221—Emmons v. Joline. 2310—Sterling v. Coffey. 1494—Zemekevitch v. Mack Paving & Const Co. 2237—Zwick v. B H R R. 259—Foote v. N Y Times Co. 849—Blanieu v. Press Pub Co. 2303—Bruder v. Eagle Pencil Co. 2304—Boland v. N Y Transp Co. 1998—Dolan v. Metrose Const Co. 2527—R Rosenfeld v. City of N Y. 2528—S Rosenfeld v. City of N Y. 2330—Phillips v. Rectors, a corp'n. 2334—Tierney v. Linch. 2554—Phillips v. Hotel Rector Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Dugro, J. 527—Knopf v. Barrett. 2415—Rosenbusch v. Mundel. 2465—Nass v. Bade. 2489—Simex v. Isle. 2491—Vicario v. City of N Y. 2492—Fobarsky v. J C G Hupfel Brew Co. 2495—S Greenberg v. Rothschild. 2496—L Greenberg v. Rothschild. 2497—S Greenberg v. Rothschild. 2498—S Greenberg v. Rothschild. 2502—Von Moser v. Stone. 2503—Van Daniker v. Borolzheimer. 2505—Mahoney v. Johnson. 2508—Lutz v. Beadleston & Woerz. 2510—Wayne v. Whitridge. 2518—Ceperko v. Jungbluth. 2514—Thompson v. Hesselein. 2515—Bushin v. Cohen. 2517—Heissenbuttel v. Meagher. 2518—Rosenthal v. Levin. 2520½—Behr v. Interborough R T Co. 2521—Sanderse v. Yorkshire Realty & Const Co. 2522—Quinn v. Milliken Bros, Inc. 2525—Mitchell v. F B Stearns Co of N Y. 2526—Goldstein v. Levine. 2531—Janus v. Cent R R of N J. 2532—Sheehan v. Associated Operating Co. 2533—Bochhaus v. Interborough R T Co. 2534—Delaney v. Maloney.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—No Day Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Erlanger, J. 2049—Smith & Uhlig, Inc, v. Philipsburg Silk Co. 1725—McLoughlin v. Prudential Ins Co. 881—Ward v. Siebrecht. 136—Wolff v. Siebrecht. 2070—Baylis v. Windsor Land & Imp Co. 2054—Thompson v. Lembeck. 2050—Hudson Cond Milk Co v. Kings County Refrigerating Co. 946—Charles Meads & Co v. City of N Y. 2055—Kinsella v. Prinousse. 2185—Whiteside v. Levy. 1288—Gay v. McCarthy. 1719—Zula v. Shubert & Anderson Co. 1731—Singer v. Simplex Automobile Co. 1834—Irwin v. Warren. 1864—De Koven v. Shubert. 1767—Croton Falls Const Co v. City of N Y. 1422—Wills & Marvin Co v. Bankers Surety Co. 727—Roe & Conover v. Kilfoyle. 1597—Rabinowitz v. Mass. 2057—Feldman v. Vineberg. 2044—N Y Commercial Co v. Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. 2060—Austin v. Fox & Pier, Inc. 2084—De Lavaletti v. Leverich. 2077—Koropjeck v. Bohack. 2078—Bohling v. Prudential Ins Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Ford, J. 3127—City of N Y v. Mayer. 1957—Schnitzer v. Field. 1959—Nicelle Olive Oil Co v. La Manna. 1341—Stannard v. Atlantic Terra Cotta Co. 2836—Schultze v. Huttlinger. 131—Russell v. Waldman. 1677—Manning v. Millikin. 3210—Manning v. Heidelbach. 1607—Jorgenson v. Melcher. 1682—Hanover Const Co v. City of N Y. 1665—Russo v. Brina. 1960—Blow v. Hanover Fire Ins Co. 1975—Columbia Mach & Stopper Corp'n v. Obermeyer & Liebmann. 1976—F A Smith & Co v. Janeway. 813—Daly v. City of N Y. 3094—City of N Y v. Linch. 1542—Butler v. City of N Y. 1552—H E Walter & Co v. Hornung. 466—Herrman v. Leland. 1064—32d St. Bldg Co v. Jaeckel. 1193—Hofferberth v. Smith & Uhlig Co. 1600—Wilson v. Rockwood Co. 1963—Friedenang v. Kistler. 2115—Jackman v. Duquesne Theatre Co. 2116—Fred Roberts R E Co v. Akin Hall Ass'n. 2117—Anderson v. Weber. 2118—Lamb v. J L Kesner Co. 2122—Endicott v. Abelson. 2123—Pokress v. Johnson. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2945.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Part I.—Maddox, J.; Part III., Clark, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Aspinall, J.; Part VI., Putnam, J. Day calendar. 6711, 6712—Rappo v. Nassau R R. 6340—Fuller v. Knox. 8853—Idaho-Maryland Dev Co v. Union Bank. 4441—Malatesta v. City of New York. 6733, 6734—Simon v. Nassau R R. 6274—Piel v. Lowinger et al. 6013—Horrigan v. Nassau R R. 6692—Hymans v. City of New York. 6906—Riegelmann v. Nassau R R. 6917—Farrell v. Heidenheim. 6926—Oishansky v. Ackerman. 9266—Walman v. Nassau R R. 6934—Lindgren et al v. Haberle. 6936—McCaffery v. Stern. 6941—Garofolo v. Kennedy & Sons. 6952—Kelly v. Coney I & B R R. 8325, 3326—Watzelham v. N Y Telephone Co. 1694—Cross v. Coney I & B R R. 9714—Lutz v. Miller. 6964—Johanson v. Laskey. 6966—Enright v. Flatbush Gas Co. 6967—Lieberman v. Nassau R R. 6973—Carlton v. Cawley. 6976—Watson v. Fisch. 6977—Kiernan v. Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co. 6980—Maguire v. De Groff & Son. 6982—Morahen v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 6918—Pollack v. Woolworth & Co. 6923—Breakstone v. Buffalo Fdry & Mach Co.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part XVI.—Goff, J. 1688—Patterson v. Oliver. 1871—Nor Bk of N Y v. Maller. 1020—Nor Lumber Co v. Rodgers. 607—O'Connor v. Carle. 1867—Hines v. European-Amer Financial Dev Co, Inc. 506—Nor Bk v. Kelsey. 1216—Davidson v. Scandale Pub Co. 1042—Wechsler v. Rawak. 3994—Zadek v. Olds, Wortman & King. 514—Wandell v. Metcalf. 1003—Foss v. N Y C & H R R R. 1740—Speer v. Press Pub Co. 653—Littlefield v. Pam. 219—Callen v. Mason. 586—Bunting Bull Co v. City of Mt Vernon. 1427—Johnston & Collins Co v. Pulitzer. 1429—Same v. same. 1430—Collins v. same. 1431—Same v. same. 1583—Schwartz v. Freifred. 1450—N Y Metals Selling Co v. Earl. 3046—Muldoon v. Harris. 720—Salvage v. Hartley Silk Mfg Co. 1868—Quinn v. Peck. 785—Raphael v. Onoto Pen Co. 786—Rodway v. same. 1571—Nelson v. A H Woods Prod Co. 1588—Estate of B Johnson v. Bonwit. 1096—Sire v. Shubert. 707—Schultz v. Mass Bond & Ins Co. 1705—Rosenfield v. Peck. 1436—Kraus-Baum Co v. Lichtenstein.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—All of the undisposed causes left on the calendar of this part have been transferred to the day calendar of Part XV. for Monday, March 3.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. 1163—Nathanson v. Blendermann. 1890—Badie v. Illinois Surety Co. 1283—Slaughter v. Turkel. 457—Mitchell v. Boyer. 414—Glynn v. Mercantile Safe Deposit Co. 1640—Abramowitz v. Stemgold. 1617—Varsey v. Dittmars. 1618—Brown v. same. 1052—Salischin v. Commercial Travelers Mut Accident Assn of America. 4481/2—Kelly v. City of N Y. 1534—City of N Y v. Hearst. 1891—F W Straus Co v. Hammerstein. 1900—Fidelity & Cas Co of N Y v. Adelstein. 2086—Manhattan Island Realty Co v. Fidelity & Deposit Co. 2087—Warren Bros Co v. Hynd. 2088—Paquin, Lim, v. Oakes. 2089—Bird v. Luke A Burke & Sons Co. 2091—Castaldo v. Hess. 2092—Pressburger v. Mechanics Bank, Bklyn. 2095—L'Estrange v. Gaites. 2096—Carpenter v. Carpenter-Tew Gear Co. 2101—Jaques v. Osborn. 2104—Everall v. Stevens. 2105—Bernier v. Griscom, Jr. 2106—Am Locomotive Co v. Gabriel Bros Const Co. 2100—Sample v. Coons. 2110—Shawmut Fire Co of N Y v. Flader. 2111—Friel Engineering Co of N Y v. Mason. 2112—Watson Cont Co v. City of N Y. 2113—Everett v. Crerand. SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fowler, S. At 10:30 A. M.: Estate of Hiram H Lamport, estate of Albert Edward Goss, Jr. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Abraham Greenhaus, Barbara Weil, Catharine Loehr, Harriet C Lawler, Sarah W Kathan, Louis Lewengood, Edward O'Bryon, Helena M E Lindemann, Charles Lauffe, Christian Becker, Elizabeth Bache.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Cohalan, S. Contested wills: 2932—Fausta Mora. 2982—Nanny Reese. 2987—Countess Gaston D'Archot. 2998—Irving W Childs. 2999—Elizabeth B Zimmerman. 3002—Bridget Ankenbrand et al v. Saunders. 3004—Patrick J Flanagan. 3005—Isabella J Pettet. 3006—William H Tompkins. 3007—Henry Steinert. 3008—Peter Greely. 3009—Julie Hess. Frank Crawford. Estate of Benjamin Hurtig.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—La Fetra, J. 2240½—Aronson v. Ruden. 2269—Hatch v. N Y Cent & H R R R. 1423—Hartnett v. McGuire. 1697—Rogove v. Guttag. 2147—Buchbinder v. Marmac Const Co. 2143—Bernstein v. Railway Automatic Sales Co. 2090, 2091—Am Wool Co v. Schreiber. 2128½—Roach v. Mason & Seaman Transp Co. 2197—Gluckstein v. Joline. 2198—Schneider v. Jolliffe. 2200—Gretzer v. Joline. 2200—Schnabel v. Natl Bank of Commerce. 2209—Schnabel v. Natl Bank of Commerce. 2210—Schnable v. Kountze. 1936½—Llfitz v. Cohen. 2273—Cohen v. Connecticut Cab Co. 4999½—Lyons v. McNulty. 2220—Unger Cloak & Suit Co v. Greenberg. 6364½—Traitel Marble Co v. Brown Bros, Inc. 2206—Dorff v. Glens Falls Union Fire Ins Socy. 3607½—Dorff v. Glens Falls Ins Co. 1858—Siegel v. People's Natl Ins Co. 1859—Siegel v. The Camden. 1860—Siegel v. The Georgia Home Ins Co. 1861—Siegel v. Reliance Ins Co of Philadelphia. 1862—Siegel v. Teutonia Insurance Co. 1863—Siegel v. Glens Falls Insurance Co. 1864—Siegel v. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins Co. 1865—Siegel v. Caledonian-Am Ins Co. 1866—Siegel v. Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins Co. 1867—Siegel v. No British & Mercantile Ins Co. 1736—Cannon v. Drew. 4139½—Bercovitz v. Corn. 1597—Frisina v. T Crimmins Const Co. 2009—Morand v. Man Navigation Co. 2052—Mc-Whister v. Kohrmann. 6502½—Felgenbaum v. Roth. 2059—Gifford v. Tanglers Manor Co. 2067—Miners & Merchants' Bank v. Brady. 2068—Washington Engine Works v. Erie City Iron Works. 2003—Berry v. Anderson. 2068—Feller v. Ornstein. 2099—Cirrento v. Crescent Bullow Co. 4573½—Kaufman v. Society for P C C. 1972—Rose v. New England Nav Co. 5102½—W H Lau & Co v. Darr. 2089—Cohen v. Gordon. 2102—Ruppert v. N Y Railways Co. 1613—Friedman v. Newark Fire Ins Co. 1614—Friedman v. Commerce Ins Co. 2004—Friedman v. Standard Fire Ins Co. 2005—Friedman v. Franklin Fire Ins Co. 2006—Friedman v. Providence-Washington Ins Co. 2007—Friedman v. Mechanics & Traders' Ins Co. 2008—Friedman v. Glens Falls Ins Co. 2154—Haigett v. Loeb. 2159—McTaggart v. Hollister. 1728—Rubin v. Fallon. 2171—Orenberg v. Royal Ins Co. 2204—Weintraub v. Volence. 2205—Weintraub v. Volence. 2208½—Bernards v. White Co. 2213—Girls v. N Y Rys. 2025—Ahrlaub v. Aetna Ins Co. 2027—Humphreys v. Roskam Scott Co. 1674—Winten v. Calinsky. 1627—Levine Cut Glass Co v. Hinsberg. 2000—Cohen v. Harpley Hall Co. 1961—Lederman v. Int R F Co. 2155—Zach v. same. 1950—McNamara v. L I R R. 1951—Broderick v. L I R R. 1924—Rosenblum v. The Amst News. 2227—Schlessman v. Iselin. 2231—Martin v. Central Fish Co. 7173½—Choynacki v. Interborough R T Co. 2224½—Violett v. Throckmorton. 7120½—Di Giustino v. Illinois Surety Co. 7121½—Mattiacio v. Illinois Surety Co. 7151—Birnbaum v. Siegel. 7152—Birnbaum v. Siegel. 7247—McMartin v. Joline.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Smith, J. 5438—Sloan & Black Mfg Co v. Nat Taximeter Co. 5441—Commercial Truck Co v. Lederer. 5440—Bastine v. Pfursich. 5460—Dupe v. Marx. 5439—Polidino Cont Co v. Walsh. 5445—Tayler v. Perlberg. 5448—Wallach v. Miller Garment Co. 5451—Simon v. Pincus. 5454—La Cagnina v. Hertz. 5455—Equitable Trust Co v. King. 5456—Manhattan Commercial Co v. Stone. 5466—Kunzi v. Adelson. 5296—Schwartz v. Schemberg. 5382—Hyatt v. Adler. 5452—Hochstein v. Dreisbold. 5459—Marsh v. Burke. 5467—Kimball v. Lang. 4302—Rapone v. Illinois Surety Co. 5404—Lindenborn v. Kutner. 5400—Vetrano v. Freeland. 5413—Cassatt v. Baruch. 5453—Bell v. Ferguson. 5458—Esterson v. Prakin. 5470—Gordon v. Dokton. 5472—Levine v. B & L Building. 5473—Jacobs v. Hirsch Bros Co. 5475—Levison v. Bergman. 5476—Maybaum v. Nat Flower & Feather Co. 5477—Kayton v. Universal Motor Truck Co. 5481—Fleming v. Weinberg Paper Co. 5406—N Y Brass Turning Co v. New Idea Arc Light Co. 5474—Hudson Wrecking and Lumber Co v. Bender. 5478—Field & Potter Co v. Hirschfeld III Film Co. 5479—Field & Potter Co v. Hornbrook.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Seymour v. Colven—Robert F. Wagner, Edway, Sav. Inst. v. Dubinsky—George E. Weller, Hill v. Tyler—Julius H. Rosansky, Palmer v. Wolfish—Vincent L. Lubell, Martin v. Stevenson—William A. Keener, Lowenstein v. Well, (3)—Arthur M. Levy.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J. Byrne v. Walker—Paul Grout, Schleidermacher v. Farowich—Jacob A. Cantor.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Manheimer v. Genno—Louis Sayre Burchard, Lambert v. Sterling Realty Co—Phoenix Ingraham, Wolf v. Deer, Charles P. Bull, Taber v. Stackll v. George Burnham, Johnson v. Whister—James A. Lynch.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Herman Wiebke v. Alice M. Love et al.—Edward R. Lyons, Fritz Doll v. Elizabeth Fonda (2)—Henry Hornstein.

SUP

FAIR AUTO ROADS TO ATLANTIC CITY

Detour Near Lakewood Avoids Mud—"Chauffeur's Committee" for Uplift—On Auto Row.

In view of the return of the season of motor touring, now that Spring is almost here, the touring department of the Automobile Club of America announces that the Staten Island and Lakewood route to Atlantic City is in fair condition, except between Adelphia and Lakewood. The direct route between these two points is in poor condition—so poor that on one night recently six automobiles became stuck in the mud there and had to be pulled out. A way to avoid this muddy stretch by making a detour to Farmingdale is as follows:

After reaching the Post Office at Adelphia do not turn right, but continue straight on to Ardena and cross a railroad. Five-tenths of a mile beyond the crossing turn right and through Farmingdale, crossing the railroad twice and a bridge. Then into Monmouth Avenue. At the station bear right into Second Street, then turn right into Madison Avenue to Main Street, Lakewood. Better running to Atlantic City will be found by way of Philadelphia than by the Lakewood route, but the milage is greater. If one elects to go the longer way, better road will be found on the New Jersey side of the river after leaving Trenton than on the Pennsylvania side. Motorists should beware of arrest for speed violations in various towns in the vicinity of the Quaker City, especially at Camden.

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An unusual organization is that of the chauffeurs of the Automobile Club of America, which calls itself the "Committee of Chauffeurs." This body, organized by five motor-car drivers, has entered into an agreement with the club to finance, operate and maintain the chauffeurs' room in the building in Fifty-fifth Street. There are now fifteen paid employes on the roll of this committee. Its objects are to bring about the betterment of chauffeurs both physically and morally, and its membership includes some pioneer automobile drivers. The committee plans to hold an "inaugural ball" on Tuesday evening, at which both owners and drivers will be welcomed. Racing drivers, including Ralph de Palma, George Robertson, Louis A. Disbrow, Ralph Mulford, and Hughie Hughes, have taken boxes for the occasion, as have several manufacturers and dealers.

***

The resignation of Harry S. Houpt as sales manager of the Alco has just been announced. Mr. Houpt, who is well known in automobile circles, has been with the American Locomotive Company for twenty-seven months, during which time the automobile branch of the business has expanded widely. He has not made known his future business plans, but will go South shortly for a brief vacation.

***

In the matter of removals, openings and agencies there have been three recent events in Automobile Row. The Metallurgique Motor Company's showrooms have been moved to larger quarters at 1,876 Broadway. The Sidney B. Bowman Automobile Company has arranged for the agency of Vulcan trucks in this city. A tire store has been opened at 1,639 Broadway by Meeley & Pressman, jobbers, of Washington and Philadelphia.

ROY E. McNAUGHT ACCUSED.

Stockholder in Erskine Company Causes His Arrest for Fraud.

On the complaint of Arthur A. Rath, a baker, living at 318 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, Roy E. McNaught of 159 East Seventy-second Street, President of the Erkins Company, was arrested at that address on Saturday night by Deputy Sheriff Beir on an order of arrest signed by Supreme Court Justice Blackmar of Brooklyn. Rath has also brought suit to recover $5,750 paid for fifty shares in the Erkins Company that he alleges McNaught influenced him to buy on fraudulent representations as to the company's financial standing.

The Erkins Company does a cement business at 53 Varick Street, where it manufactures garden seats, ornamental fountains, sun dials, and the like. According to the plaintiff's papers, Rath was induced to purchase shares not only on misrepresentation as to the company's financial condition, but after being misled into believing that McNaught was about to retire and that he would be the only other stockholder outside the heads of the firm.

On similar allegations, the plaintiff says, Joseph E. Eastmond sued McNaught for $5,750 and obtained a favorable verdict from Justice Kelly in the Queens County Court.

McNaught was released by Sheriff Harburger in the $3,500 bail called for in the order of arrest.

ROYALTY ON THE FRANCONIA.

Italian King's Cousin Traveled Incognito on Cunard Liner.

Purser E. C. F. Moore of the Cunard liner Franconia, which arrived yesterday from Naples with 560 cabin passengers, said that the Duchess d'Aosta, who was Princess Helene of Bourbon, granddaughter of Louis XVIII. of France, had traveled on the ship from Gibraltar to Naples incognito as Mme. Helene.

"When we arrived at Gibraltar," said the purser, "on our way to Alexandria, the agent came on board and said that there was a passenger booked for Naples, Mme. Helene, and asked me to do the best possible for her. All I could do was to give her a berth in an inside three-berth cabin with two American women from New York, as there was nothing else vacant.

She had no maid, and was accompanied by a little Moorish boy whom she had engaged in Tangiers. Mme. Helene came on board and went to her cabin without making any comment. She asked the second steward to give her a small table alone in the saloon, which was done. The small Moorish boy had a berth in the third-class quarters. Next morning, when we arrived at Algiers, the Italian surgeon came to me in an excited state and asked if I knew that the cousin to the King of Italy was on board, and told me it was Mme. Helene.

"Fortunately one of the big cabins on the promenade deck was vacated there, and I had the baggage of the Duchess d'Aosta transferred to it, for which she thanked me very graciously. She was one of the most unassuming passengers on board the ship, and traveled in the most modest manner."

The Franconia will sail for Liverpool on March 12 at 10 A. M., and then resume her place in the Boston-Liverpool service.

COOK COUNTY WON'T PAY.

Over 600 Employes Cut Off—No Agreement on Budget.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The County Commissioners failed to agree on the annual budget last night, and according to County Attorney Chindblom and State's Attorney Hoyne, the failure may prevent the payment of any salaries by the county. Great alarm prevails among employes of the county, 680 of whom are cut off the payroll altogether, while long-drawn-out court action may precede the receipt of salaries by any of the others.

There was a deadlock in the County Commission after President A. A. McCormick had vetoed the salary appropriation for 680 county employes. The budget had to be passed on the legislative day of March 1.

The hands of the clock were put back, but after an all-night wrangle the Commissioners could reach no compromise and adjourned at 6 o'clock this morning. President A. A McCormick of the County Commission, is the only Republican who escaped defeat in November. He started a campaign of economy, alleging that former extravagance had burdened the county payrolls with nearly $2,000,000 in useless jobs.

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES.

MONDAY.

ANIMAL PSYCHOLOGY: METHODS AND APPARATUS IN BEHAVIOR, by Prof. John B. Watson of Johns Hopkins University, 401 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

THE IMBEDDED IRON ORES OF NOVA SCOTIA, by Prof. J. E. Woodman, Illustrated with Slides and Specimens, Section of Geology and Mineralogy of the New York Academy of Sciences, Following Business Meeting of the Academy, 8:15 P. M.

THE LAND OF WALTER SCOTT, first in Course by Garrett P. Serviss at Stuyvesant High School, Fifteenth Street, near First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

DALMATIA AND THE WESTERN BALKANS. Edward I. Horsman, Jr., at Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

GREECE AND THE BALKAN WAR. Frank W. Jackson at Public School 159, 241 East 119th Street, 8:15 P. M.

FRANKLIN, THE PRACTICAL PHILOSOPHER. First in a course on "Representative American Writers," by Prof. J. Duncan Spaeth at Public School 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PHYSICS, THE SCIENCE OF ENERGY, beginning a course on special topics in physics, Prof. J. Loring Arnold, at Hebrew Technical Institute, 36 Stuyvesant Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS, opening a course on "Public Questions," Franklin Pierce at St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Christopher Streets, 8:15 P. M.

THE VALLIS AND SAVOY, first in a course on "Spain," Prof. Charles U. Clark of Yale University at St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.

SPIRITUAL FREEDOM, lecture in course on "First Year of Jesus' Ministry," by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, 12 M.

ORGAN RECITAL WITH SOLOIST, St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

ANIMAL PSYCHOLOGY: METHODS AND APPARATUS IN BEHAVIOR, by Prof. John B. Watson, 401 Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, 4:10 P. M.

MASS MEETING TO DISCUSS WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION BILL, under the auspices of the American Association for Labor Legislation, City Club and the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

VENTILATION, NEGLECTED COLDS, TUBERCULOSIS, by Drs. Andrew L. Barrett, John B. Huber, and S. Adolphus Knopf, Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road, 8 P. M.

THE CONSTITUTION, by George Hiram Mann, Citizenship Class, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

LEPIDOPTERA FROM NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, by George P. Engelhardt and John A. Grossbeck; "Distribution of Argynnis Atlantis and Aphrodite," by Gaylord C. Hall; N. Y. Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

ORGANIZATION OF MUNICIPAL HIGHWAY DEPARTMENTS, by William H. Connell, Chief Bureau of Highways and Street Cleaning, Philadelphia, 8:30 P. M.

ENGLAND, first in a course on "Social Progress in Europe," Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

LIFE WITH THE UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, first in a course on "Modern America in the Making," Dr. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, Public School 90, 147th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, opening a course on "Hours With Great Authors," Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright, Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIC EVOLUTION, beginning a course on "General and Human Evolution," Prof. Henry E. Crampton, Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Moritz E. Schwarz, Old Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall Street, 12:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

EFFECTS OF CASTRATION AND OF GRAFTING ON THE SECONDARY SEXUAL CHARACTERS, by Prof. Thomas H. Morgan, fifth lecture on "Heredity and Sex," Lecture Hall, Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, AND RECALL, by William S. Bennett, Civic Forum, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

DALMATIA AND THE WESTERN BALKANS, by Edward I. Horsman, Jr., Public School 186, 145th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE SAVINGS BANK AS AN AID, beginning a course on "Thrift" in co-operation with the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association, by W. E. Knox, Controller Bowery Savings Bank, New York, Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

THURSDAY.

THE WONDERLAND OF BOOKS, by William Brady Otis, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

METROPOLITAN PARK SYSTEMS, by John R. Rablin, chief engineer Massachusetts Metropolitan Park Commission, Boston, 402 Engineering, Columbia University, 8:30 P. M.

NATURE AND THE SCIENCE OF HEAT, first in a course on "Heat as a Form of Energy," by Prof. William Clark Peckham of Adelphi College, Public School 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THIRTEEN NATIONS OR ONE, beginning a course on "Crises in American History," by Dr. David S. Muzzey, Public School 33, 418 West 28th Street, 8:15 P. M.

TENNYSON: Opening a Course on "Representative Victorian Writers," by Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth of Princeton, Public School 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

DICKENS AND THE STUDY OF TYPES, by Dr. Charles F. Horne, Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets, 8:15 P. M.

THE BACTERIAL CAUSES OF DISEASE: First in a Course on "Practical Hygiene," by Dr. Thomas A. Storey of the College of the City of New York, Public School 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE BALKAN STATES, by Benjamin C. Marsh, Institute Hall, 218 East 106th Street, 8:15 P. M.

IMMIGRATION AS A SOCIOLOGICAL PHENOMENON: Beginning a Course on "Immigration to the United States," by Prof. Henry P. Fairchild of Yale, Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M.

AUGUSTUS AND HIS FRIENDS: Beginning a Course on "The Times of the Roman Emperors," by Prof. Allan P. Ball of the College of the City of New York, St. Luke's Hall, Hudson and Christopher Streets, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.

SOCIALISM IN EUROPE, by John Spargo, under the auspices of the People's Institute, Great Hall, Cooper Union, 8 P. M.

FIGHTING THE POLAR ICE, by Anthony Fiala, De Witt Clinton High School, Fifty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

PROBLEMS OF POPULATION AND POVERTY: First of a Course on "Economics," by Prof. James Walter Crook of Amherst College, Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE BALKAN NATIONS: First of a Course on "The Turco-Balkan War," by Sidney Neville Ussher, Public School 90, 147th Street, west of Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE BALKAN REVOLUTION, by Dr. Willis Fletcher Johnson, Public School 157, St. Nicholas Avenue and 127th Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE HEALTHY HUMAN BODY: First in a Course on First Aid, by Dr. William A. Rodgers, Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 311 East Broadway, 8:15 P. M.

SATURDAY.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF IMMIGRATION, By Dr. James P. Lichenberger, Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

ELEMENTS OF THE IDEAL OF LIFE, by Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, Cooper Union, Third Avenue and Eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

GREAT AGE OF CATHEDRAL BUILDING IN FRANCE, by Dr. A. D. F. Hamlin of Columbia, Public Library, 121 East Fifty-eighth Street, 8:15 P. M.

CAUSES AND REMEDIES OF POVERTY, by Prof. James Walter Crook of Amherst College, St. Bartholomew's Hall, 203 East Forty-second Street, 8:15 P. M.

MODERN APPLICATIONS OF THE X-RAY, by W. Wallace Ker, Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

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Referees' Notices

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—DAVID GUTLOHN, Plaintiff, against EDGAR LEHMAN et al., Defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of December, 1912, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of February, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 79th Street with the easterly side of Riverside Drive, and running thence northerly along the said easterly side of Riverside Drive, 17 feet 4⅞ inches; thence easterly parallel with the said northerly side of 79th Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, 66 feet 10¼ inches; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, 17 feet 2 inches to the said northerly side of 79th Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of 79th Street, 69 feet 8½ inches, to the point or place of beginning, and known as No. 70 Riverside Drive. Being the same premises conveyed to Edgar Lehman by deed recorded December 2, 1902, in the office of the Register of New York County, Liber 88, Section 4, Page 279 of Conveyances.

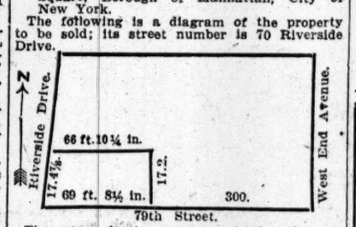
Said premises being sold subject to the lien of a prior first mortgage for $35,000.00, with interest from December 1st, 1911, recorded in Liber 126, Section 4, Page 218 of Mortgages, in the office of the Register of the County of New York. Also subject to all encroachments of the building upon said premises (if any there be) upon Riverside Drive and 79th Street, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and to any state of facts a survey of said premises will show.

Dated New York, January 6th, 1913.

WM. KLEIN, Referee.

JUDSON G. WELLS, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address No. 1 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 70 Riverside Drive.



79th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is fifteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine dollars and five cents, ($15,999.05,) with interest thereon from the 25th day of November, 1912, at 6%, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $397.55, with interest from December 6th, 1912, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,601.24 and interest.

Dated New York, January 6th, 1913.

WM. KLEIN, Referee.

The sale in the above-entitled action is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, February 18th, 1913, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, February 4th, 1913.

WM. KLEIN, Referee.

The sale in the above-entitled action is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, March 4th, 1913, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, February 18th, 1913.

WM. KLEIN, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Action for absolute divorce on ground of adultery. Trial desired in New York County. MAUDE P. BALDWIN, plaintiff, against AUGUSTUS M. BALDWIN, defendant. File No. 32,419, 1912.

To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, October 21, 1912.

WILLIAM DONAHUE, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 1 Liberty St. Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Augustus M. Baldwin:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Samuel Greenbaum, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of October, 1912, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated, New York, October 31, 1912.

WILLIAM DONAHUE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —AMELIA KULIKE, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. KULIKE, Defendant.—To the above named defendant.—ACTION FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE.—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 14, 1912.

SAMUEL I. HARTMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff. O. & P. O. Address, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To WILLIAM J. KULIKE:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated January 21st, 1913, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 23rd day of January, 1913.

Dated January 21, 1913.

SAMUEL I. HARTMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff. O. & P. O. Address, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RUBENSTEIN, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Rubenstein, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 84 Bowery, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of March next.

Dated, New York, the 20th day of August, 1912.

BETSEY RUBENSTEIN, Administratrix.

JULIUS LEVY, Attorney for Administratrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HENRY GROSS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, care of Sayers Brothers, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1913. ELISABETH G. POPE, Administratrix. SAYERS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable Francis K. Pendleton, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York County on September 27th, 1912, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Joseph F. Bogner, lately doing business at No. 244 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, under the name of J. F. Bogner Coffee & Tea Company, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Joseph F. Bogner, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 19th day of May, 1913.

Dated, New York, February 28th, 1913.

FRANK R. GREENE, Assignee. REED & PALLISTER, Attorneys for Assignee, 280 Broadway, New York City.

Motor car owners will find the "Automobile Exchange," on Page .., interesting reading.—Adv.

SCHOOLS.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

KEMP, GEORGE WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George William Kemp, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Nelson S. Spencer, Esq., No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July next.

Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1913.

MARGARET HUTTON KEMP, EDWARD CHARLES MEARS-KEMP, SAMUEL H. ORDWAY, Executors.

NELSON S. SPENCER, Attorney for Executors, 27 William Street, New York City.

SELIGMAN, ALFRED L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED L. SELIGMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 3 South William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1913. Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1912. GEORGE W. SELIGMAN, ISAAC N. SELIGMAN, EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, HENRY WALTER, Executors. SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 3 South William Street, New York City.

CAMPBELL, BERNARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BERNARD CAMPBELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 809, No. 261 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of May next.

Dated New York, the 13th day of November, 1912.

MICHAEL SHEA, Executors. ARROWSMITH & DUNN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 261 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

SAMMET, JOEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOEL SAMMET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cowing, White & Wait, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of November, 1912. RAY SAMMET, HARRY SAMMET, BESSIE LEWENTHAL, Executors. COWING, WHITE & WAIT, Attorneys for Executors, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

Joseph P. Day
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31 Nassau Street.

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INVESTOR'S OPPORTUNITY
to purchase Manhattan property with guaranteed net income of 10 per cent. Estate will sacrifice to realize cash quickly; $25,000 required. F. M. 350 Times.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSES FOR RENT $25.00 and $30.00 in Brooklyn.

Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms and bath; parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated, electric lights, water, sewer, gas; located in Park Section of Brooklyn; on lines of elevated and new subway; 5c. fare to New York. Send for booklets and photos. SPECIAL MANAGER, 60A Liberty St., New York. Phone 5528 Cortlandt.

$3,500. Flatbush Gem

$100 down, $27 per month, 1-family cottage, 6 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors; laundry in cellar. C. E. WILLIAMS, 1,945 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens
Surrounding KEW Station, L. I.
15 MINUTES
from Pennsylvania Terminal
All Night Service
HIGH CLASS HOMES
and Building Sites
New Houses $8,000 up on Convenient Terms.
We Will Build for You.
Full details, plans and views furnished on application to KEW GARDENS Corporation, Marbridge Building, Broadway & 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 3250-5251. Office at Kew.
Representative on property every day.

Handsome Home on the Sound

Beautiful cottage, 8 rooms, hardwood trim, &c.; strictly up to date; sewer, gas, electricity; also use of dock and club; 25 minutes out; fine shade; $300 cash needed; balance $25 a month, or deed. RABUS, Box G 48 Times.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

SHORE FRONT.

Price $19,000. 195 feet frontage on Long Island Sound. Stamford gas, water, electricity, piped into property. Highly restricted community. Beautiful private beach. B. J. G., Room 701, 505 Fifth Ave.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT HOUSE BARGAIN

BEAUTIFUL HOME
$5,950 BUYS IT; VALUE $7,500.
Will sell on easy terms my beautiful suburban house in Greater New York City, between the Sound and the sea; artistic in design, handsome interior, decorated to suit; hardwood finish; large plot; in beautiful restricted residence park, where every one owns their own home; steam heat, beamed ceilings, parquet floors, spacious concrete cellar, tiled bathroom; water, gas, electricity; large veranda; 28 minutes from Manhattan; very close to trolleys and depot. Call, phone, or write, T. J. McNeece, Room 403, 354 5th Av.
PHONE MADISON SQUARE 8425.

Bungalows Semi-bungalows and pretty English Cottages overlooking the ocean will be built for you at NEPONSIT, L. I.—40 minutes from N. Y. 100 trains a day. Terms to suit. Neponsit is a highly restricted, exclusive residence section. Write to-day for our new booklet of photographic views showing the Beach, the Clubhouse, and many of the handsome residences.
NEPONSIT REALTY CO.,
1 West 34th St., Room 301.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MOUNTAIN COTTAGE
$5,500. EASY TERMS.
Small Cash Payment.
Eight rooms, tiled bath, steam heat and all modern conveniences. Built on one-half acre, overlooking two picturesque lakes. 800 feet elevation. One hour from N. Y. City. Actual lake rights to purchaser. Send for picture and floor plans.
Owner, P. O. Box 150, N. Y. C.

Colonial House for Sale

Owner will sacrifice modern 14 room house, one acre plot; all city conveniences; on D., L. & W. R. R., less than one hour from Broadway. Address ATTORNEY, P. O. box 150, New York City.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

LIEBERMAN & SANFORD COMPANY
Ornamental and Structural Iron Work
623-629 West 57th St. New York

FOR SALE.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes, perfect condition, up to date, sold at prices which defy competition. Our guarantee GUARANTEES! Excellent machines rented. THREE MONTHS FOR $4.50. Durant McLean Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway.

American Watch and Diamond Co.
Cash or credit; weekly or monthly payments.
6 MAIDEN LANE. Tel. 5567 Cort. Take elevator.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FLATIRON BUILDING

at TWENTY THIRD STREET WHERE BROADWAY MEETS 5TH AVENUE

Every Window Affords Unobstructed Light and View

For Particulars Apply at Building or to
United States Realty & Improvement Co,
GEORGE T. MORTIMER, Agent
111 Broadway - - - New York

42d St. Building
S. W. Cor. Madison Av.

THIS office building has a subway entrance inside the building to the present Subway and *Grand Central Depot*, and upon their completion will connect with the *New Subway, Steinway Tunnel and McAdoo Tunnel.* With the surface cars passing this corner, there is no more accessible location in the city.

Offices to rent to approved tenants from April 1, 1913
Renting Office in Building

1475 Broadway
155 West 42d St.
605 Seventh Ave.
all mean the
TIMES BUILDING
Times Square
New York City
If you wanted to use the best known address in America, which one would you use?
OFFICES TO LET
Rental Agent, Room 406, on premises, or Phone 1000 Bryant.

PERFECTION IN LOFTS
AT
521-523 WEST 23RD ST.
Size 50 x 100—10 Stories.

STOP
Worrying about Excessive Insurance. Absolutely Fireproof, with Sprinkler System.
LOOK
for Great Reductions in your Bills for Light, Power and Advertising. Permanent Light on Four Sides.
LISTEN
to Reason in the Comfort and Security of a New Building of Extra Heavy Floor Carrying Capacity on Main Thoroughfare in Centre of the City.
For full information apply to
JAMES N. WELLS' SONS,
Since 1835 at 191 Ninth Av., Near 22d St.

Bancroft Building
3-5-7 West 29th Street
Store, Loft and Office Space
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty Street.

TO LET—BUILDING,
103-105 WEST 37TH ST.,
between Broadway and 6th Av.
40x98, four stories; immediate possession. Apply to
J. E. WHITAKER, 2,108 Broadway, at 74th St.

DRUG STORE
is needed; we have the store; 4,007 Broadway, at 168th St. Subway station. Long lease. Moderate rent. Broadway REMCO 98th Street

New Jersey.

Lots—18 for rent at 14th St., Hoboken, N. J.; suitable lumber storage or coal yard; convenient to 23d St., Christopher or Barclay St. ferries to New York. Address James Fagan, 202 West Houston St., New York, or Agent.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

44-46 West 37th St.
Size 40x98.9;
TWO 4-STORY HOUSES;
for sale or will lease for a long term of years.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
3 East 35th St. (11158) 26 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights

The Adlon
S. W. Cor. 54th St. & 7th Av.
New 14 Story
Housekeeping Apartments
NOW COMPLETED.
Suites of
3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms
Large foyer and reception hall. References of the highest character absolutely ind

The New York Times
Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

Lost advertisements in The New York Times are reprinted without extra charge in more than 1,000 Bulletins posted in public places throughout the city, railway stations, pawnshops, employment and advertising agencies, hotels, and theatres.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted, Situations Wanted	15c
Agents Wanted, Boarders & Board Wanted, Rooms to Let or Wanted	20c
Apartments to Let or Wanted, Country Board, Employment Bureaus, Real Estate, Horses and Carriages, Houses to Let or Wanted	25c
Business Notices, Automobile Exchange, Business Opportunities, Lost, Found, Rewards, Purchase and Exchange	30c
Public Notices	40c

Public Notices

B. KLINE, 964 Intervale Ave., has sold his place of business; creditors call.

Business Notices

PAWN TICKETS CASHED and your pledges saved for you. Full value paid immediately for all pawn tickets. Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, all precious stones bought, sold, exchanged, and appraised. M. A. FORGOTSTON, 1,432 Broadway.

GOING WEST. REDUCED RATES. THROUGH CAR SERVICE on Household Goods and Automobiles. BEKINS HOUSEHOLD SHIPPING CO., 290 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1150 Worth.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered promptly; addressing, mailing; samples submitted. Telephone 1332 Cortland. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Fac-simile multigraph typewritten letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for and delivered. Telephone 5860 Morningside. 215 West 116th St. Weatherford.

Lost

LOST—Diamond pin, fleur de lis design, on Subway express train from Grand Central Station to 14th St., or party walked down 5th Av. from 57th St. to Hotel Manhattan. Finder returning to Hotel Manhattan cashier will receive liberal reward.

LOST.—Lady's small gold watch with monogram, between Washington Square and 51st St.; generous reward. Return to Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

LOST.—Gold bracelet, Wednesday evening; initials engraved inside, "V. M. C. A. B."; reward finder. Maurer, 859 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

LOST—Feb. 23, between 59th and 22d Sts., a pin of diamonds set in platinum, small enamel flower; liberal reward. X 46 Times.

LOST.—Half hunting case, lady's gold watch; monogram L. B. V.; reward; return Mrs. S. Prentice, Nyack, N. Y.

LOST—Large mink muff on Wednesday evening, 114th, near Broadway; reward. 628 West 114th. Apartment 52.

LOST—Between 72d and 103d, Broadway, seed pearl necklace; reward. Bluhm, 235 W. 103d.

LOST.—Mink muff, in Proctors, West 23d St.; liberal reward. Hoppe, 545 East 45th St.

Will the finder of crescent diamond pin, who phoned Clarke, Thursday, communicate with Richard A. Cloke, 56 Liberty St. Liberal reward.

$100 REWARD for diamond crescent brooch, lost Feb. 27, between Broadway, 44th and 48th Sts. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 135th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Real Estate.

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

A plot, 150x98.9, 29th St., between 9th and 10th Av.; ready for improvement; price $125,000; want offer. H. V. Mead & Co., 493 8th Av.

$25,000, equity $15,000.—20-family house; restricted section, Harlem. A. G. Thompson, 12 West 135th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

BEST SITE FOR MOVING PICTURE THEATRE IN BROOKLYN.—Contingent to four thoroughfares, five street car lines, elevated station; in the heart of large boarding house section. Inquire Wm. Horner, 702 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Five-family, corner store property, all rented, corner Putnam and Anthon Avs., or will exchange. H. J. Becker, corner Putnam and Anthon Avs.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

DOUGLAS MANOR.

Plot 60x100, near Centre Drive, worth $3,000; will sell for $1,800 ($800 cash) if sold before March 1st. Apply to owner, 12 30th St., Corona.

Beautiful home with waterfront rights, on L. I. Sound; 26 minutes out; at a sacrifice; must have $350 cash. Van T., Box 49 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

RYE.—By electric express trains in 41 minutes from Grand Central Station. One block from the Sound. Finest bathing be ch. All year round or Summer seashore proposition, suitable for both automobile and boat. Sewers, water and gas. A limited number of cottages and bungalows will be built for June 1st occupancy on small cash payment, balance monthly as rent. The longing for the sea may be satisfied in this highly restricted colony at a minimum of expense. Address J. W. H., 50 Times.

Private Bathing Beach and Dock.—For sale, plot 100x200; magnificent trees; all improvements; exclusive neighborhood; price, $6,500; terms to suit, or will build residence for responsible party from your plans and finance entire purchase; on the Sound, 50 minutes from Grand Central. Frederick P. Jones, 505 5th Av.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Buy or rent a house from owner and save commission; do it now and have your pick of several new and distinctive places in residential park in centre of Flushing; write for descriptions. Wallace-Appleton Company, Waldheim, Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE NEAR HICKSVILLE.

A few plots, 50x200; price $265; first payment $5, and $2.50 per month; high, level ground; first-class place for chickens and vegetables. Taylor, P 135 Times Uptown.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Nine-room new house, artistically designed; plot 50x112; plenty shade, excellent view; parquet floors; tiled bath with shower; concrete cellar; white enameled bedrooms; big open fireplace; sun parlor; beamed dining room; at Hillsdale, fastest growing town in hills Northern New Jersey; close to city; excellent train service; all improvements; $6,500; easy terms. W. J. Rich, 149 Broadway.

Beautiful semi-bungalows sold on monthly payments; six to nine rooms, with all city improvements; located on large plots with fine shade trees, near station at Fanwood, N. J. Prices from $5,000 up. Send for free plans and railroad tickets. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

At Ridgewood and Vicinity.—Particulars of commuting farms, village residences of better class. For sale and rent. Furnished or unfurnished. Ask for illustrated booklet. Frederick Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

A chicken farm for $10 first payment; balance monthly; plot 100x350; no house, near station and trolley at Fanwood, N. J. Free railroad tickets to visit our property. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Farm, 16 acres; complete buildings; all improvements; 350 fruit trees; abundance of water; commuting distance. Wick, 308 West 97th St., Manhattan.

Monmouth County Farms, all kinds; state your wants. James L. Hall, Farmingdale, N. J.

Real Estate.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

Catskill Mountains.—Four-room bungalow at Haines Falls, N. Y.; for sale or rent. 20 President Place, Kingston, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

For sale quick, eight-room bungalow on Lake St. Catherine, Vt.; 150 feet lake front, 200 feet deep, and barn 18x36 feet; $2,500. Address for picture and description, M. W. Hicks, Granville, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Twelve-room established country home; acre ground, outbuildings; $10,000; terms to suit. C. D. L., Riverside, Conn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—To buy two cheap farms, plenty of acreage, fairly good houses, in the hills of Connecticut; must have streams of water and be on good road; 50 miles or less from New York. Address J. W. Merriam, Hotel Cadillac, New York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Office or loft space to sublet at very low rate, from May 1st. Mercantile Building, cor. 23d St. and 4th Av.; 7,300 sq. ft. on 11th (top) floor, 2,400 on 10th floor. Will let floors separately. Electric light, heat, and janitor service included. Post & McCord, 44 East 23d St., N. Y. C., or your own broker.

IN TIMES SQUARE.
STORE 40x100.
With Part of Basement.
MODERN OFFICE BUILDING,
102-104 West 38th St.,
NEAR BROADWAY AND SIXTH AV.
RENT LOW. Apply on premises.

STORE, 6114 EAST 125TH ST.
ON BLOCK WITH N. Y. CENTRAL STATION
Attractive new front.
HUDSON REALTY COMPANY,
115 BROADWAY, N. Y. CITY.

Approximately 7,000 square feet, on Hudson, near 14th St., mostly on ground floor, balance in light, dry cellar; suitable for any light manufacturing business; excellent light office; furnace. Crist & Herrick, 380 Bleecker St.

STORE FLOOR,
135-7 WEST 20TH STREET.
Size 60x92; steam heat; rent $4,000 per annum. C. F. DURYEA, 107 Lafayette St.

88-90 Walker St.—Store, basement and loft; steam heat, elevator, sprinkler, power; 25x85. Inquire Hellinger, 309 Broadway. Phone 4945 Worth.

Desk room or private office; furnished, if desired; every convenience and service guaranteed. Fifth Av. Bldg., 200 5th Av., Room 1178.

69 WEST 23D ST.
Five-story altered building, for sale or lease. Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St.

Building, 511 West 45th; three stories, 40x50; $1,000 yearly. Havilah M. Smith, 99 Varick St.

LOFT, manufacturing or storage; power and elevator services; centrally located. G. B. RAFFETTO, 408 West 13th St.

$15 Up Month, 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

50TH, 51 WEST.—Doctor, dentist; well appointed office parlor floor; use of reception room.

Unusual opportunity to secure furnished office, also desk room, with telephone service. Singer Building, Room 208, 149 Broadway.

LOFT TO LET, 25x95; LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES; STEAM HEAT; ELEVATOR. 306 EAST 40TH.

Ground Floor.—Shop or storage; 18x60; rent $23. 451 West 40th St.

Lofts, 25x100 and 27x63, with power; woodworking allowed. Fagan, 202 West Houston St.

Top loft, 65x26; elevator; windows all around. Apply Harry Meyers, 155 East 23d St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

43D ST., 233 WEST.—Near Broadway; 8 rooms and bath; beautiful apartment; steam heat, hot water supply; $65 monthly. Apply janitor.

301 West 91st St., corner West End Av.—Attractive Apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, to sublet. Superintendent on premises; rental moderate.

16th, 5 West. — Bachelor apartments, skylight studios, or room and bath; all improvements; references required.

Unfurnished, first-class five-room elevator apartment to sublet; southern exposure; elevator. 701 West 178th St.

Riverside Drive, 550, Alabama Apartments.—Seven rooms; southern exposure; concessions.

Riverside Drive, 550, Alabama Apartments.—Six rooms, overlooking Drive; concessions.

202 WEST 130TH ST.
Seven large, light rooms, bath, $45-$60.

93D, 46 WEST.—Eight very light large rooms, bath $55; station street; park entrance.

29TH ST., 345 WEST.—Floor in private house; four large heated rooms and bath.

Unfurnished apartment to sublet at bargain. Apply 829 West End Av.

East Side.

Two rooms, bath, $45 to $55; full hotel service; greatest offer in New York. 35 East 27th.

Brooklyn.

Four light rooms, steam heat, hot water supply, $24. 299 13th St., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th and Columbus Av.
Elegantly furnished, also unfurnished
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS,
private bath, kitchenette, 'phone; $25, $30, $40 up monthly; elevator; hotel service if desired. Near "L" and Subway; reference essential. Can inspect evenings. 'Phone 3970 Riverside.

101ST ST., 205 WEST.—Community apartment; new idea: 150 rooms, 24 kitchens, 24 baths; every service; handiest location; $3 to $7 per week; inspection welcomed. Manager, River 1763.

Until Oct. 1.—Four large, light, charmingly furnished rooms and bath; most desirable neighborhood; to sublet; references required. 950 Madison Av.

104TH ST., 18 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Five rooms, bath; newly furnished; steam heat; hot water; convenient to L and Subway. Janitor.

Bachelor desires to share three-room furnished apartment, with all modern homelike conveniences; very desirable. Hall, 590 West 172d St.

Sublet—2 rooms, bath, south exposure; desirable; one at $50, one at $60; newly decorated; full hotel service. Hotel Ganoga, 35 East 27th.

Large room and private bath, $12 weekly; two-room suite and bath, $16 and $18. Hotel Monticello, 35 West 64th St.

79th, 310 West.—Richly furnished apartment; 8 rooms, 3 baths.

To Sublet.—Six rooms and bath; modern. Apartment 42, 50 Morningside Drive.

Eight-room furnished apartment, sublet. 223 Riverside Drive.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Bronx.

156TH ST., 952 EAST.—Two-family brick house; 12 rooms, 2 baths; steam heating plant. Inquire Mrs. A. Neach, 797 East 156th St., or write E. Ridley, 59 Allen St.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 18.

Business Opportunities

I have a contract with a large manufacturing concern for the sale of a block of their treasury stock; I have well equipped offices, exhibiting their manufacture; I shall place this stock direct among my acquaintances and others by personal solicitation, and am willing to share profits with a man of good repute who can sell stock in this manner. Call 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Suite 514, 103 Park Av.

Well established automobile business, with a Broadway salesroom and exclusive agency arrangement, desires additional capital to increase business, with services of competent man if desired; principals only. Address W. F., Box G 54 Times.

Wanted—Party to invest $10,000 to $25,000, with services, in general contracting business; we have on hand about $150,000 of work; money wanted for expansion; have good proposition to make to right party. Y 166 Times.

We are manufacturing and selling a new auto accessory, big and proven field; need party with $10,000 to enlarge business; will give substantial interest; don't answer unless you mean business. Lucrative, X 57 Times Uptown.

French caterer, good clientele, thoroughly familiar with business, desires to run hotel, club, or restaurant on commission basis; will go anywhere; will not consider boarding house. Caterer, Room 607, 1,431 Broadway.

Boarding house, twenty years established; excellent paying, sold to close estate; bargain price, $2,000; worth $5,000. Belmont Exchange, 8 East 42d.

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADA
from Manufacturers or Wholsalers.
Showroom if necessary. Security given.
Address R. M., Box 1,754, Montreal.

Rare Chance.—First-class confectionary, ice cream parlor; fully equipped up to minute. 142 Columbus Av., No brokers.

New puzzle for sale. Will rival "Pigs in Clover." Address Embler Co., 2,112, 90 West St.

For Sale.—Good paying employment agency; $1,000; terms. G 52 Times.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

47TH, 130 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms, board; phone; near Grand Central; table boarders.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Sunny front rooms; steam heat; excellent table; reference; 'phone.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Room, with board; table board; references.

80TH ST., 40 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Large and single room; elevator; excellent board.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; private baths; board; references. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

A.—THE GILMAN,
108-110 Madison Av.; large double sunny rooms; convenience; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephones; superior table.

53D, 57 WEST.—Very attractive rooms; private baths; refined surroundings; telephone; superior table; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; southern exposure; private bath; good board; telephone.

57TH ST., 411 WEST, (The La Grange.)—Unequaled accommodations; Double, (board two,) $16; Single, $8; Southerners.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small; private bath; electricity; superior table; references.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running hot and cold water; studio room.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
Two attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences.

131 West 72d.—Very desirable medium and single rooms; southern exposure; table guests; references.

72D ST., 134 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; alcove; one single; table guests, references.

76TH, 237 and 239 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished, large and small rooms; excellent table.

80TH ST., 124 WEST.—Sunny hall room; large closet; beautiful house; generous table; gentlemen; references.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Large, desirable room; strictly high-class board; satisfactory references necessary.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Refined patrons wanted for table board; very reasonable rates; excellent cuisine. MacDonald.

81ST ST., 138 WEST.—Large, small room; excellent table; table guests; new management. Schuyler 8510.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Attractive house, large and small rooms; excellent table; best service; every convenience; rates moderate.

82D ST., 50 AND 52 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; business people. Telephone, 8397 Schuyler.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Warm, well-appointed rooms; southern exposure; first flight. Phone 5326 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; private baths; excellent cuisine; table guests; telephone.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Short block Subway and surface cars; small front room; running water; also large rooms; all conveniences; private bath.

94TH ST., 53 WEST.—Furnished room, board; all modern improvements; moderate price; excellent table; references.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests; convenient.

103D, 252 WEST.—Near Subway, Riverside; exceptionally desirable rooms; couples, gentlemen; excellent table; references.

103D ST., (West End Av., 879.)—Large corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; table guests.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside 8136.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large, medium-sized rooms to let, with board.

137TH, 243 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; telephone; excellent board.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Rooms: electricity; with, without private bath; meals optional; references.

145TH ST., 549 WEST.—Select boarding house, private family; large, light rooms; only reliable house on Washington Heights; terms reasonable.

149TH ST., 552 AND 554 WEST. AUDUBON ANNEX. Two newly furnished houses. Following vacancies:
Two large-size rooms, $10 and $12.
Two medium-size rooms, $9 each.
Two smaller rooms, $8 each.
Add $5 table board each additional person. Prices include first-class meals and services. Parlor dining room; superior accommodations; social surroundings; most beautiful, healthful section. Telephone 2757—Audubon.

152D ST., 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large corner room, suitable for two gentlemen; home table; Southern cooking. Phone 4678 Audubon.

REFINED PEOPLE may obtain attractive rooms and board with private family. Phone 5262—River.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WAVERLY PLACE, 103.—Desirable room, with private bath attached and meals, $16 a week.

WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north of 157th Subway; beautiful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Heights; aristocratic neighborhood; Subway; five minutes Wall St.; trolley every locality Manhattan; Riverview apartments; bath; small, large rooms; moderate; high-class board. 905 Main.

Country Board.

Westchester County.

Beautiful home, Chester Hill; table and service fine; references. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 months for $5 and upward
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
345 Broadway at Leonard St. } Tel. 5408
956 Broadway at 23d St. } Franklin.
10 Barclay St., Tel. 6352 Cortlandt.

DESKS Some new—others almost as good as new—also chairs, tables, filing cabinets, and sectional bookcases; all at prices that will interest you. Office Furniture Trading Co., 4 and 6 White St.

All the furniture purchased from a large corporation; roll and flat-top desks, chairs, tables, hat-trees, bookcases, filing cabinets, telephone booths, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 6 Reade St.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, Multigraphs, filing cabinets, Neostyles, Addressograph, partitions. Nathan's 102 Worth, near Broadway.

DESKS, BUSINESS FURNITURE, bookcases, filing equipments, new and slightly used. Finn Bros., 358 B'way. Phone 59 Franklin.

BARGAIN HUNTERS can save money on cameras, lenses, and things photographic at Willoughby's, Broadway and 11th St.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

LARGE ROLL TOP DESK, OAK, fine condition, $20. Call before 11 A. M. 47 West 26th St., N. Y.

SALESMAN SMALL ROLL TOP DESK, oak, $6. Call before 11 A. M. 47 West 26th St., N. Y.

$85.00 electric vacuum cleaner, $16.00; perfect condition. 131 West 42d St., Room 202.

Furniture, carpets, china, glassware. 781 Eighth Ave., near Forty-eighth St.

Pianos and Organs

A Chickering upright piano, cost $600; will sell for $135. Anguera, 316 W. 42d.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

19TH ST., 234 EAST.—Desirable room in private house; every modern convenience; $6.

21ST ST., 139 EAST.—Furnished room, without board; running water; steam heat; all conveniences.

28TH ST., 109 EAST.—Large and small rooms, well kept, comfortable, homelike rooms, near Subway; telephone.

29th St., 132 East.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; board optional; telephone.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; private house; modern conveniences; electric light; telephone.

34TH ST., 56 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished, clean room with bath; gentleman; $8 per week.

57TH ST., 23-25 EAST.—Elegant suites; single, double rooms; $4, $5, $6, $7, $10.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

83D ST., 153 EAST.—Sunny large room, adjoining bath; modern improvements; private house; telephone; superior table; suitable for couple or physician.

HOTEL ENNIS, 152-154 EAST 42D ST.—New fireproof hotel, convenient to Subway and all surface lines; every room a good room; hot and cold running water, electric light, telephone, elevator service; ladies' restaurant; first-class cafe. Rates from $1 upward.

Lexington Av., 14.—A large front room; private bath; suitable for two; small rooms; running water.

OUTSIDE room, use bath, $7 week; for two, $9; room, private bath, $9; hotel service. 35 East 27th St.

West Side.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Medium-sized front room; steam heat; elegantly furnished; select house.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; every convenience; medium-sized rooms; phone.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; two charming rooms for bachelors; modern; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

12TH ST., 64 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished rooms, adjoining bath; southern exposure; rates reasonable; telephone; must be seen to be appreciated. Bergmann.

39TH ST, 39 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; also parlors; straight lease.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; reasonable; respectable; men only; bath. Hughes.

46TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms for couple; board optional; all conveniences; respectable; telephone.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath, $8; hall rooms; steam heat; telephone, Subway.

52d St., 54 West.—Large alcove room; all convenience; suitable two; breakfast; telephone; references.

52D ST., 244 WEST.—House, newly renovated; cheerful, homelike; near Broadway; reasonable; references required.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen only; reference.

57TH ST., 304 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms, suitable for two; private baths.

64TH ST., 35 WEST.—Bachelor rooms, connecting bath; steam, phone, elevator service; $8, $9 weekly.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, absolutely private; unrivaled service; hot and cold water in every room; breakfast optional.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointments; parlor floor; suites with private bath; large single rooms.

71ST ST., 165 WEST.—Handsomely decorated front, back parlors; new furnishings; other rooms; telephone; references.

71ST ST., 351 WEST.—Excellent bachelor accommodation; private bath, private house; breakfast optional. Columbus 806.

72D, 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will rent room select bachelors only; furnished or unfurnished rooms or en suite; "L" and Subway.

73D ST., (between B'way and West End.)—Sunny room, adjoining bath; for gentleman; private family. X 94 Times.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, single room; near bath; refined surroundings; references.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large room, alcove, bath; also second floor; entire pantry extension.

76TH ST., 59 WEST.—Refined lady would rent sunny room, adjoining bath; home comforts. Mathison.

76TH ST., 148 WEST.—Large third story front room, bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76th St., 125 West.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Desirable single room; gentlemen; reference; reasonable.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms; heated; both; moderate; gentlemen; private house.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large front room, twin beds; private house; all conveniences; phone.

78th St., 135 West.—Large front room, dressing room, suitable two; bath, electricity, telephone; references.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful small front room, southern exposure; gentlemen only; near Subway; reasonable.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelors; large, handsome rooms; select, private house; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large room; hot water; convenient; $5 per week. 'Phone 9759 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; single or en suite; refined surroundings; all conveniences.

81ST ST., 159 WEST.—Desirable, nicely furnished large room; running water; southern exposure.

82D ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; refined, quiet house; breakfast optional; references.

82D ST., 114 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; doctor's residence; nicely furnished; large closets. REFERENCE.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations; sunny second floor rooms; single or connected; private bath.

82D, 47 WEST.—Second floor, front room; also medium; refined family; homelike.

84TH ST., 14 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; second floor; southern exposure; refined surroundings; telephone.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Sunny outside room; modern apartment; moderate; refined family; 'phone, Ochs.

86TH ST., 302 WEST, (near Subway, surface and elevated cars.)—Private house, newly furnished, plain, comfortable, delightful home for business people; private bath; suite; also other rooms; running water.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with private bath; breakfast optional; Subway, "L;" references.

87TH ST., 176 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; running water; also small; refined home; references. Bruns.

88TH ST, 100 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and back parlor; no other roomers; quiet and homelike surroundings; references. Apt. 5.

88TH ST., 101 WEST.—Desirable rooms in refined apartment; board; references. Coleman, 1,210 C. Flatiron Building, New York. Branches everywhere.

92D ST., 68 WEST.—Nice room for gentleman; all conveniences; private family; 'phone; references.

93D ST., 37 WEST.—Beautiful, large, small rooms; private family; board optional; gentlemen. Apt. 18.

93D ST., 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; up to date; handy cars. Phone 9874 Riverside.

93D ST., 157 WEST.—Large front room, near bath; convenient Subway, "L"; private family; references.

93D ST., 175 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor, bedroom; other front rooms; steam; telephone.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Well furnished, sunny front room; bath, with shower; breakfast optional.

97TH ST., 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; front room; lavatory; high-class apartment; breakfast optional. Grossman.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Attractive, large front room; three windows; bath adjoining; medium room; telephone.

97TH ST., (758 West End.)—Attractive, homelike; independent; outside; lavatory; elevator; small private family; gentleman; private.

103D, 145 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, suitable for business gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

104TH ST., 222 WEST.—Subway, "L"; attractively furnished room, adjoining bath; gentleman; references. Welles.

106TH, 63 WEST.—Opportunity, business people, married couples; single, double rooms, suites, kitchen privileges; scrupulously clean, comfortable, home-like surroundings; $4 to $7. Lawrence.

111TH ST., 603 WEST, (Apt. 15.)—Front room, beautifully furnished, overlooking Hudson; all conveniences; private home; reference.

112TH ST., 605 WEST.—Two nice rooms, large and small. Reasonable. Lady or gentleman. Apartment 2.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms, suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms, suite or singly; elevator. Apt. 31.

115TH ST., 606 WEST. — Bright, attractive, warm room; running water; desirable neighborhood; references. White.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Light rooms, modern, bath, shower; telephone; elevator; gentlemen. Apartment L.

116TH ST., 404 WEST, (overlooking Morningside Park.)—Light, attractive rooms; block Broadway Subway. Morse.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Attractive rooms; 1 block Broadway Subway; overlooking Morningside Park; reasonable. Morse.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, double, $5.50-$6. Smith.

118TH ST., 400 WEST. — Several excellent rooms; new throughout; near Columbia. Apt. 21.

121ST ST., 509 WEST.—Half block east Broadway; beautiful single room, newly furnished; excellent dining room; reception room; elevators; strictly choice.

121ST, 170 WEST.—Corner rooms; all conveniences; telephone; single, en suite; $3-5. Hungerford.

123D ST., 200 WEST.—Large furnished front room; southern exposure; all improvements; 'phone; "L," Subway.

126TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor; clean and all conveniences; private house. Kerpen.

130TH ST., 200 WEST, (7th Av.)—Well furnished, steam heat, bath; private family; reference. Allen.

130TH ST., 156 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, running water; $3.50; gentleman. Owner.

131ST ST., 150 WEST.—Private family would rent room to gentleman or desirable couple; reasonable. Apt. 3.

137TH ST., 607 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; near Riverside and Subway; all modern conveniences; scrupulously clean; must be seen to be appreciated. Heck. Apt. 43.

137TH ST., 601 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; elevator apartment; half a block from Subway. Apt. 41E.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suite, single rooms; high-class accommodations; running water; subway block. Apt. 22A.

139TH, 602 WEST (137th express.)—Attractive, sunny room; elevator; private family; moderate. Apartment 19.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM. EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE. P. O. 1716.

GENTLEMAN can have beautiful front room, private residence; West End. X 29 Times.

HANDSOME furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen; references. Phone 9688 Riverside. Party 1.

LARGE, sunny room, vicinity Grant's Tomb; musical institute; Columbia and Barnard Colleges; will rent to lady or couple; references. W 165 Times.

LARGE, sunny bedroom, private family; 76th St., near Central Park; $5. X 30 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (Corner 116th St.) —Handsomely furnished rooms; high-class elevator apartment; rent reasonable to refined, permanent party. Apartment 53.

REGISTER your rooms at Hewitson's New Directory, 1,777 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Alabama Apartments; rooms, singly and en suite; private bath; references.

SPLENDID, light, furnished room for rent on Riverside Drive, $8 weekly. X 26 Times.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 701.—Modern apartment, beautiful rooms; Subway, "L"; reasonable; private; gentlemen. Titus.

TWO elegantly furnished rooms, private family, on Broadway; one block from Subway, corner 93d St. Telephone 5064 Riverside.

UNUSUAL SUNNY SUITE.
Every modern improvement. Apt. 16, 237 West 107th St.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103.—Desirable room with private bath attached; $9 per week; service.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful small room; private family; near 91st St. Subway; gentleman; reasonable; reference.

Brooklyn.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
is offered to gentlemen seeking furnished rooms with or without bath; aristocratic neighborhood; 5 minutes from Wall St. 3 Montague Terrace, Heights.

Unfurnished Rooms—To Rent.

Two large front rooms; housekeeping permitted; rent reasonable; select neighborhood. Wise, 566 Park Av., near 63d St.

Help Wanted, Female

BEST & CO.,
Fifth Av. at 35th St.,
require experienced fitters on women's gowns and suits. Apply all week, sixth floor.

CASHIERS—Must have tube system experience; wages $8. Call, Weisbecker, 270 West 125th.

GIRLS wanted to wrap and paste large sheets of paper; no small girls need apply; call after 9 A. M.; wages $7. Store, 370 Pearl St.

WANTED in Settlement house, young woman to assist with kindergarten children; all-day position. Resident, Box P 67 Times.

WANTED—Girl to do office work and assist in show room; steady position. E. A. Robertson, 1,182 Broadway.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

Help Wanted, Male

ACCOUNTANT.—Manufacturing company in Philadelphia, with offices over the United States, wants young man as auditor. Must understand modern methods in bookkeeping and cost accounting, and be able to cut out red tape. Must above all be thoroughly reliable, self-controlled, determined to make good. Growing opportunity for right man. State age, experience, references, salary expected. D 306 Ledger Office, Philadelphia, Penn.

DESIGNERS for punches and dies, automatic attachments for punch presses, and thoroughly familiar with the up-to-date methods of blanking and forming accurate sheet metal parts in large quantities; good opportunity for the right men. Write, stating experience, nationality, age, and salary expected, E., E., 90 8th Av., N. Y. C.

MEN wanted for general factory employment, including lathe workers. Apply Arlington Co., 7 Waverley Place, second floor, 9 A. M.

PRIVATE SECRETARY and companion; very highest references required. Address P 149 Times.

SALESMAN.—With some insurance experience; can make comfortable connections with the largest company of its kind in the world; splendid opportunity to make money and build up a large commission renewal; best selling proposition on the market. Apply Superintendent of Agents, Room 601, 277 Broadway.

SALESMEN wanted; no experience required; earn while you learn; write (or call) for list of positions open, paying $1,000 to $5,000 a year. National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,210 C. Flatiron Building, New York. Branches everywhere.

SALESMAN.—Experienced for popular line of lingerie waists, and dresses, for city and vicinity only; grand opportunity for hustler with trade; no other need apply; commission and drawing account only to the right party. G 60 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted by a large corporation, 2 first-class salesmen; applicants having had experience in the subscription book or life insurance business preferred. Call on Sales Manager, 134 West 29th St., tenth floor

SALESMAN for city by large manufacturer; fresh-water pearl buttons to sell manufacturing trade; commission basis. P 33 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in feather boa line; commission. Opportunity, 176 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted on wash suits; commission only. Feldman & Gould, 13 East 14th St.

THE LEADING monthly baseball periodical requires the services of a few clean cut, educated, and determined young men, about 25 years old, as salesmen. Splendid opportunity; exper

BRIGGS'S NEW PLAN FOR A CIVIC CENTRE

Secretary of the Court House Board Submits an Arrangement of Public Buildings.

CHINATOWN TO BE WIPED OUT

Proposal Finds Favor as an Ideal to Work On—Cost Has Been Considered and Could Be Met.

A plan for the enlargement of the proposed civic centre, the accommodation within its area not only of the County Court House and the Criminal Courts, but also of the Federal Courts and a State Office Building, and at the same time the entire deletion of Chinatown, has been worked out. Prepared by Alanson T. Briggs, Secretary of the Court House Board, it has been brought to the attention of Borough President McAneny, and has now been given out for publication, not because it is to be pushed at the moment, but because it shows the possibilities of the civic centre idea and is an ideal to which the city may work.

According to this scheme the little patch of green which now forms City Hall Park and is the only breathing place of the business district, would be extended to the north as far as White and Bayard Streets. Mulberry Bend and Paradise Parks would be absorbed and partly built over, but the reason of their existence would be gone, for all the mass of tumbledown tenement houses, occupied in the main by Italians, which furnish them today with crowds of playing children and loitering adults, would be pulled down.

From the spot where Broadway and Park Row converge there would be a gradually broadening stretch of park to Chambers Street, broken only by the beautiful old City Hall. To the northeast would stand as to-day the Municipal Building and Hall of Records, but the space between them would be sufficient to give a glimpse from as far south as old St. Paul's of the green spaces to be created beyond them. To the north, from Lafayette Street on the west to Park Row and the Bowery on the east, would stand the four great new buildings, each devoted to a great public purpose.

The County Court House would be built athwart the present Centre Street on the ground already dedicated to it, but instead of being the main feature of the civic centre it would be merely one-fourth. For just north of it, on a lot of equal area, would be the Federal Court House, immediately to the east of it would be the State Office Building, and to the north of that and immediately opposite the Federal Court House would be the new Criminal Courts, with a City Prison still further east on the Bowery.

Each of these four great buildings would stand in its own square of green, and straight through the middle of them would run to Canal Street a broad boulevard, shaded by trees and wide enough for even the heavy traffic that will make use of the Manhattan Bridge. Moreover the broken parcels of land just north of the Hall of Records, which have been cut up by the convergence of many irregular streets and have for years been an eyesore and a nuisance, would now be turned to the best possible advantage by being applied to park purposes. Here, where now are uneven cobbled roadways, irregular grades and tumble-down houses, would stretch a band of green, the very unconventionality in outline of which give opportunity for the Park Department to indulge in quaint arrangements of flowerbeds and shrubs.

From the purely utilitarian point of view it is argued that this scheme, immense as it seems at first sight, would have very great advantages. In the first place it would remove from the face of the earth Chinatown and its neighboring tenement houses. In the second place it would group together almost all the important legal business of the city to the great convenience of Judges, lawyers, and the public at large. In the third place it would provide a means for the diversion of the New York Railways cars from Centre Street, which has already been decreed, and would afford roomy approaches to the Manhattan, Bridge which is certain to increase in importance as the highway to Brooklyn.

But many as are the advantages which may be advanced for the scheme, the question of cost has also to be considered. It is maintained that when the entire facts of the situation are taken into account it will be found that there is nothing really prohibitive about this. It has already been decided that it is absolutely necessary to erect a new County Court House, and that part of the plan, which provides a site for the civil courts, is already in process of execution.

Then it has been found that in order to give the new court house an appropriate setting, and indeed to prevent its entire appearance from being spoiled, it is essential that the plots of ground immediately to the north of the Municipal Building and the Hall of Records be purchased by the city. Mr. McAneny discovered on looking into the situation that so much damage had been caused to some of the few buildings still standing here, in consequence of the construction of the loop subway and the incidental change of grade that it would cost not very much more to purchase them outright than to compensate their owners, and he has undertaken to bring before the Board of Estimate in the near future a plan for the acquisition of these tracts.

Then the 'Criminal Courts must before long, in any case, be replaced by a new structure, and the Tombs Prison must be enlarged. The city, whether it wishes to or not, will have to spend money on this part of the administration of justice, and the only question is whether it should seize the opportunity to fit the new Criminal Courts into a well-thought-out scheme or merely rebuild them on their old sites. It is now suggested that this necessity of the city be combined with the necessity of the Federal Government to erect a new Federal Building, and the necessity of the State to collect under one roof all its many departments, which have offices in this city, to make a harmonious whole.

Senator O'Gorman's bill for a $3,000,000 appropriation for a site for a Federal Court House will, it is hoped, be passed to-day. The assessed value on the lot assigned by the plan to the United States Government is $6,015,000, but of this $3,900,000 is the assessed valuation of the land on which the present Criminal Courts and Tombs Prison are built. It is suggested that these figures are such as to make some arrangement possible between the city and the Federal authorities.

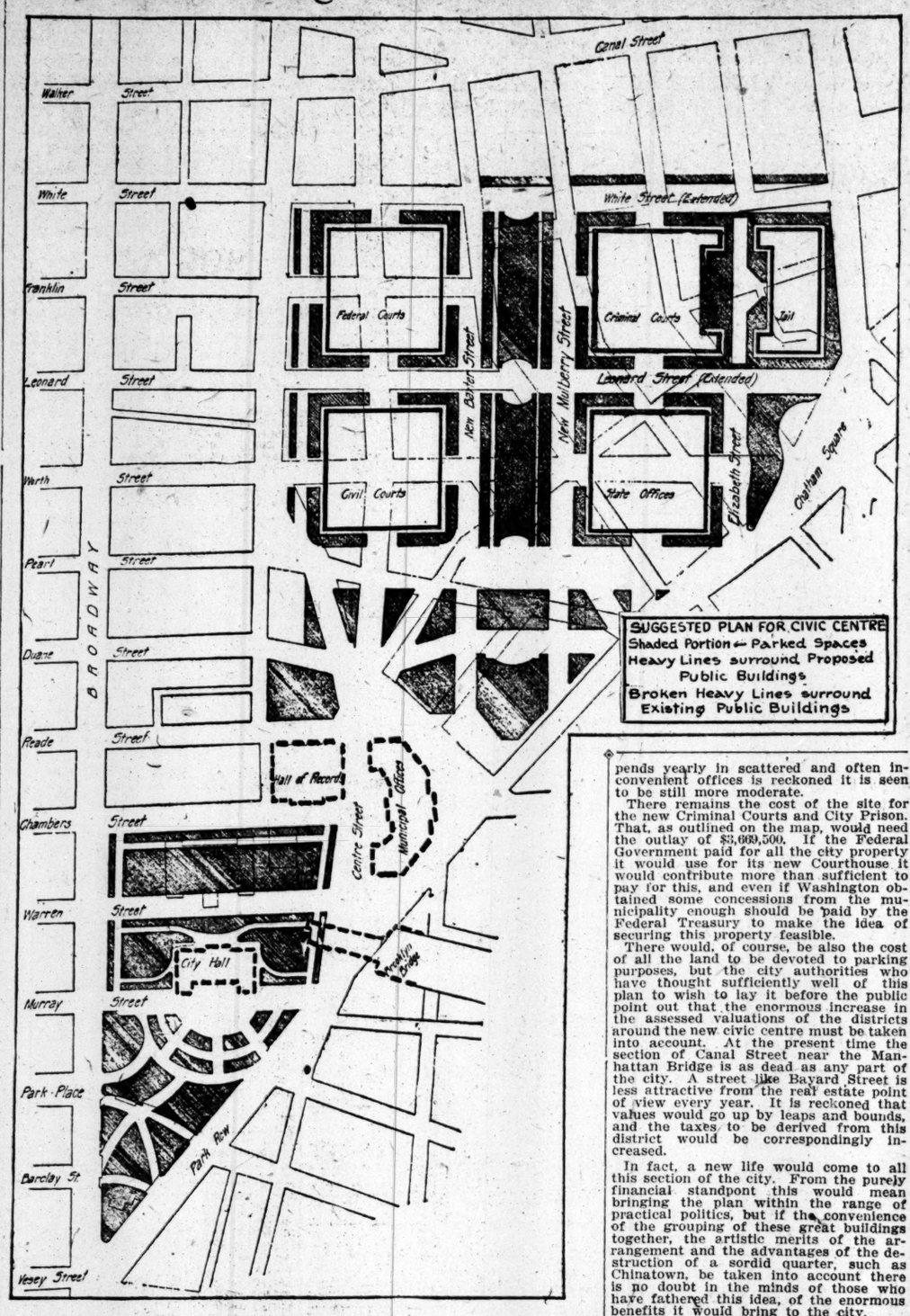
Then the value of the area required for the State Office Building is $1,940,000, and that it is reckoned is by no means prohibitive for the State to pay. If the advantages of a site for the transaction of the public business close to the centre of the city's affairs are considered, it is as cheap as could possibly be obtained, and when the large sum the State expends yearly in scattered and often inconvenient offices is reckoned it is seen to be still more moderate.

There remains the cost of the site for the new Criminal Courts and City Prison. That, as outlined on the map, would need the outlay of $3,669,500. If the Federal Government paid for all the city property it would use for its new Courthouse it would contribute more than sufficient to pay for this, and even if Washington obtained some concessions from the municipality enough should be paid by the Federal Treasury to make the idea of securing this property feasible.

There would, of course, be also the cost of all the land to be devoted to parking purposes, but the city authorities who have thought sufficiently well of this plan to wish to lay it before the public point out that the enormous increase in the assessed valuations of the districts around the new civic centre must be taken into account. At the present time the section of Canal Street near the Manhattan Bridge is as dead as any part of the city. A street like Bayard Street is less attractive from the real estate point of view every year. It is reckoned that values would go up by leaps and bounds, and the taxes to be derived from this district would be correspondingly increased.

In fact, a new life would come to all this section of the city. From the purely financial standpont this would mean bringing the plan within the range of practical politics, but if the convenience of the grouping of these great buildings together, the artistic merits of the arrangement and the advantages of the destruction of a sordid quarter, such as Chinatown, be taken into account there is no doubt in the minds of those who have fathered this idea, of the enormous benefits it would bring to the city.

Plan of Buildings and Parks of a Civic Centre.



C. P. ELLIOTT TRIES SUICIDE.

Theatrical Man Held a Prisoner in Bellevue Hospital.

Charles Preston Elliott, who has been connected with theatrical enterprises for twenty-seven years, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon in his home, 530 West 144th Street, but cutting his throat with the blade of a safety razor. He had gone to the bathroom to shave, saying he intended afterward to take a walk, and his wife found him after his failure to reappear from the bathroom had attracted her attention. Dr. Bradbury took him to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, and he was transferred later to Bellevue Hospital, a prisoner.

Elliott is 42 years old, and lived in Topeka, Kan., in his youth. There it was that he began his theatrical career, and he always boasted that he had discovered the merits of Montgomery and Stone, and first had brought the team into prominence. He claimed credit, also, for having brought about the success of Eva Tanguay and Williams and Walker.

Mr. Elliott served in various capacities for William A. Brady, and was connected for a time with vaudeville circuits. He had a nervous breakdown in Portland, Ore., two and a half years ago, and was forced to give up work.

His wife, Helen Goulet Elliott, who had been a soloist in the Catholic Cathedral in St. Louis when she met Elliott five years ago, entered vaudeville after her husband's breakdown under the name of Helen Jarvis. Recently Elliott had traveled with her, his wife believing that change of scene might be beneficial to him.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 7:30. Walkure. Matzenauer, Gadski, Homer; Urlus, Braun. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Didur. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 2. 50th Mat. Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Bori, Duchene; Jorn, Gilly, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Homer; Caruso, Gilly, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8. Cyrano. Aida; Martin, Amato, Reiss, Griswold, Hinshaw. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2. Tannhaeuser. Destinn, Fremstad; Urlus, Buers, Griswold. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8. (Pop. Prices). Cav. Rusticana. Gauski; Macnez, Gilly. Pagliacc. Bori; Jorn, Amato. Conds., Polacco and Sturani.
Next Monday at 8:15. Tosca. Fremstad; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi, Bada. Cond. Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Wallack's B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
The Original IRISH PLAYERS
To-night & Tues. Evg. & Wed. Mat. "Coats," "Maurice Harte" & "Spreading the News."

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN at the CENTURY THEATRE 8th Av. & 62d St.
Evs. 8 on the minute. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2 on the minute.
THE GREAT LENTEN PLAY.

CHILDREN'S Thea., Century Thea. Bldg. Bert'a MONDAY, MAR. 10.
Evs. 9. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. 3. (Seats nxt. Thrs.)
EVERYMAN, with Edith Wynne Matthison.

Grand Central Palace, 11 to 11 To-day.
WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.
A comprehensive exhibit of woman's work in all spheres—NOT A BAZAAR. Dancing afternoon and evening. Adm. 50c.

MAX PAUER RECITAL AT AEOLIAN HALL SAT. AFT., Mar. 8, at 3. Seats 50c. to $2. Now. STEINWAY PIANO.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN. NOW OPEN.
Sportsmen's Show
9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Adm. 50c.; Children, 25c.

Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av., 25c to $1.00. Twice daily and Sundays, 2:30 & 8:30 P. M.
PANAMA CANAL—BALKAN WAR
IN KINEMACOLOR.

HAMMERSTEIN'S Ev. 50, 75, $1. Daily Matinee 25 & 50c. BIG MIDWINTER FESTIVAL, 16 ACTS

BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 2:30.
PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT

MURRAY HILL. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque
HARRY HASTINGS' BIG SHOW.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.
THE SPY LAST 6 NIGHTS. LAST 2 MATINEES

BEGINNING TUES. MAR. 11 Seats next Thur. Mail orders now.
20TH EMPIRE THEATRE ANNIVERSARY PLAY—R. C. CARTON'S COMEDY,
LIBERTY HALL WITH JOHN MASON
and a SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY CAST.

HAS HUMOR, INGENUITY, AND IMAGINATION, says ALAN DALE of
THE POLICE-DETECTIVE COMEDY
The Conspiracy
GARRICK, 35 St. & B'way. NOW.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2.
JULIA SANDERSON in THE SUNSHINE GIRL with JOSEPH CAWTHORN

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Ev. at 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20
BEGINNING TO-NIGHT AT 8:20.
H. B. WARNER in a new play by Paul Dickey & Chas. W. Goddard.
THE GHOST BREAKER

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
100th TIME. HANDSOME SILVER SOUVENIRS MARCH 19
The Conspiracy

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."

HUDSON W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY OF ANY PLAY IN N. Y.
THE Poor Little Rich Girl
By ELEANOR GATES.

FULTON THEA., 46 St., w. of B'way. Ev. 8:30. Prices 50c. to $1.50.
SEVEN NIGHTS, BEGINNING TONIGHT 8:30. Incl. Sun. Eve., March 9. MATINEES TUES., THURS. & SAT.
LILLIAN RUSSELL "HOW TO LIVE 100 YEARS," Assisted by Kinemacolor Pictures.

FULL OF LAUGHS, THRILLS, IS WHAT THE EVE. WORLD SAYS OF
THE POLICE-DETECTIVE COMEDY
The Conspiracy
GARRICK, 35 St., near B'way. NOW.

The Master Mind
POP. MAT. THURS.
Even the police were thrilled by his daring at the Harris Theatre last night.

NOW at the NEW AMSTERDAM
W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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The Last Word in Musical Comedy

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UNIQUE SOUVENIR presented to every one in audience.
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FOR LAUGHING PURPOSES ONLY.
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DON'T MISS GOING TO THE GARRICK, says THE EVE. SUN of
THE POLICE-DETECTIVE COMEDY
The Conspiracy

GLOBE SPECIAL MATINEE WED.
MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS, THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way & 43d. Popular Mat. Wed. 2:15.
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ASTOR B'WAY, 45TH ST. EVES 8:15. POP. PRICE MAT. WED. MATS. WED. & SAT.
FINE FEATHERS
ALL STAR CAST
ROBERT EDESON, WILTON LACKAYE, MAX FISMAN, ROSE COGHLAN

GRAND Mat. Wed. Geo. M. COHAN "Broadway" Jones
Ad. Philipp's 57 St. Th., n'r 3 Av. Tel. Plaza 812. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 'Auction Pinochle'

BELASCO West 44th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15.
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"SUPERB CAST" ACTON DAVIES.—EVE. SUN.
Lyn Harding, Bruce McRae, Herbert Kelcey, E. M. Holland, Effie Shannon, Robert McWade, Jr., Grant Mitchell, Alice Putnam, Mabel Bunyea.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Eve. 8:10. Mats. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 2:10.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, 2:10.
DAVID BELASCO presents
A GOOD LITTLE DEVIL
A FAIRY TALE FOR GROWN-UPS.

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES
UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. 2ND ANNIVERSARY WEEK. 12 STAR ACTS & EDISON'S KINETOPHONE.
COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. "The Song Birds," William Thompson. Edison's Talking Pictures, 8 others.
ALHAMBRA 7 Av. & 126 St. Sidney Drew, Wright & Dietrich, Edison's Talking Pictures, Penfold & Marshall.
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STOCK CO. in
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WITH
THEODORE FRIEBUS
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5th AVE. B'way & 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1.
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12 ACTS DE LUXE
Robt. T. Haines & Co., Frank Fogarty, Maud Lambert & Ernest Ball, Amy Butler, ots. & Edison Talking Pictures.
Wonderful Kinemacolor Pictures in natural colors, in addition to the World's best Vaudeville at Modest Prices. Continuous Daily 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

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FAT LADIES' CONVENTION—DANCING.
IN AND ABOVE NEW YORK THEATRE
12—Big Acts—12 RAGTIME ELEPHANTS ALL FOR 10c

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.'
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
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Opera TICKETS. SEATS FOR CARUSO IN AIDA. BROADWAY TICKET CO., 1482 B'way, next to Cohan's Theatre. Tel. 7644-1191 Bryant.

OLYMPIC E. 14th St. 'Phone, 1260 Stuy.
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Special (This Week) THE GIRL IN BLUE.
The Knickerbockers

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COLUMBIA B'WAY & 47th Burlesque Mat. To-day
THE TAXI GIRLS

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MAJESTIC Mats. Wed. & Saturday.
Primrose & Dockstader Minstrels
Next Week—Tully Marshal in The Talker.

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM Daily Mat. 25c.
AMELIA BINGHAM Edison's Talking Pictures & 10 Star Features.

HIPPODROME
6 Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8.
GYPSY LIFE. Plunging Horses MAMMOTH NEW CIRCUS.
In addition to the Great Spectacle,
UNDER MANY FLAGS

WINTER GARDEN
HONEYMOON EXPRESS GABY DESLYS AL JOLSON
Matinee To-morrow. Best Seats, $1.50.

Broadway Thea., cor. 41st. TO-NIGHT at 8:15.
LOUISE GUNNING in THE AMERICAN MAID
A new comic opera. Music by John Philip Sousa.

39TH ST. Thea., nr B'way. TO-NIGHT at 8:15
THE FIVE FRANKFORTERS
The story of the House of Rothschild.

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. WED. EVE.
THE PAINTED WOMAN
A romantic play by Frederic Arnold Kummer.

Weber & Fields' 44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
THE MAN WITH 3 WIVES Last Week.
BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 10.
Marie Dressler's
ALL STAR GAMBOL
WONDERFUL AGGREGATION OF STARS AND INTERNATIONAL NOVELTIES.
4 MATS. WEEKLY WED., THURS., FRI. & SAT.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:15.
TRENTINI Last 2 Weeks THE FIREFLY
Trentini appears at the Popular Price Matinees Wednesday.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
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48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Thurs. & Sat., 2:15.
The Laugh That Lingers
WILLIAM COLLIER in Never Say Die. Last 3 Weeks.

LYRIC 42d St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15, Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
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Most overwhelmingly gorgeous Musical Production ever offered in New York.
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MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. & Sat. Mat. 25c. to $1.50. Mats. at 2.
THE WHIP Wed. Mat. 25c. to $1.
500 ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.00.

WEST END 125, W. of 8 Av. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15
Extra Saturday Morn'g Perf. at 11. Little Women

Last Opportunity This Season
—TO HEAR—
The Wonderful English Contralto
CLARA BUTT
—AND—
Mr. Kennerley Rumford, Baritone
CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT at 8:15.
ALL ENGLISH PROGRAM Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

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SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR.
Next Thurs. Evg., 8:15. Next Fri. Aft., 2:30.
Soloist MAUD POWELL Violin.
Dvorak, Tschaikowsky, Stahlberg, Saint-Saens.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

Carnegie Hall. To-morrow (Tues.) Aft. at 3.
THE GREAT MUSICAL EVENT
YSAYE and GANZ RUDOLPH
Programme will end with THE KREUTZER SONATA.
"Better hear this wonderful Concert."
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston.

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Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Conductor
New Acolian Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Fri. Aft., Mch. 7, at 3:10. Sun. Aft., Mch. 9., at 3
Soloist, JOHN McCormack

Carnegie Hall, Saturday Aft., March 8, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL, LEOPOLD GODOWSKY
GREAT CHOPIN PROGRAM. (CHOPIN ONLY.)
Tickets at Box Office. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL
5th Concert, Tues. Ev., Mch. 4 at 8:15
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artist, Mr. Clarence Adler
Seats, $2 and $1.50. Miss Love, 1 West 34th St.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. GEORGE HOLDEN in Magic at 3 and 9.

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SINGLE ROOMS..$1.00 per day up
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QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
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GARMENT STRIKERS GATHER IN PROTEST

Settlement Denounced, and Parade and Union Square Mass Meeting Ordered for To-day.

I. W. W. CHIEF DISTURBER

Strike Leader Says Great Majority Is Going Back and Minority Is Being Held Out by Agitators.

The agreement under which the strike of the garment workers was declared off last week was denounced yesterday at mass meetings called by the strikers in different halls, and three parades were arranged for to-day by the Brotherhood of Tailors, the largtst single union involved in the strike. The parades will be followed by a mass meeting in Union Square.

One of these parades will start from the Harlem Terrace, 210 East 104th Street; the second from the Labor Temple in East Eighty-fourth Street, and the third from Rutgers Square, the start of each meeting being so timed that the three parades will meet in Union Square about the same time. The Vestmakers' Union met yesterday afternoon at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street, and declared that the vestmakers would not accept the agreement and would stay out for a fifty-hour working week and union shops.

Other meetings of striking garment workers were held at Beethoven Hall, 210 Fifth Street; Garibaldi Theatre, 35 East Fourth Street; Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street; Astoria Hall, 62 East Fourth Street, and Webster Hall in East Eleventh Street. In these meetings the settlement of the strike was scorned.

Late in the afternoon a meeting of delegates from the different unions involved was held at Clinton Hall to devise ways and means of keeping up the strike and to consider the question of putting the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in charge of it. Solomon Pollakoff, Vice President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and others spoke, and Pollakoff described the principal features under which the strike of the Cloakmakers' Union was settled about two years ago. Abraham Cahan, editor of Forward, the organ of the Socialist Party and the United Hebrew Trades, whose building at 175 East Broadway the garment strikers tried to wreck on Saturday, was there, and advised the keeping up of the strike unless a settlement satisfactory to the strikers could be reached. Cahan upbraided the leaders for their management of the strike.

President Thomas A. Rickert of the United Garment Workers of America said last night that the opposition to the strike settlement was by a minority of the strikers who were influenced by agitators.

"The great majority of the strikers want to go back and will go back to work to-morrow," said he. "Those opposing the settlement are led by the Industrial Workers of the World, and are following blindly. If they do not accept this agreement they will be acting very foolishly. We could not get an ideal agreement, but the agreement under which the strike was called off by the International Executive Committee of the union gave many concessions to the strikers, and for the first time in this trade, recognizes the principle of arbitration of labor disputes."

Forward, in its extra which it promised to bring out after the invasion of its building on Saturday, has an article in which the strikers are advised to vote by secret ballot as to whether or not they will return to work under the terms of settlement. It also says that those who caused the trouble on Saturday were working under settlements, and says that it would be unfair to the strikers if those at work were allowed to take part in the voting.

Manager Helm of Forward received a threatening message over the telephone yesterday. To head off another possible riotous demonstration word was sent to the Madison Street Station and several policemen were sent to him. They kept every one moving who tried to stop in front of the building, and remained until they were satisfied that there was to be no demonstration.

Manager Helm said he was at a loss to understand why the strikers should have been offended at his paper, which, he said, never deviated from its course of taking their side.

GALLANT RESCUER DROWNS.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, March 2.—In an effort to rescue three ice cutters, who had wandered into a stretch of open water in a fog on the Congamon Lakes, Arthur E. Brown, a caretaker employed by Summer residents, was drowned on Saturday night.

Hearing cries for help, Brown went out on the ice alone and fell into the water near where the other men were struggling. Other persons succeeded in rescuing two of the ice cutters. While returning home one of the rescue party was killed by a freight train.

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Special Sale Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats $16

"HOW do you do it?" said a customer on Saturday. "This coat was $40 originally now it's $16."
"Well," said the manager, "we simply will not carry over stocks from season to season and we must make our prices attractive to clean them up."
Come and see what wonderful values these are at $16.

ON MARCH 12TH
The New York Globe
will publish a notable
Fashion Review

¶ The best known creators of fashion in Paris will contribute exclusive and authentic style information for Spring 1913, together with reproductions of their leading models.

¶ The original designs of gowns, wraps, suits and hats will be described by the very notables who created them, and vividly portrayed in sketches made by famous fashion artists of the French capital.

¶ Among those who will be represented in THE GLOBE'S exclusive Paris Fashion Review on March 12th, and at frequent intervals thereafter, are:—

WORTH, 7 Rue de la Paix
PAQUIN, Rue de la Paix
CHERUIT, Place Vendome
DRECOLL, 4 Place de l'Opera
BERNARD, 33 Avenue de l'Opera
LEWIS, 18 Rue Royale (The world's foremost creator of millinery.)
FAIRYLAND, 271 Rue St. Honore (The world's foremost creator of children's apparel.)

¶ There will be page after page of wonderful style. The newest, latest styles from the fountain heads of fashion. Gowns and wraps of priceless fabrics, suits of charming materials, and hats to captivate every feminine heart. THE GLOBE of March 12th will truly be in great demand, for no other New York evening newspaper has ever gone to such expense or devoted so much time or preparation to giving its readers a complete review of fashions that lead the world.

Spring Opening Week

We have never before shown, and you have never before seen, such a remarkable array of Spring and Summer materials. There are new colors, shades and patterns in imported and domestic fabrics. Made-to-measure suits and overcoats, $20 to $40. Samples and new book of style suggestions mailed on request.

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